

POOR INQUIRY (IRELAND).

APPENDIX (E.)

CONTAINING

BARONIAL EXAMINATIONS RELATIVE TO
FOOD,
COTTAGES AND CABINS,
CLOTHING AND FURNITURE,
PAWNBROKING AND SAVINGS' BANKS,
DRINKING;

AND

SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 13 TO 23 CIRCULATED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1836.

CONTENTS.

Food	PAGE 1
Cottages and Cabins	38
Clothing and Furniture	68
Pawnbroking and Savings' Banks	93
Drinking	102

SUPPLEMENT [1]

CONTAINING ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Of what class of persons, generally, are the landlords of cottages or cabins?
- What is the usual rent of cabins with, and of cabins without, land?
- Of what description of buildings are those cabins, and how furnished? Are they supplied with bedssteads and comfortable bedding?
- Upon what conditions, exclusive of rent, do labourers or cottierhold their cabins and land? Is it usual to require duty-labour, in addition to, or in lieu of rent?
- In how many instances, within your parish, are two or more families resident in the same cabin?
- Is the general condition of the poorer classes in your parish, improved, deteriorated, or stationary, since the Peace, in the year 1815, and in what respects? Is the population of the parish increasing or diminishing?
- Has your parish been disturbed or peaceable during that period?
- Is there any savings' bank or benefit society, in your parish? In what state of prosperity is it, in respect of the contributions made thereto, and of what description of persons are the contributors?
- Are there any pawnbrokers' shops in your parish? If so, is it with the lowest class of poor that their dealings are principally carried on?
- What is the number of public houses, or houses where spirituous liquors are retailed, within your parish? Does illicit distillation prevail in it?

APPENDIX (E.)

FOOD.

Persons who attended the Examination.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Esq.—THOMAS BIRMINGHAM, Esq. Agent to Lord Clonbrock.—PATRICK BYRNE, labourer.—JOHN COMER, formerly a weaver, now a labourer.—JAMES CONN, Esq.—MAHON GAVIN, labourer.—GILL, steward to Mr. Wade.—JOHN KINN, smith.—THOMAS LALLY, labourer.—JOHN LAOYD, formerly a steward to Mr. Wade.—MR. P. MAHER, farmer, holding 200 acres.—REV. HENRY MARTIN, rector.—WILLIAM M'DERMOTT, carpenter.—MICHAEL O'NEILL, baker.—WILLIAM PHIBBS, weaver.—MR. POE.—THOMAS WADE, Esq.—WADE, labourer.

Parish Aughrin.

POTATOES constitute the principal food of the peasantry; labourers think it a treat to have buttermilk with their potatoes. "I know persons who possess a horse and a cow (and sometimes two cows), who can't afford to eat either butter or eggs, they must sell them to make up the rent."—(Larkin).—The number of meals used in the day by a labourer's family, as well as the quantity used at each, depends on the season of the year, and the quantity of employment. "If a labourer got constant employment, at fair wages, he would use two meals a-day in winter, and three in summer; during about two months in summer the majority of the labourers must do with two meals a-day (on an average) three days in the week, owing to the high price of provisions, and their small earnings."—(P. Byrne).—"Three stones and a half in the day would be sufficient food to keep a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children in good health and strength."—(Cover).

"Potatoes are had in the latter end of July; if taken good care of, they could be used up to the 15th of August, but otherwise they would be unfit for human food about the 1st of August."—(Flaherty).

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

If potatoes are planted early, they will be fit for digging about the 1st of August, but the general crop is not ripe till about the 15th of October. "When a poor man takes corn acre, he won't plant his potatoes till it is almost too late; he strives to earn something by working for others, and his crop is consequently later, by two or three weeks, than that of the farmer, or the gentleman."—(Flaherty).—The longer the time that intervenes between the failure of the old crop and the coming in of the new, the greater the distress of the peasantry. Some are obliged to take out the potatoes, when not the size of a pigeon's egg; and many who have not the new potatoes to dig, are reduced to one meal of potatoes, and a meal of cabbage, in the day. "I know more than ten families in the parish who, for three days in the week during a month every year, have not more potatoes each day than would give them one meal, and have nothing to support nature but that and cabbage."—(P. Byrne).—"The labourer never has any of his own acre potatoes remaining at the period at which they become unfit for use; the greater number have used them all at the beginning of April, and scarcely one has a potato remaining at the 1st of May; from that until the time when their potato crop is fit for digging, they have nothing to depend on but their labour."—(Flaherty).

There is no means known by which potatoes can be preserved for the next season, when there is a superabundant supply. "Life or death depends upon the potato crop; and when the year's crop fails, starvation must ensue, for none of a former year's crop can be preserved, and there is not enough of corn grown in the country to feed the people after supplying the distilleries and merchants, who must be supplied first, because they have plenty of money."—(Lally).

Oats, wheat, or barley, would keep perfectly sound, and good for food, for three years. "If wheat was not taken care of it would get mouldy in three years."—(O'Neill).—"There would be less likelihood of starvation being the consequence of the failure of a year's crop, if corn were the principal food of the peasantry; for if there were a superabundance of potatoes any year, they must be given to the cattle; whereas, if there were a superabundance of corn, it might be preserved for the next year; "but I don't think corn would answer instead of potatoes in this country, where the population is so great, for the produce of an acre of potatoes would feed twice as many persons as that of an acre of oats."—(P. Byrne).—"If all the land that is sown with potatoes were sown with oats, the produce would not feed the people."—(Cover).—"If I had plenty of land, I would rear oats for my own use instead of potatoes."—(Lally).—"A working man would eat a stone of potatoes every day; the bard (in this

* It may be remarked, that in this district a less proportion of land is under tillage than elsewhere, so that the above observation may be taken as applicable not to the resources of the arable soil, but to the portion of them which is at present under cultivation.

Food.
 Connought.
 County Galway.
 Examination
 taken by
 Francis Duggan, Esq.
 W.T. McCullagh, Esq.
 Parish Aughrim.
 Potatoes.

place) contains 48 stones, so that a barrel of potatoes would subvert a man 48 days. A barrel of oats contains 14 stones, and each stone of oats would produce half a stone of sifted meal, each stone of meal would subvert a man four days, so that a barrel of oats would subvert a man for 28 days."—(Lloyd.)

Potatoes are often scarce and, consequently, dear in one place, when at the distance of 20 miles there may be an abundance. "In all such cases they are brought from one place to another; last year potatoes were brought from the town of Roscommon to Maryborough, a distance of 30 miles."—(P. Byrne.)

The carriage of corn or meal for provisions would be much cheaper than the carriage of potatoes,* for a cart laden with meal would feed five times as many as one laden with potatoes.—(Lolly.)

When potatoes are very scarce, occasional riots take place, but not amounting to what might be called disturbance; they are generally produced by the poor people endeavouring not to let the provisions out of their own district or parish.—(P. Byrne.)

Cause of the general
 Use of Potato Food.

No labourer is able to grow oats for his own use; and when buying food, his low wages, and the not having constant employment, compel him to buy potatoes, as being cheaper than meal; and the small farmer finds that he can feed a greater number of men on the produce of an acre of potatoes than on that of an acre of oats.—(Lolly.)—"While the competition for land is so great, and the rents so high, no working man can afford to use corn food; a corn crop is not profitable enough to enable him to pay his rent (at its present rate) and support his family; and even if it were, he would not be able to get a sufficient quantity of land, the competition for it is so great."—(Flaherty.)—"If the rents were not too high, and if the present undue competition for land were done away, there would be much more corn grown, and every labourer would use meal once a-day. "We would all prefer having one meal of meal every day, and the other of potatoes, to having both of potatoes. I think if a man got straw and milk for his breakfast, and bread or potatoes and milk for his dinner, he might work like a horse."—(Conner.)—"I am a baker, and am in the habit of selling meal, flour, and bread, and I never knew a labourer or cottier who was able to purchase one or the other; they sometimes run themselves short trying to buy meal for a few days at Christmas and Easter."—(Neill.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

Examinations
 taken by
 Rev. Charles Clarke,
 E. B. Moley, Esq.
 Bar. Kilmacool.

THOMAS BUCKINGHAM, Esq., agent to Lord Clonbrock, and several other proprietors — CAMPBELL, labourer.—JAMES CONYX, Esq. Ballinacorney.—MR. JOHN CONNOLLY, of Barmville, farmer.—MR. JOHN CONNOR, an extensive farmer.—CAPTAIN DAVIS, Hampden.—REV. JOHN DELANEY, Rector of Kilmacool.—EDMUND DONNELLAN, Esq., Hillwood.—JOHN EVANS, Esq., of Cross, Innholder.—EDMUND FALLON, Esq., Brookledge.—CHARLES FERGUSON, Esq., agent to Sir Ross Mahon.—PATRICK FLAHERTY, an unemployed labourer.—MR. JOHN FOX, shopkeeper and butcher, Edgewood.—JOHN GIBNEY and MARIAN DRAV, cottiers.—REV. MR. HUGHES, P.P. Killiney and Grange.—REV. HENRY HUNT, Rector of Ashgrove.—REV. MR. LAWLER, P.P. Killiney.—ALEXANDER LYNCH, Esq.—JOHN NEIL and JOHN NUTLEY, labourers.—REV. MR. O'CONNOR.—CHARLES O'KEEFE, Esq.—JOHN PARKER, Ballinacorney.—PETER SALMONS, labourer, Killiney.—REV. — SETHS, Ballinacorney.—CHARLES STANFORD, Esq., Grange.—JOHN TERRY, Esq., of Woodlawn.

POTATOES are almost the exclusive food of the peasantry. *Borden*, a weaver, said, "that he never had a pound of bacon in a quarter of a year." The eggs of his fowls are seldom tested by the labourer; they are generally viewed as one of the easiest modes of procuring a little ready money, and often go to purchasing tobacco. Salt herrings, brought from Galway, are used as "hitches" in winter and spring, when they are to be had at a low price.—(Lynch.)—"A labourer's family generally uses three meals a-day, but when in distress they have but two."—(O'Kelly.)—"The prevailing opinion among those present seems to be, that a labourer, his wife, and three young children would at the very lowest consume two stones of potatoes in the day. In periods of distress, labourers can obtain provisions on credit, but at a great sacrifice. It is their only resource; but if a man have not some credit, he cannot obtain them at all. In all cases they pay high for the accommodation, sometimes 200 per cent.; at the time of this inquiry meal, for money, was 10s., but they charge from 16s. to 18s. for it on credit, till November. Potatoes are now 2s. a stone in the market, and they are 4d. on credit till after harvest."—*Donnellan*.

There is a general opinion that after *Gauick Sunday* (the first Sunday in August), the kind of potatoes most in use, viz., "lumpers," have acquired an unwholesome quality; after that day

* It was stated that a cart would contain 2½ barrels of potatoes, 10 barrels of oats, 20 cwt of meal: 2½ barrels of potatoes contain 120 stones, and would feed 120 men for one day; 10 barrels of oats would produce 70 stones of meal, which would feed 280 men for one day; 20 cwt. of meal would feed 640 men for a day: thus it appears that a cart of meal would feed nearly five times as many men as a cart of potatoes.

† Allowing the produce of an acre of potatoes to be 40 barrels, i. e., 1,920 stones, it would feed 1,920 men for one day, at one stone per man; and allowing the produce of an acre of oats to be 14 barrels, i. e., 196 stones, which would yield 98 stones of meal, it would feed only 392 men for one day, at one stone of meal for four men.

N.B.—These quantities were given in evidence as being each the respective produce of an acre of potatoes and an acre of oats.

Comparative
 Advantages of
 Potato and Corn
 Food.

those who can afford it cease to make these their sole food, and substitute oatmeal in some degree and use their deteriorated potatoes for feeding pigs. However, there are many cottiers who have no alternative but continuing to eat them, or procuring others on credit at a high price. Under these circumstances much unwholesome food is consumed, which accounts in part for the prevalence of certain diseases towards the close of summer.—(Mr. Birmingham.)

—By the latter end of August, a large proportion of the new potatoes is fit for consumption; but the potatoes of those who from inability to purchase seed have not planted their ground until July (of whom there are many), are not fit to dig until Michaelmas; still it is not uncommon to see the poor anticipate their crops, and dig them not only before they have acquired their full growth, but whilst they are still absolutely as unwholesome as when too old.—(Rev. Mr. Hughes, p. v.)—When the period intervening between the time when the old crop becomes unfit for use, and that when the new comes in, is long, the distress of the peasantry increases in proportion; this was more particularly the case in former times, when the condition of the roads did not permit the cheap introduction of potatoes from other places, where they were at a low price.—(Mr. Conyn.)—“The potatoes, if they be of a good kind, may be preserved until October, but I know of no mode of keeping them over to the next year.”—(Mr. Birmingham.)

—In consequence of the potato being the principal food of the peasantry, they are wholly dependent on the production of each year, and even without the occurrence of a failure in the crop there is each year a fixed period of distress, viz., the interval between the exhaustion of the produce of the last year's crop, and the coming in of the new crop; this period varies from one to two or three months, and during it the labourer is quite at the mercy of the voracious dealer in meal and potatoes. If the peasantry could be supplied with means to purchase corn food, there would be less danger of starvation from failure of a crop, which must from many circumstances be of home growth; circumstanced as they are at present, they cannot afford to use corn.—(Captain Davis.)—“I think if you could once give them a desire for corn food and make them regard it as a necessary article, instead of a luxury to be only occasionally enjoyed, that they would soon exert themselves so as to acquire the means of procuring what they would deem indispensable.”—(Mr. Birmingham.)

A hundred weight of potatoes would subsist a man during about eight or nine days. “I am a single man, having neither brother, sister, nor servant living in my house; I live chiefly on meal, and find that half a stone of meal goes as far as two stones of potatoes, but it costs nearly twice as much; two stones of potatoes now cost 4d., and meal is selling at 1s. 2d. a stone; for the first time these many years, wheatmeal is as cheap as oatmeal.”—(Parker.)

The large amount of nourishment contained in a small space makes corn much more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes; the effect of this is sensibly felt here; the wheelbarrowages (i. e. those who sell meal and potatoes on credit) will make well by the scarcity this year, for many of them are sending their carts off to the Queen's County.—(Mr. French and Parker.)

“It every year happens that potatoes are scarce and dear in one part of the country, while at the distance of 20 miles they are plentiful, and consequently cheap. It is the case at the present moment; within the last few days men who possess horses and cars have gone to the Queen's County and purchased potatoes at 1½d. a stone, whilst here they are 2d. (upwards of 30 per cent. dearer); and more to the westward, at Cifflin in this county, they are selling at 4½d., and are still higher in Mayo, where, in consequence, there is nearly a famine. I have also been told, as another consequence, that vagrants make but little stay this summer in Connacht, but turn their steps all to the eastward of the Shannon.”—(Mr. French.)—The feeling among all the witnesses seems to be, that were corn the staple food, famine and extreme distress would be rendered less frequent on account of the facility with which it might be transported.

“So far as this part of the country affords an opportunity of judging, I should say that scarcity of potatoes was rather the consequence than the cause of disturbances and general outrages. In the neighbouring barony of Longford, the year 1820 was one of abundance, but, at the same time, it was in a state of insurrection, and the leaders were men of ten and twenty acres; the following year there was a very general deficiency from neglect of tillage, and there was great misery.”—(Mr. Conyn.)

When it was asked whether the peasantry prefer potatoes to meal or bread, John Glynn and others exclaimed “Arrah! then, sir, why should we prefer that that we feed our pigs on to better food, don't you like it better yourself, and why shouldn't we? Never believe them that would want to make you think that we'd eat wet banniers if we could get good bread.”—

“There is no reason to suppose that the peasantry in any degree prefer potatoes to bread; whenever they can afford it they substitute meal, but in general they only use wheaten bread on certain festivals and occasions of rejoicing, such as marriages, &c.”—(Rev. Mr. Hughes, p. v.)

—The general cultivation of potatoes, and their almost universal use as food, arises nearly altogether from their cheapness. The only change that would allow of the introduction of corn food, would be the establishment of an improved mode of agriculture, by which the small holders would annually obtain some return from all their ground instead of merely from a portion.—(Mr. Birmingham.)

From.

Carrigrohilly,
County Galway.Examination
taken by
Rev. Charles Clark,
E. B. Moly, Esq.

Rev. Kilmacool.

Particulars.

Moral Effects.

Causes of general
Use of Potato Food.

Poors.

Commaught,
County Leitrim.

Examinations

taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. R. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Dromaire.

Persons who attended the Examination.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, SURGEON.—SIMON ARMSTRONG, Esq., Hollymount.— — CARMODY.—JOHN CRAWFORD, SURGEON.—REV. G. CROOK.—JOHN EVANS CULLEN, Esq., Terganboy.—HENRY DODGAN, COCKMICK FERGUSON, and JAMES GREEN, SURGEONS.—ROBERT JAMES, Esq., MAJOR HAMILTON.—JOHN KELL, Esq., agent to Mr. FOX.— — KEENE.—REV. MR. LABATT, CURATE, MAJOR HAMILTON.—REV. THOMAS MAGUIRE, P. P., Inshingoghy.—REV. JAMES M'GOUGHAN, P. P.—REV. P. M'MANUS, S. C. C.—LAURENCE MEAHAN, PATRICK MEAHAN, ALLEN NIXON, JAMES NIXON, and THOMAS NIXON, SURGEONS.—JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq., Lariffeld.— — O'DONNELL, Esq., barrister-at-law.—REV. C. PORTLETYWAITE, CURATE.—PHILAM ROOKEEN.—JOHN RUTHERFORD, WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, and JOHN STEWART, FARMERS.—PAUL WILSON, labourer.—RUTLEDGE WILSON, farmer.—JAMES WINTER.

EXCEPTING the month which usually intervenes between the exhaustion of the old potatoes and the coming in of the new crop, the labouring man at all other times is accustomed to live entirely on potatoes; if he can by any contrivance add milk, salt, and a few herrings when they are to be had cheap, he endeavours to be contented. If he taste meat at all, it is on the two great festivals of the year, when he procures some pork at 2d. per lb., or else some inferior beef.—Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, P. P., says, that "the labourer, when hired, will always allow himself three meals a day of the food described above;" and adds, "indeed, he could not work on less, but when out of employment, he is often stinted to two." As to the quantity of potatoes necessary for the daily use of a labourer's family, JAMES CORRY states, that "for a man, his wife, and three children, about a stone of potatoes—more or less, according to the quality,—are boiled for each of their daily meals; five stones of good potatoes would be plenty for two days; what is over, if the man is poor, he lays by for the next meal, or may be he'd give it, together with the skins, to the pig, if he has one." At periods of distress, when his own stock of potatoes has been consumed, the labourer is placed completely at the mercy of the dealers in meal and potatoes, who are willing to supply him with food on credit, but always exact an exorbitant interest for the accommodation which they afford. As the working man is usually placed in these circumstances at a season of the year—the beginning of summer,—when there is less employment to be had than at other times, he has less of his own resources at command, and must accede to any terms that are offered. It is quite common that when meal can be had in the market for 10s. or 12s. per cwt., the poor man is obliged to promise £1 for it, on four or five months' credit. The credit price of potatoes does not exceed the market price in the same proportion as that of meal, because they are of a perishable nature, and at that particular season the holder begins to fear that they will not keep.—(Rev. T. Maguire, P. P.)

Those who can afford to have an opinion as to the quality of their potatoes, consider that they begin to deteriorate about the beginning of June, and that they have become positively unwholesome by the end of the month; however, the poor stick to them as long as they last, and that is in general until the middle of July.—(Rev. T. Maguire, P. P.)

The greater portion of the new crop is not fit for use until the 15th of August, but long before that time the labourers have begun to dig theirs, especially if they wish to avoid going on credit. Those who refrain from digging have no other resource than to buy on trust, and they generally purchase oatmeal, as old potatoes hardly find a market after the 1st of August.—(J. Nixon.)—Fortunately, with us, the interval between the old crop becoming unfit, and the new becoming fit for food, has never been more than a month, and in ordinary seasons (as the present summer) has not exceeded a fortnight; we have therefore never experienced the distress which so often occurs in the west of Commaught, where the degree of misery and starvation may be measured by the period which separates the old and the new potatoes.—(Mr. SIMON ARMSTRONG.)—The nature of the potato is so perishable, that so far from being able to make the surplus of a year of abundance supply the deficiency of a succeeding failure, we cannot, by any means known to us, contrive to extend the use of the last year's roots to the single fortnight which has been spoken of; that fortnight annually recurs with the greatest regularity.—(SAMUEL ARMSTRONG and Rev. T. Maguire, P. P.)—When the crop does fail, starvation can only be averted by the charitable contributions of the benevolent.—(Mr. O'DONNELL.)—If corn were substituted for potatoes, there would be little or no chance of distress, unless the crops were to fail throughout the entire country; where there is a surplus, the corn of a year of abundance might be kept over, so as to meet the deficiency in the harvest of the three or four succeeding years.—(Mr. SIMON ARMSTRONG.)

A hundred weight of potatoes are sufficient for a labouring man during at least eight days.—(Nixon.)—The same weight of meal would maintain him upwards of a month.—(ROOSEEN.)—So much more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes are all sorts of grain, that it was, in one year of great distress, found more feasible to support the destitute poor on rice brought from India, than to transfer the potatoes (which they would have preferred) from other parts of Ireland, where they could have been procured at a comparatively low price.—(Rev. T. Maguire, P. P.)—It has frequently happened this year, that carriers have had a good trade in buying potatoes, both at Ballyshannon and at Rasmickillen, neither place 20 miles distant, at 1s. 8d. per cwt., and selling them here at 2s. 6d. "I doubt, however, if it would repay to carry them 30 miles, especially if the roads were bad, unless the difference in price was very considerable indeed."—(Nixon.)—In the more western parts of this province there have been instances of the peasantry being in a state of starvation in one district, while in a

Comparative
Advantages of
Potatoes and Corn
Food.

Partialities.

neighbouring district potatoes have been abundant; such instances are of frequent occurrence there, but have never been known in this county.

The general use of potatoes as food does not arise from any preference on the part of the peasantry for it. "A man that had his bellyful of either bread or potatoes ought not to complain; but what would he like, would be to have our dinner of potatoes, and have bread to work upon in the morning."—(*James Carey, Winter, and Wilson*).—The true reason of it is, that as population and rents have alone increased, while wages and the demand for labour have decreased, the people have gradually been obliged to restrict themselves to that kind of food which can be raised in the greatest quantity from a given portion of land.—(*Rev. T. Maguire, p. v.*)—Corn can never become the main article of food whilst holdings remain of their present size, even were the rents reduced; a man who occupies three acres, considers himself very fortunate if the entire of the grain which his exertions can extract from it suffices to pay his rent; from the portion of land not devoted to earn he must feed himself; and that he cannot manage through any other crop than potatoes.—(*Mr. O'Donnell, Armstrong, and Nissh*.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

THEODOR BAKER, Esq. J. P.—REV. PATRICK DWYER, P. P.—JOHN ELLIS, architect.—REV. MR. PHENE, R. C. C.—JOHN GARVEY, Esq.—DAVID GIBSONS.—MR. RICHARD GIBSONS, farmer.—REV. MR. HANBROW.—MR. MICHAEL HARRIS, farmer.—MR. PHILIP HEYSTER, farmer.—E. HARRIS, Esq. J. P.—DANIEL HOSARTY, farmer.—TIMOTHY KEARNS, farmer.—JOHN KEARNEY, farmer.—GEOFFREY KENNY, Esq. J. P.—REV. MR. KEENEY, R. C. C.—MICHAEL LEADNANE.—M. McDONNELL, Esq. J. P.—REV. P. McMAHON, R. C. C.—SIR SAMUEL O'MALLEY, Bart.—WILLIAM REAR, farmer.—MR. JOSEPH SCHER, under agent to Lord Sligo.—OWEN TOOLE, farmer.—JAMES WILKE, farmer.

County Mayo.

Bar. Marshall.

In their own houses the principal food of the labouring classes consists of dry potatoes; when hired, they sometimes get milk in addition, or, perhaps, one meal of oatmeal. Those who live along the sea-shore have it in their power to procure a little fish in the winter months; the inhabitants of the interior are in the habit of exchanging their eggs for herrings; the people are very desirous to have a little meat at Christmas and Easter, and will make a sacrifice to obtain it. "But I can state that one-half of the inhabitants of Clare Island did not taste meat last Christmas day; and that I never knew such a thing to occur in any other part of the country before."—(*Rev. Mr. Dwyer, p. v.*)—"A labouring man takes three meals a-day if he get his due; if he is employed he always has three, but if he is at home he more commonly gets but two."—(*D. Gibbons*).—A man, his wife, and three children, would require 24 stones of potatoes in the week.—(*John Kearns*).—*John Winter* estimates the consumption of such a family at 18 stones; *Rev. Mr. McMahon, R. C. C.*, at 15; *Mr. John Burke*, at 12. The *Rev. Mr. Hanbrow* thinks that two stones of potatoes per day would be a fair support for such a family; he adds, that "they would eat that quantity dry; but when they have milk, herrings, or other 'kitchen,' they certainly eat more." A poor man here can get credit only from a friend or relative; no stranger will trust him, generally speaking. When he does take provisions on time, security is always required, and a promise to pay much higher than the market price is passed. When oatmeal sells at 10s. or 11s. per cwt., the credit price is never lower than from 16s. to 18s.—(*Rev. Mr. McMahon, R. C. C.*, and *D. Gibbons*).—When an animal dies in the mountains it is brought secretly into town, and the butchers retail it at 1d. and 2d. a pound; the vendors of such meat don't compel labourers to purchase it; poverty often induces them to buy bad meat.—(*Rev. Mr. McMahon, R. C. C.*)—A man would get eight pounds of such mutton for 8d.—(*D. Gibbons*).—But it never occurs that labourers are compelled by their employers to purchase from them inferior food of any kind at a high price.

After the beginning of August the old potatoes are not considered good. The *Rev. Mr. Dwyer, p. v.*, states that, "then the people believe they begin to be unwholesome, but they would be very glad to get them, nevertheless. The main crop of potatoes is not fit for digging or for storage till November, when the stalks begin to wither. However, the digging of potatoes for dilly use commences after Garlick Sunday, but not to such an extent as to prevent a great rise in the price; and a considerable quantity of that crop is pecuniarily used, and much loss thereby incurred; but the people cannot wait when their last year's crop has been exhausted."—(*Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.*)—Although, in reality, no time intervenes between the old and the new crops, yet the majority of small holders, owing to various causes, are always late in sowing their potatoes; the crops of these people are, of necessity, late, and the intervening period with them is one of great distress, and the high prices continue to be demanded for three or four months.—(*Rev. Mr. Dwyer, p. v.*)—The witnesses state that a great loss is incurred by those who hold over potatoes, from the loss in weight, and the frequent picking out of those which are only fit for pigs. At the latter end of the season potatoes require to be shifted three times a week; it would be impossible, by any means yet devised, to preserve them more than one year.—(*Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.*, and *Mr. Burke*.)

Where the potato forms the sole subsistence of the peasantry, their food is entirely dependent on the success of the crop in the ground; so that, should the crop of any year fail, extreme distress is inevitable. On the other hand, corn, when properly stored and taken care of, remains sound and in good order during several years, and may be held over to meet a deficient harvest for at least four years. If the peasantry were enabled to make corn their chief diet, the periodical recurrence of distress would be in this country nearly stopped, as a failure in the grain crops hardly ever takes place.—(*S. O'Malley, Bart.*)

Comparative Advantages of Potatoes and Corn Food.

Food.
 Commisgnt.
 County Mayo.
 Excavations
 taken by
 Rev. Ous. Ousis,
 K. R. Malley, Esq.
 Rev. Mr. Murrish.
 Portlathess.

"A hundred weight of potatoes would not maintain a man during more than eight days, but a hundred weight of meal would last him for more than six weeks."—(D. Gibbons.)—"A pint of meal would make a quart of stirabout, and allowing a man three meals a-day, three pints (a pint weighs half-a-pound) a-day will suffice."—(Rev. Mr. M. Mawson, a. c. c.)—D. Gibbons adds, that "a pound and a half of meal is a fair allowance for a man, but that he would not want so much, as labouring men prefer potatoes, at least, once a-day." The large amount of nourishment contained in a given space makes corn much easier of conveyance than potatoes. It very frequently happens that potatoes are plentiful and cheap in one district, whilst in another, not 20 miles distant, they are scarce and dear. "Last Monday potatoes were selling at Ballina, a distance of 15 miles, at 3d. a stone, and on the same day they could not be had here under 3d.; although the road is excellent many people who brought loads from the former place did not find the trade profitable."—(Sir S. O. Malley, Bart.)—"Potatoes cannot be conveyed any distance by a person whose object is profit, and, besides, they do not bear carriage in the summer months. On the 3d of August a ship arrived at the quay of Westport, freighted with 40 tons of potatoes, the contributions of farmers in the vicinity of New Ross, county of Wexford, to relieve the distress of this neighbourhood. The cargo was consigned to the Roman Catholic priest of the town. The freight amounted to £38. The Rev. Mr. Keveney, a. c. c., experienced much difficulty in collecting this sum; after some delay he collected so much as enabled him to dispose of the cargo to the poor, some at 1½d., others at 1d. per stone, and to the most distressed they were given gratuitously. Had he not obtained some contributions in money the freight alone would have raised the price of the cargo to very nearly as much per stone as potatoes could have been purchased for in the market. On the 5th the vessel was visited by the Assistant Commissioners, and although the potatoes had been but twelve days on board, and had been shipped in a sound and dry state, they had already become soft, and had commenced putting forth rootlets in abundance; fermentation had partially set in, and they had become quite worm: had they remained a few days more in the close hold, they would have been unfit for human food. Notwithstanding their state of incipient disorganization, the quay was crowded with peasantry, whose eagerness to obtain them was with difficulty restrained by the Rev. Mr. Keveney, a. c. c., who superintended the sale. Were it not for the money subscribed these potatoes would not have been available to the poor of Murrish, owing to the necessary expense incurred by freight; had contrary winds detained the vessel but four days, her cargo would have been rendered useless. The difficulties attending transport could not have occurred if corn had been in the place of potatoes.

Moral Effects.

Although the people of Clare Island are indebted in great part for their present scanty support to charity, there is not a policeman in the island, nor has there been any outrage committed arising from destitution. The recklessness on the part of the peasantry may in great measure be traced to their frequent distress.—(Mr. M'Donnell.)

Causes of the general Use of Potato Food.

The small occupiers present declare their dislike to an unmixed diet of potatoes, some of them exclaimed, "Just try the potatoes for six months, and you'll never wish to eat another." An acre of land manured with sea-weed, and planted with potatoes, yields a far greater quantity of food than an acre of corn under any system; potatoes tilled in such a manner are found a good preparation for the ensuing corn, and alternations of the two crops constitute the whole husbandry of this country. "The average produce of potatoes may be about 12 barrels (of 96 stone each) to the acre, which quantity (after having picked the refuse potatoes for the pig) would, at the rate of somewhat more than two stones a-day, feed a family of five persons for upwards of a year. The average crop of oats is about 16 cwt. to the acre, and allowing five stones of meal to be the produce of each cwt. of oats, and 4½lb. to be the daily consumption of a family of five persons, an acre of oats will only give them food for 280 days."—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, p. r.)—"The holdings are in general so very small that the tenants are obliged to limit themselves to the cheapest food, in order to enable them to pay the rent."—(Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—"If a man cultivates two acres of land it may be said that the only remuneration he receives for the time and labour spent on his acre of oats, which is intended to pay the rent, is the permission of the landlord to expend the remainder of his time and labour in raising an acre of potatoes for his own subsistence."—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, p. r.)—"Corn can never become the ordinary food of the labouring class while the holdings remain so small, and the present dearth of employment exists."—(Rev. Mr. M'Manus, a. c. c.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

MR. JAMES BARNES, under agent to Sir R. G. Booth.—MR. FRANCIS BARNES, farmer.—REV. MR. BRENNAN, P. P., Drumcliff.—OWEN CASEY, labourer.—MR. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.—MR. FOLLIS CLARKE, agent to Mr. WYNN.—SIR A. CREIGHTON, Bart.—REV. HUGH DE LACY, P. P.—GEORGE DEGWELL, Esq., agent to Sir R. G. Booth.—REV. MR. DUNLEAVY, P. P.—LAURENCE EGAN, holds five and a half acres of land.—REV. E. ELWOOD.—GEORGE GILGOUR, Esq., P. P.—JAMES GORMAN, labourer.—JAMES GORMAN, labourer.—JOHN BOOTH, Esq.—MR. ROBERT KERR.—PETER KILGOUR, a man ejected from Sir R. G. Booth's estate.—JOHN LODAN, a teacher.—MR. LOWRY, large farmer.—MR. LYNCE.—ABRAHAM MANTON, Esq.—JAMES M'DERMOTT, labourer.—REV. MR. M'HEON, P. P.—MR. M'KINN, corn dealer.—PATRICK MOLLOY, labourer.—PATRICK MULLAGH, labourer.—REV. MR. O'CALLAGHAN, P. P.—MR. C. O'CONNOR, 24 acres.—E. PATTERSON, Esq., agent to JOHN JONES, Esq.—MR. PYE.—JOHNSTON SHAW, and YOUNG SHAW, small farmers.—MR. HENRY SIMPSON, large farmer.—H. H. SLADE, Esq., P. P.—MR. SOGAN, of George.—MR. M. TUCKER.—REV. MR. R. C. C. WALKER.—JAMES WALKER, Esq., Agent to Lord Polshill.—MR. M. WALSH.—GEORGE WATERS, labourer.—REV. MR. WEST, Rector of Aghamish.—JOHN WENNIGAN, labourer.—REV. MR. WOODWARD, chaplain to Sir R. G. Booth.—OWEN WYNN, Esq.—REV. MR. YATES, Rector of Drumcliff.—RICHARD YATES, Esq.

Food.
Connought
County Sligo.
Examination
taken by
Rev. Chas. Clarke,
E. B. Molyneux, Esq.
Bar. Corbary.

"A VERY large proportion of the labouring classes never take any other food than potatoes."—(Mr. Lowry).—"Potatoes and milk are their food at the best of times, but often salt is their only kitchen."—(Mr. Richard Yates).—"The labourers and persons holding only an acre or two cannot afford meat unless they make a struggle to procure a bit on one or two wet nights in the year; those who live near the sea can sometimes obtain fish, but they are more frequently without milk than those who live inland."—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P.).—"During 10 months of the year labourers are accustomed to have three meals a-day, such as they are, but in the dear time of the year they stint themselves to two in many instances. When a labourer is engaged by a farmer, the latter gives him but two meals; he gets his supper when he returns home."—(Mr. Charles O'Connor and Laurence Egan).—"A stone and a half of potatoes for a day would be a fair allowance for a man, his wife, and four children, but if the children be grown up they would require more."—(G. Waters, James Gorman, and Mr. Richard Yates).—"Mr. Dedwell states, that "before the latter end of May the labourer has not, in general, to buy potatoes; until that period he subsists on his own acre potatoes, and on those grown in his garden, but after May he is too often obliged to resort to a description of men who profit highly by his necessities, and make him pay dearly for the potatoes or meal they let him have on credit." "As bad as trust (credit) is, the half of the people would die in the ditches if it were not for it: it comes dear enough to us too; potatoes are 1d. a peck in the market, and oatmeal is 10s. per cwt. If I take the meal on credit I must promise to pay £1 per cwt. for it at Christmas, and to pay for the potatoes the highest price they may reach during the year."—(James Gorman).—"Mr. Pye says, "16s. is the common credit price for meal when it is 10s. in the market," he adds, that "from 30 to 30 per cent. interest is generally looked for by those who lend on trust."—"No instances are known of labourers being compelled by their employers to buy inferior food from them at a high price; but they are often glad to buy portions of beasts that have died, as they have no other opportunity of getting meat."—(Mr. Lowry).—"A neighbour of mine had a cow that died, and his labourers took it from him at 2s. 6d. a quarter, and were allowed to give five days' labour for the money."—(Young Slane.)

By the month of July all potatoes have become bad, except "apple potato," which, unfortunately are not the produce of the poor man's garden; "lumpers" and "cups" begin to deteriorate in June, and they are the ordinary food of the people.—(Mr. Lowry).—"The season at which the new potatoes are fit for consumption depends on the time at which they were planted. "From many circumstances," remarks the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, P. P., "of all of which poverty is at the root, the labouring man never plants his ground before April, and such potatoes will not be fit to dig before the 15th of August. The shortest period known to have intervened between the old crop becoming unfit, and the new crop becoming fit, for human food, is a fortnight, but with many it extends to two months; and in proportion to its length is the distress that prevails, and the debt incurred by the necessity of living on credit."—(Mr. Dedwell).—"I have known those who could not get credit to dig their new potatoes whilst the roots were not bigger than plums. I should say that the too early use of the new potato is worse than the too long use of the old. I am sure, that in the first month's digging of new potatoes there is as much destroyed, as, if allowed to arrive at full growth, would have sufficed for three months' consumption."—(Rev. Mr. Yates).—"There are no means known of making the superabundant crop of potatoes of one year provide for the security of the next."—(Mr. Lowry).—"It would appear, from what has been just stated, that where the peasantry rely on the potato as their principal food, the produce of one year falls short of supplying them, by a period varying from a fortnight to two months, and, in cases of an unusual failure, to a much greater extent; whereas, on the contrary, (as the various kinds of corn may be preserved for several years,) were even their principal food, the surplus of a year of abundance might be made to meet any possible deficiency of a succeeding year, not only in the place of its growth, but at a distance. If the people lived on bread, or even on meal, we should very seldom hear of the distress now annually occurring in several parts of Connought."—(Rev. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Barber.)

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

A stone of potatoes is the usual allowance for a labouring man's daily food.—(Messrs. Portliff and

Food.

Commissioner,
County Sligo.

Examinations

taken by
Rev. Chas. Clarke,
E. B. M. Esq., Esq.

Bar. Curbery.

O'Connor and Henneigan.)—If a man use 3lbs. of meal in a day, (which is more than the average quantity,) a hundred weight of meal will last him for 37 days, whereas a hundred weight of potatoes will not last more than eight days.—(*Mr. Lavey.*)—This is not one of the districts where distress recurs with such regularity as elsewhere; but of late years a dearth of potatoes has prevailed annually in the barony of Erris a part of Mayo, not more than 30 miles distant, and it has happened, that at the same time, potatoes have not been very dear here; however, it would require a very considerable difference in price to leave a profit, after conveying a load thither, and the speculation, after a few attempts, has not been continued—it did not pay.—(*Mr. Richard Yates.*)—At one time, this season, potatoes were selling at Killbegg, in the neighbouring county of Donegal, for £1, while here they were so low as 15s. per barrel of 96 stones. It frequently happens that the peasantry in one district are in a state of starvation, while potatoes are in abundance in the neighbouring district; it periodically occurs, as has been already said, with respect to certain parts of the county of Mayo, and though sea-carriage thence is feasible, it would not answer in point of pecuniary advantage.—(*Mr. Dodwell and Sir Alexander Crockett, Bart.*)—The facility of transporting corn would alone, if the people were enabled to purchase it, be a great security against the existence of distress in any single district.—(*Mr. Dodwell.*)

Moral Effects.

In the opinion of the witnesses, the constant liability to distress is the chief cause of the reckless feelings, and total want of forethought, which are observable amongst the peasantry.—(*Sir Alexander Crockett, Bart.*)

Cause of the period-
ical Use of the Po-
tato Food.

The peasantry seem most in favour of a mixed diet, consisting of both meal or bread and potatoes. "We like potatoes very well, but we don't like never to get anything else: if a labouring man had even 'apples,' instead of wet 'lumpers,' or 'cups,' he would not grumble much."—(*James Gorman.*)—"The real cause of the universal adoption of potatoes as food is, that an acre of potatoes will feed at least five times as many people as an acre of corn, and the land will give a good corn crop the year after: formerly the people consumed a portion of both crops, but as rents got high, and the price of labour fell, they gradually were compelled to reserve the grain to meet the demands on them."—(*Mr. Lavey.*)—A rood of potatoes pays as well as an acre of oats, and a man cannot eat the meal and pay his rent at the same time.—(*Mr. Lavey.*)—As matters stand now it would be impossible to introduce the general use of corn food; that cannot take place so long as the peasantry continue to depend mainly on small portions of land for their subsistence.—(*Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Lavey.*)

Persons who attended the Examination.

RICHARD CANNON, owner and occupier of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.—PATRICK CARTON, farmer, 18 acres, parish of Balcadden.—O. CASEY, labourer.—MICHAEL COOY, labourer.—JOHN COLEMAN, 12 acres, parish of Balrothery.—JOHN CARTON, occupier of four acres, parish of Balrothery.—THOMAS DARRIS, labourer.—MR. THOMAS DILLON, farmer, 180 acres, parish of Balrothery and Balcadden.—MR. B. ENNIS, farmer, 180 acres, parish of Balcadden.—MR. JOSEPH ENNIS, farmer and miller, 350 acres, parish of Naull.—MR. NICHOLAS FALLON, farmer of 80 acres, parish of Naull.—PATRICK GARVEY, labourer.—CHRISTOPHER GOFF, farmer, 24 acres, parish of Balcadden.—GEORGE HAMILTON, Esq., Hampton Hall, deputy-lieutenant for the county, and justice of peace.—JOHN HOWAN, labourer.—THOMAS HOWAN, labourer.—A. S. HOSKEY, Esq., Westown, justice of peace for the counties of Meath and Dublin.—MR. F. HYNES, farmer, parish of Hollywood.—MR. JOHN JOHNSON, agent to James Hamilton, Esq., of Sheep-hill, and farmer, Skerries.—DANIEL KESSELY, labourer.—JOHN KESCH, labourer.—MR. JOHN KINN, farmer, 155 acres, parish of Balrothery.—WILLIAM LOCKE, Esq., manufacturer.—MR. PATRICK MCCART, farmer, 10 acres, parish of Balrothery.—JAMES M'DANIEL, labourer.—JOHN M'DONALD, labourer.—JOHN M'DONALD, labourer.—MR. MICHAEL M'NALLY, farmer, 35 acres, parish of Hollywood.—MR. M. M'NALLY, farmer, 140 acres, parish of Balcadden.—MR. A. MACMUS, corn-dealer and farmer, 200 acres, parish of Naull.—MR. PATRICK MAHER, publican and provision dealer, under-land-collector or driver to Colonel Thomson.—B. MAY, occupier of five acres, Balrothery.—WILLIAM O'NEILL, Esq. Sea-farm.—P. ROONEY, farmer, 19½ acres, parish Balrothery.—JOHN ROCKFORD, Esq., Walshestown.—CHARLES SOOMARD, labourer.—REV. JOHN SMITH, R.E. of the Roman Catholic Union of Balrothery, including the parishes of Balrothery and Balcadden.—JAMES TUTEY, labourer.—JAMES WAKE, farmer, 12 acres, parish Balrothery.—JOHN WAKE, farmer, 12 acres, parish Balrothery.—MR. GEORGE WILSON, farmer, 110 acres, parish Grollagh.—GEORGE WOODS, Esq., Milverton, &c. &c.—Independent of the above witnesses there were many other small occupiers and labourers who assisted in affirming or correcting the statements and opinions of the principal witnesses.

THE food of the labourers consists of the commonest quality of potatoes, called "lumpers," which are used for feeding cattle; when they can have even a herring with them it is considered a treat. They cannot afford to eat eggs, meat, or fish, and even the small farmers can do so but seldom. They usually divide their food into three meals, though, as already stated, they often have but a sufficiency for two or even one. A labourer, his wife, and three or four young children, would require, to keep them in health and strength, from a stone and a half to two stones of potatoes, with three or four pints of meal each day. In periods of distress a labourer cannot procure provisions on credit beyond a loaf or two, or the value of a few pence.

The potato begins to be unfit for human food in the middle of June in most cases, this, however, entirely depends on the quality of the crop, as potatoes will keep much better and

Cooperation
Advising & of
Potato and Corn
Food.

longer, some years, than others. The season at which the new potato-crop becomes generally fit for consumption is the middle of September, or the 1st of October, the labourers say "they are too soft till then, a man cannot work upon them." The longest period known to have intervened between the fitness of the old and the new crop, was from the 1st of June to the middle of October. The distress of the peasantry is always in proportion to the time that intervenes. At this season, which is also a very slack time of work, until harvest, there is great distress every year, its degree forming the only difference between one year and another. To the labourer with a large family, and not having constant employment, it is sure to prove a regular annual return of scarcity and the severest privations. Of this, being now in the middle, though by no means the worst part of this period, the Assistant Commissioners had too many proofs when visiting the labourers' cabins, having taken the opportunity of calling at their usual meal hours, on purpose to see the quantity of food; the Assistant Commissioners found the dish of potatoes, of which the meal consisted, to be, in numbers of instances, only sufficient for the proper nourishment of one or two persons, although intended for the meal of five or six. This deficiency of quantity too, is greatly aggravated by an equal deficiency in the quality of the potato, which circumstance would require the quantity to be considerably increased instead of being diminished. The squalid appearance of the men would be alone sufficient to announce the reason of this periodical scarcity of food. When it is more than usually great the poorest class are obliged to resort to boiling weeds (especially the grasswort or wild mustard, which renders their skin yellow,) as the only means of subsistence. It is not, however, so much that the potatoes or meal are dear, as that the people having no employment, have, consequently, no money to buy food, however cheap it may be; the produce of their own crop being exhausted, partial or total starvation is the result.

Even though an abundant crop of potatoes should arise in one year, it is believed impossible to provide for it against the failure of succeeding years, and the English Assistant Commissioner can state, that though the farina is easily extracted from the potato, and will keep for years, it is done by an expensive process, and never can be used as a cheap article of food. This manufacture has long been strongly recommended by Sir John Sinclair, and carried on to a very considerable extent in Scotland, and still more in France and Germany; but the farina, on account of its price, is only used by starch-makers and pastry-cooks, and by manufacturers, for dressing muslins, gowns, and other fine goods. Corn is found to keep here very well for three years, Mr. Macdonald has known it to keep well for five years, and Mr. Magee stated that the flour and meal of some corn which he had for three years was preferred by his customers to that of more recent growth. Corn is found to keep for a number of years in all countries, if occasionally turned, properly stored, and well dried, either from good harvesting and a fine season, or from kiln drying before being housed in the granaries; corn, therefore, by the surplus of a year of abundance, would meet the deficiency of several succeeding years. It was to meet this case that Napoleon built the farmers' public granaries in France, grain being purchased by the Government in years of great abundance, and sold out in seasons of scarcity to support the poor and keep down prices. In Great Britain the extensive merchants, dealers, and other large capitalists supply, to a certain extent in this as in many other cases the place of Government, although actuated only by private interest, the substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food of the peasantry would undoubtedly reduce the chance of starvation, now annually arising from the deficiency or unsuccessfulness of the potato, but the necessities of the farmer generally oblige him to begin selling immediately after the harvest, and his stack-yard is usually cleared before the winter is over; and with the present rate of wages, and the average number of family to be fed, clothed, and sheltered out of the many earnings, it would be far too dear an article of food for the labourers.

A hundred weight of potatoes would sustain a man eating nothing else for seven days, a hundred weight of meal for a month if he messed with others, but not so long if he lived alone, in which case there would be some waste, food is therefore much more easy and cheap of carriage in corn than in potatoes; potatoes are so bulky that they are never carried by land, especially the commoner sort, further than 20 miles at most, and even that is only on extraordinary occasions, and scarcely pays the expense of carriage. They are often dear in and near Balbriggan, while they were comparatively cheap at Drogheda, only seven miles distant, and Mr. McNaught, and other witnesses, stated that they had frequently known them to be very scarce at Balbriggan, while they were very abundant at Naxos, although the two towns are only 20 miles distant from each other, and communicate by good roads. This would be another advantage of corn as a general food over potatoes, that by its facility of carriage, the scarcity of one district might be relieved from the abundance of another.

No disturbances are known to have been caused in this harony by the scarcity of food. Potato fields, indeed, have been pilfered, sacks cut in the markets or on carts, and other petty robberies committed, but all of potatoes and other articles of food. It was not the opinion of the witnesses that distress produces any feeling of recklessness among the peasantry. Mr. O'Reilly stated, and it was confirmed by several farmers, that the peasantry here have no such feeling, it is inculcated by their religion, and they generally follow the precept, never to lose hope, but to wait patiently for better times, and to trust confidently that "Providence" will help them. They consider that to despair of God's providence is a mortal sin; as a proof that they do not give themselves up to recklessness it was mentioned, that although necessity sometimes obliges them to eat the potatoes intended for seed, they carefully scoop out the eyes and plant them, eating only the remaining part.

The peasantry would prefer meal to potatoes, especially when made into bread; but with the present rate of rent and wages they must use the cheapest and coarsest food. Although the potato is the dearest crop put into the ground, it yields a greater quantity of human food to the acre than any other, and is not more precarious than corn crops.

Feen.
Leicester.
County Dublin.
Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.
Bar. Balbriggan.

Portableness.

Moral Effects of
Insufficient Food.Causes of the general
Use of Potato
Food.

FOOD.

Leicester.

County Kilkenny.

Examination

taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Malley, Esq.

Bar. Galway.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Dr. BRENNAN, P. P., Galway.—JOHN BUTLER, Esq., Widener.—MICHAEL BYRNE, Esq., of Bayswell, gentleman farmer.—MR. J. CARELL, tradesman.—MR. SYLVESTER CAMPTON, holds 19 acres.—MR. THOMAS CORNACK, holds 300 acres.—MR. COYNE, farmer, shopkeeper, and manufacturer, Uringford.—CAPTAIN DELANY, Ballydoonan.—MR. MICHAEL DELANY, holds about 300 acres.—MR. DERMOT, under-agent to Captain Delany.—J. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Uringford, holds 500 of 600 acres.—MR. PATRICK FITZPATRICK, a builder.—MR. WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, high constable.—CHARLES HEALY, Esq., agent to George Healy, Esq.—GEORGE HEALY, Esq., Violet Hill.—MICHAEL HOOLAHAN, labourer.—JOHN KELLY, labourer.—REV. Mr. LADGE, of Belview.—MR. PATRICK McEVOT, a builder.—MR. McEVOT, land surveyor.—MR. M. MURPHY.—ROBERT NEVILLE, Esq., J. P., Marymount.—MR. MICHAEL PHILLAN, holds 17 acres.—REV. ROBERT POWELL, P. P., Ladbroke.—TIMOTHY QUINN, labourer.—MR. RICE, magistrate's clerk.—DR. RYAN, dispensary surgeon.—MR. RICHARD RYAN, butcher.—PIERCE SCULLY, Esq., steward of several estates under the Marquis of Omond.—ROBERT St. GEORGE, Esq., J. P., Baffin.—MR. WILLIAM WALSH, holds 124 acres.

POTATOES may be said to be the only food of the labourer.—(Mr. Walsh).—"When potatoes are scarce in summer the labourers use meal, but as they pay a high interest for it on credit, it would be better for them to have potatoes always."—(Michael Hoolahan).—"Labourers and small farmers use meat only on festivals, sometimes they use a salt herring; those that have fowls eat a few eggs, but, in general, they either sell or barter them."—(Mr. Coyne).—"With the exception of milk," observes the Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P., "there is little difference between the diet of small farmers and of labourers."

A labourer's family usually obtains three meals a-day, two of these the labourer himself, if he be engaged, usually receives from his employer.—(Mr. Robert Neville).—"From two and a half to three stones of potatoes are requisite for the daily consumption of a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children."—(Mr. J. Fitzpatrick).—"A greater or less number of labourers, according to seasons and other circumstances, are every year compelled to resort to persons who give them either potatoes or meal on credit (meal more generally), and obtain an exorbitant interest for the accommodation. If a man have not a good character, he'll hardly get credit from any one, and it is never given without the security of some one, who is, in many cases, the labourers' parish priest."—(Mr. Fitzpatrick).—"As to the average rate of interest charged in these transactions, the witnesses differ.—Messrs. Healy and Coyne state it to be about 50 per cent, but Michael Hoolahan, labourer, asserts that it is often 100 per cent, and R. Procter mentions a case in which judgment was recently pronounced at the petty sessions, where an individual had obtained a promissory note from a labourer, to pay 10s. 6d. a barrel for potatoes, the actual price at the time in the market having only been 4s. 6d. Many cases were also mentioned, where, in the year 1833, notes were passed to pay £1. 4s. for meal, at a time when the current price was only 1s.—(Timothy Quinn and Mr. J. Cahill.)

Mr. Fitzpatrick states, that "the old potatoes remain fit for use until the latter end of August, by which time the early portion of the new crop has become fit to dig." Mr. J. Cahill denies the accuracy of this statement, and observes that "towards the latter end of summer, the price of potatoes usually rises by degrees, until it often becomes double what it is at the cheapest season, viz. November, so that some of the poorer labourers at that time are obliged to stint themselves to one meal a day. The summer before last, from the scarcity of that article, the price was so excessive, that a public subscription for the relief of the more destitute, was had recourse to." Mr. J. Cahill goes on to say, that "when such things recur with any degree of regularity, the cause must be that the new crop does not overtake the old one; and the distress in each year must be, and is, in proportion to the interval that separates them." All the witnesses say, that the surplus of an abundant potato crop of one year could not be kept over to meet the deficiency of another year. Where the potato is the principal food of the peasantry, they are altogether dependent on the year's production, and should the crop fail, extreme distress would be inevitable.

The substitution of corn for potatoes, as the principal food of the peasantry, would reduce the chances of starvation, inasmuch as corn, whether wheat, barley, oats, or rye, will remain good for three or four years, and the surplus of one year's crop might be kept to meet any deficiency that might occur in a succeeding crop.

A hundred weight of potatoes will sustain a man for eight or nine days, whereas a hundred weight of meal would maintain a man for 37 days at three quarts (three pounds) a-day, which is the quantity mentioned by the witnesses, as necessary for the consumption of a labouring man. "From the superior portability of corn food to potatoes, it always occurs in seasons of distress, that although potatoes are not only abundant, but also cheap, in a district at some distance from that in which the distress exists, meal is the article of food selected to relieve the existing want."—(Mr. Fitzpatrick.)

"This immediate district is one rather characterised by the abundance of its potato crops, and it often happens that carries close to it, by taking potatoes from here to the markets in the colonies, no part of which is 20 miles distant. This neighbourhood does not afford an instance of the peasantry being in a state of starvation in one district, while in a neighbouring one potatoes are abundant, but it is known to have occurred elsewhere."—(Mr. Coyne.)

The substitution of corn food for potatoes, would not only render less the chance of extreme distress, but the exertions rendered necessary to obtain an adequate supply of a drier article, would create a greater spirit of industry, and so indirectly render that supply less precarious.—(Messrs. Coyne and Fitzpatrick.)

Comparative Advantages of Potatoes and Corn Food.

Portableness.

"Disturbances have been most frequent in those years in which potatoes have been most scarce, and the poor have certainly a general feeling of jealousy to the richer classes, at the times that distress presses heavy on them; at such seasons I have myself heard them say, more than a hundred times, that 'they didn't care what they did.'—(Mr. J. Cahill.)—'The reckless feeling of the peasantry can arise from no other cause than the constant inability to distress.'—(Mr. Fitzpatrick.)

"The peasantry certainly do not prefer a potato diet to meat"—(Mr. Coyne.)—"What a man would like is some of both, but without milk, meat is a poor thing."—(Michael Hoolehan.)

All the witnesses say that the potatoes usually yields an abundant crop, with less expense and care than any description of corn. "When the wheat and oats go to pay the rent, the farmer must of course live on potatoes."—(Mr. Coyne.)—"And when hands are numerous and labour cheap, the labourer can't afford to live on any thing else."—(Rev. Mr. Power, p. 7.)

All the witnesses agree, that corn food never can be introduced whilst rents are raised and wages depressed, as at present, by the great competition for land and for employment.

Persons who attended the Examination.

SIMON BLACKMORE, Esq., Low Grange.—JOHN BROPHY, labourer.—DAVID BURCHELL, Esq., agent to the Earl of Clifden.—MR. PATRICK DANDY CANTWELL, farms 150 acres.—The Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, Mount Juliet.—EDWARD CLIFFEN, Esq., agent to the Earl of Carlisle.—REV. MR. COOY, P. S., Thomastown.—MR. JOHN COHEN, chief constable of police.—MR. CROWN, shopkeeper, Thomastown.—MR. WILLIAM CULLEN, shopkeeper, and proprietor of several estates.—SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., sovereign of Thomastown.—MR. JOHN DOYLE, of Bramblestown, farms 100 acres.—MR. NICHOLAS DOYLE, of Blarneyfieldstown, farms 100 acres.—DR. DUKE, dispensary surgeon.—JOHN FLOOD, Esq., Flood Hall.—JAMES GOWMAN, small farmer.—HUTCHINGS, Esq., Dungin.—REV. MR. LEWIS, rector of Thomastown.—MR. JOSEPH KEEFE, Columbkille, 90 acres.—MR. PATRICK KEEFE, Columbkille, 190 acres.—MR. MATTHEW KENNY, of Grange, 40 acres.—MR. JOHN LANIGAN, Danbell, a large farmer.—M^{RS} HENRY, Esq., smithy.—JOHN MURPHY, small farmer.—MR. PAUL MURPHY, farms 100 acres.—MR. THOMAS MURRAY, Tinskenly, a considerable farmer.—MR. O'CONNOR, shopkeeper and farmer.—MICHAEL POWER, labourer.—JAMES REILLY and JOHN REILLY, small farmers.—EDWARD ROBBINS, Esq., of Firgrove.—REV. MR. RYAN, B. C. C., of Thomastown.—DAVID RYAN, labourer.—MR. JOHN RYAN, road contractor and farmer.—EDMOND SHEA, small farmer.—MR. JOSEPH SPALIN, brewer, and farms 70 acres.—REV. MR. STACE, rector of Grange.—MR. TAYLOR, clerk of petty sessions.—JOHN WALSH and MICHAEL WHOLEHAN, small farmers.

POTATOES are the principal food of all classes of the agricultural population, and the only food of a great part of the labourers. No class of farmers use much butchers' meat; the smaller ones consume a good deal of eggs, and occasionally some poultry, but the cottier, and above all the chance labourer, hardly ever taste anything better than potatoes and milk.—(Mr. Keefe.)—Labourers' families eat "three meals a-day in the plentiful season of the year, but in summer a good many must contrive to do on two"—(J. Ryan.)

A labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children, would consume about three stone of potatoes a-day.

In periods of distress, labourers may get provisions upon credit, if they can give adequate security. "In such cases they have to pass a note for the value, at 40 or 50 per cent. above the market price."—(Mr. John Doyle.)

The witnesses have never known employers compel their labourers to purchase inferior food from them at a high price.

About the beginning of August, the better descriptions of potatoes begin to deteriorate, but before that period, the potatoes on which the poor chiefly subsist, viz., the *lumper*, has begun to fail, and at last becomes quite unfit for human food. The new potato is generally fit for consumption about the latter end of August. The period intervening between the fitness of the two crops for use, has sometimes extended to a month; but summer 12 months it lasted about a fortnight, but every year there is a space of time recurring about the season alluded to, during which potatoes attain a price which can only result from the greater or less scarcity of the article during the interval between the two crops; so far as scarcity depends on this period, the distress is always proportioned to the length of it.—(Mr. S. Davis.)

"I do not think there are any means capable of general adoption, by which the produce of potatoes of one year can be rendered available for another; however, I am sure that the people, through ignorance, diminish the period that their potatoes would otherwise keep; they are in the habit in the spring of the year, of leaving the pits open in the middle of the day, after they have removed the quantity required for immediate consumption; by this means the light and air have full opportunity of causing vegetation and decomposition."—(Mr. S. Davis.)

The supply of the principal food of the labouring classes, therefore, is altogether dependent on the produce of one year, and (from the bulkiness of the article) almost of one place; and if the crop of any one year fails, distress is inevitable to the extent of the failure, as the people are unable to resort to corn food.

Corn will remain good for two or three years, or more, and a considerable portion of the

Foca.
Leinster.
County Kilkenny.
Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
B. K. Mahony, Esq.
Bar. Gurney.

Causes of the general Use of Potato Food.

Bar. Gurney.

Comparative Advantages of Potatoes and Corn Food.
Quality.

Food.
 Leinster.
 County Kilkenny.
 Examinations
 taken by
 John Power, Esq.
 K. B. Malley, Esq.
 Bar. Gowran.
 Pertham.

grain produced in one year is not consumed until the next or subsequent years. The substitution of corn for potatoes, therefore, as the principal food of the peasantry, would undoubtedly greatly reduce the chances of starvation or disease, now annually arising from the nature of the former crop.

The witnesses calculate that a hundred weight (8 stone) of potatoes will subsist a man six or seven days.—Mr. J. Ryan states that the full allowance is 5 lbs. at each of the three meals, or one stone, one pound in the day.

A warm discussion arose among the poorer witnesses, as to the quantity of meal a man would consume in the 24 hours; the estimates varied from 2 to 3 quarts, which would be equal to a consumption of 1 cwt. in from 35 to 40 days. When the discussion had terminated, Mr. S. Davis remarked, that "the people knew nothing of the consumption of any food but potatoes, otherwise there could have been no difficulty in answering the question."—Several of the witnesses then admitted that such was almost the case; and that their guesses were rather at what they would wish to get, than what they recollected to have eaten.

"Potatoes were rather scarce in this neighbourhood last summer, and at the same time they were one half cheaper in New Ross, which is only 12 miles distant. Several small farmers, whose horses and carts were otherwise unemployed, were enabled to bring several loads here, and to sell them at a profit; but, under ordinary circumstances, the transport of so bulky an article could not be undertaken to any extent, with a view to remuneration."—(Mr. S. Davis.)

The almost exclusive adoption of potatoes as an article of food, arises not from a preference of them to corn or bread, but from the circumstance of its being the plant which yields incomparably the largest produce of human food from a given quantity of land.*

The present low wages and high rates compel the peasantry to use potatoes as their sole food, and while they continue, must prevent the introduction of corn food.

Causes of the general
 Use of Potato
 Food.

Persons who attended the Examination.

King's County.
 Examinations
 taken by
 W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
 T. N. Vaughan, Esq.
 Bar. Crawford.

WILLIAM ARNOTT.—J. ASHTON.*—D. ASHTON.*—GUY ATTENSON, Esq., J. P.—T. BAILEY,*—WILLIAM BLAKEWELL.—WILLIAM BOWLER.*—G. BYRNE.—G. BERNIE, Junr.—WILLIAM CARRY.—JOHN CARRY.*—J. CLEARY.—T. CONCORAN.—M. COSTELLO.—J. COUGHLAN.*—J. DENNER.—A. P. DOUGAN, Esq., J. P.—THOMAS DOUGAN.—MR. EGAN.—MR. FARLANE.—REV. MR. FITE.—WILLIAM GILL.*—GLEASON.—J. HALLETT.—R. HANMERLY, Esq., J. P.—J. HARBEN.—P. HYNDE.—D. HOGAN.—J. HOWARD.—P. JACKSON, Esq.—M. KEARY.—M. KEARY.—J. KENNEDY.—J. LEWIS.—Colonel LOVE, J. P.—WILLIAM LOCAL.*—WILLIAM LOCAL.—DR. McARTHUR.—McDERMOTT.—J. McDERMOTT.—M. LADSHAM.—WILLIAM MULLINS.—P. MURRAY.—M. OLSHAM.*—M. OLDEMAN.—JOHN PROUD.—J. PROUD.—F. PYE.*—T. REBORNS.—RYN-INTON.—A. RICHARDSON, J. P.—WM. SMITH and M. SMITH, GENTLEMEN.—MR. SPUNNER.—JAMES TENNET.—T. TIGLIN.*—WM. TREMOR, Esq.—ROY, MR. TURNER.—J. WALKER.*—MR. WALKER.—T. WOOD.*

All marked thus * are farmers and tradesmen.

THE principal food of the labourers is potatoes and salt, a little milk in summer, and herrings in winter. They do not often eat meat, eggs, or fish; some eggs are eaten where men get no milk; meat is eaten twice or thrice a year, and a few herrings in winter. They and their families generally eat three meals a day. The witnesses mention three stone per day as the quantity of potatoes that a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children would consume, using enough to keep them in health and strength; but Mr. Walker and Mr. Gleeson do not think that quantity quite sufficient.

When labourers in times of distress are obliged to purchase potatoes on credit, the bargain most usually made with them is that they shall pay 1d. per stone for them above the market price, at the time of purchasing or the highest price they shall see to, during that year. It has very rarely been known here that employers have compelled their labourers to purchase inferior food from them.—Mr. Gleeson says, that he knows one instance where a labourer in Kildemonagh parish this year applied to his employer for potatoes to purchase, and the farmer gave him a quantity of such as were very unfit to eat; the labourer afterwards refused to pay for them, and he brought an action against him for the amount, and obtained a decree, but the labourer left the country and went to America before it could be enforced.

The old crop of potatoes usually becomes unfit for human food in the month of August. The new potato is generally fit for consumption about the middle of July. The witnesses have never known the old crop to have become unfit before the new had become fit for use.

The potato being the principal food of the peasantry, and no plan having ever been practised here to preserve the surplus of an abundant crop, to meet the possible failure of the crops of succeeding years, they are each year dependent for subsistence upon the produce of that crop, and always suffer distress proportioned to the extent of the failure. Corn, if properly taken care of, will keep good for any length of time, and the abundant crop of one year may thus be used to supply the deficiency of one or more succeeding years. If it could be

Comparative Advan-
 tages of Potato
 and Corn Food.

* The Assistant Commissioners met with a very striking, though not uncommon, example of the pebble character of the potato, on the farm of Mr. P. Murphy, in this barony. Mr. Murphy had obtained on seven acres an average of 150 barrels per acre of the best kind of potatoes; each acre giving, therefore, 375 cwt., yielded according to the estimate given above of a labouring man's consumption, sufficient food for one man about 375 weeks, or upwards of seven men for one year.

substituted for potatoes as the principal food of the peasantry, it would greatly mitigate the distress now annually arising from the deficiency or unsound state of the potato.

A hundred weight of potatoes will sustain a man for about eight days; the same weight of meal for about thirty-seven days. Potatoes are so bulky an article that they are often dear in one district, while they are cheap in a neighbouring one. Potatoes have been cheap here, and dear within 20 miles at Portlanna. There could not be the difference of starvation and abundance within that district, but there was starvation in Mayo last year at a distance of 70 miles from this place, while potatoes were abundant here. Corn possesses this advantage also over potatoes, that it is easy of transport, and if introduced as a common article of food, would render local scarcities less frequent.

Mr. Trevel and Mr. Atkinson say, that disturbances have not become more frequent in years or seasons in which potatoes have been more scarce than usual. When they have taken place, it has been in winter, when food is comparatively plentiful, and not in summer when potatoes are frequently scarce.—Mr. Atkinson says, "I think the constant liability of the peasantry to distress has a great tendency to produce a feeling of recklessness among them, but there are instances of men far removed from distress joining in disturbances."

The labourers like meal as a change, but prefer potatoes as constant food.—Mr. Gleason says, "I think they would always prefer bread or meal for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner." Potatoes are eaten because they are the cheapest food, and the poor cannot afford to eat a dearer. Corn cannot be eaten by them until a considerable change takes place in their condition, as respects wages and employment.—Mr. Walker says, "Even though the rents were lower, I do not think the small tenants could eat corn; a reduction in rents would not alone be sufficient."

Persons who attended the Examination.

SIMON BOLLING, labourer.—JAMES BRUCE, labourer.—JOHN BROWN, labourer.—MR. JOHN DOWLAN, farmer.—THOMAS DUNN, labourer.—MR. FAUCETT, large farmer.—PATRICK GILLIGAN, labourer.—MR. W. HAMILTON.—WM. HARPER, labourer.—MR. KELLY, schoolmaster.—MR. KENNEDY, farmer.—MR. MALONE, sergeant of police.—MR. LEWIS MORRIS, farmer.—MR. MURRAY, farmer.—MR. JAMES O'CONNOR, farmer.—R. O'DONN, Esq.—MR. FORSTER, surgeon.—MR. RATT, Esq.—THOMAS REYNOLDS, labourer.—MR. RIDGWAY, Esq.—MR. SUMNEY, farmer.—MR. E. WALSH, farmer.

Food.
Limerick.
King's County.
Examination taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.
Bar. Cleghish.

Portlanna.
Moral Effects.

Causes of the general
Use of Potato
Food.

Examination taken by
Jonathan Bann, Esq.
James O'Re, Esq.

Bar. Philippsen.

Mr. O'Donn states that nothing can be more wretched than the food of the labourers in this barony, especially in winter; the families of day-labourers, though potatoes are very cheap, are frequently obliged to beg in the winter season. The diet of labourers consists of the very worst description of potatoes, "lumpers," and salt, or, at best, buttermilk. Simon Bolling says, "We very seldom eat eggs or fish, and flesh meat we never touch." He further adds that "in summer, when the work goes on, the labourers get three meals in the day, but in winter they are glad enough to get two." And the Rev. Mr. Hamilton says, "When labourers are out of employment it is almost starving with them." The quantity of potatoes requisite for a labourer, with a wife and three or four children, is considered to be from two to three stones in the day. And S. Bolling says, that in periods of distress, when a labourer has no means of procuring what is necessary for his family, "if he is at work with a farmer, he may give him provisions on credit, but he will charge him double." And Barney Mangen, a labourer, states, "I paid £1 last year for 1 cwt. of meal, got on credit, the price of which at the time was only 11s. in the market for ready money."

Mr. O'Donn states, that at the end of summer potatoes are generally consumed; and he further stated, "I have frequently known the poor man to suffer severely, being obliged to dig his potato ground, where he would have more than three times the produce in six weeks after; this is often a matter of great suffering." A month is sometimes known to intervene, after the old crop is consumed, before the new is fit for use, during which period the distress is greatly aggravated, inasmuch as the deficiency of one year's potato crop cannot be supplied by the surplus of the former; for potatoes cannot be kept over from year to year as corn can, which lasts for several years; and, as food, has this advantage over potatoes, that the surplus of one harvest prevents the destitution arising from the deficiency of the next; besides, wherever the potato is the principal food of the people, the supply of food must be in a great measure dependent on the production of the year, so that, distress to the extent of the failure is almost the inevitable consequence. With regard to diseases arising from the want of food, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton says, "Diseases are undoubtedly spread from the destitution of the labourers; nor do I believe the world contains a more wretched place than this in some seasons."

One cwt. of potatoes will last a man for eight days, while one cwt. of oatmeal will last five times as long; but Mr. O'Donn remarks, that meal cannot be so well used as potatoes without "kitchen." It was stated that there was often a considerable difference in the price of potatoes in districts not many miles asunder; this was considered to be owing to the bulk of potatoes as a food, which renders it difficult to convey them in sufficient quantities from place to place; whereas corn, containing so much more nourishment in a smaller compass, is in that proportion so much more easy of conveyance.

The labouring classes in this barony were stated to be both wretched and reckless. "What brought so many of us here to-day, but to see if you were to bring any remedy for our misery?"—(S. Bolling.)

The labourers in this barony are unacquainted with the general use of bread as food,

Comparative Ad-
vantages of Potato
and Corn Food.

Portlanna.

Moral Effects.

Causes of the general
Use of Potato
Food.

Foods.
Leinster.
King's County.
Examinations taken by
Jonathan BURN, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.
Bat. Phlipstons.
County Louth.
Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.
Bar. Dundalk, Upper.

their diet consisting of "lumpers" and salt; and they complain of not having a sufficiency even of that. But the peasantry are obliged to use the cheapest food, and an acre of potatoes is far more productive than one of corn; so that corn, as food, cannot possibly be introduced while the present condition of the people continues; that is, while rents and wages are in their present state.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. JOHN BAILLIE, Clossalochan.—Rev. WM. BAILLIE.—Mr. TURNER BARRETT, Dundalk parish, farmer.—L. BROSSE, Esq., J. P., Dundalk.—Mr. THOMAS BRADFORD, farmer, Dundalk parish.—THOMAS BURNS, Rosshinsky.—Mr. TERENCE COLMAN, Ballyberrick, farmer.—Mr. CONNELLY, farmer.—Mr. LAURENCE CUNNINGHAM, Donaghadee.—Mr. ROBERT DICKIN, farmer.—Mr. OWEN DUFFY, Seaside.—J. EASTWOOD, Esq., J. P., Castletown.—FAIRFAX PORTER, Esq., J. P., Corberrig.—Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, Seaside, Blackrock.—Rev. J. FINLAY, vicar of Finghert.—JOHN GARTHY, occupier of four acres.—Mr. WILLIAM HACKER, farmer and heron's collector.—Mr. JOHN KATINA, farmer, Louth.—FRANK KELLY, occupier of four acres in Finghert parish.—Mr. JOSEPH KELLY, farmer, Baldiggen.—LAWRENCE KELLY, labourer, Dundalk.—PATRICK KELLY, occupier of two acres.—Rev. HENRY KIKENY, P. P., Finghert.—Rev. ALEXANDER KINDELLAN, P. P., Enniskerry.—THOMAS KOYLE, labourer.—Rev. MICHAEL LENNAN, P. P., Corberrig.—TERENCE LENNAN, 64 years of age, now a labourer at Dundalk, but formerly an occupier of 24 acres of land, who, being in 1817 one and a half year's rent, was ejected three years ago from the land which he and his ancestors had occupied for 80 or 90 years.—Mr. JOHN McALLISTER, Carrickville, brewer and landholder.—Mr. JOHN McARDILL, farmer, Rosan.—Rev. Dr. McCAN, P. P., Dundalk, Roche and Kint, and Castletown.—JAMES McCRAVE, farmer, Dowlshill.—Mr. MICHAEL MCGARTY, farmer, Haggardston.—J. MCGURRY, Esq., Derryglow.—JOHN M'HEARY, occupier of eight acres.—PHILIP MARTIN, labourer.—WILLIAM MARTIN, Esq., Dundalk.—Mr. P. MARTIN, farmer.—DENNIS MURPHY, labourer.—Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, farmer, Louth.—THOMAS MURPHY, occupier of four acres.—PAUL PARKER, Esq., Dundalk.—THOMAS PEARCE, occupier of three acres.—PROCTOR, Esq., J. P., Dundalk.—WM. H. RICHARDSON, Esq., Prospect.—Mr. WILLIAM REILLY, farmer, Castle Reach.—Mr. H. ROSE, farmer, Tovermore.—JOHN ROBINSON, labourer, Finghert.—WM. R. ROGERS, Esq., Dundalk.—ROGERS, Esq., Dundalk.—PATRICK SAVAGE, Haggardston.—Mr. OWEN TRAVERS, farmer.—JOHN TURNER, occupier of eight acres.—Mr. PATRICK WYNN, Dundalk.—There were, besides the above, a great number of persons present at the public examinations whose names are not given as they did not take any part in the proceedings.

THE principal food of the labourers is potatoes, very few being able to afford the use of meal. Labourers never use meat, eggs, or fish. Small farmers eat a few eggs and herrings, but seldom can afford to consume any of even their own pork. Labourers almost always divide their food into three meals, though sometimes it is not more than sufficient for one. John Robinson knows several families in his neighbourhood who frequently have but one meal a-day. A labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children, using the quantity sufficient to keep them in health and strength, would consume four stones of potatoes per day. In times of distress labourers may borrow a few potatoes from a neighbour, or may procure provisions on credit, but to a very small extent, perhaps six worth; when they do obtain credit they are generally charged from 20 to 25 per cent. above the market price. Labourers are never compelled by their employers to purchase inferior provisions from them at a high price.

The potato usually becomes unfit for human food after the month of June, and sometimes sooner. The new potato is generally fit for use about the middle or end of August. The longest period known to have intervened between the two crops is three months, from the 1st of June to the 1st of September, 1817. The distress of the peasantry is almost always very great at this season, from the united causes of the want of potatoes, and the absence of employment, the month of July and the first half of August being a time during which work is extremely scarce. In fact, it may be said to amount, for those who have large families and not regular work, to an annual return of temporary famine. Those persons are under the necessity of beginning to take up their new crop of potatoes long before they come to maturity, and as they are frequently at that time not larger than mushes or walnuts, the dread of encroaching on their next year's means of subsistence, induces them to put themselves upon the shortest possible allowance which will support nature. Mr. F. Hackett, Mr. Travers, and several other witnesses knew many families who were frequently thus situated; and one of the witnesses stated, that the widow and orphan of a respectable farmer in his neighbourhood were frequently, at that period, in the habit of not getting up till 10 or 12 o'clock, to sleep away the breakfast time, because they had not food enough to supply that meal.

There are no means discovered of making the surplus potatoes from an abundant year supply the deficiency of any succeeding year. The art of extracting the flour, or farina, has been known and practised in Scotland and on the Continent; but it is only done by an expensive process, which prevents it from being used as an article of common food, and confines the consumption of it to pastry-cooks, starch-makers, and manufacturers for dressing fine goods. The peasantry are entirely dependent for a sufficient supply of food each year on the produce

Comparative Advantages of Potatoes and Corn Food.

of the potato crop, and to the extent of its failure extreme distress is inevitable. Corn has been kept here for several years; and it can be, and is done in all countries, by means of good granaries, ventilation, and occasionally turning the grain, if kept in the straw it will remain good for several years longer. Corn, therefore, obviously supplies the means of providing, by the abundance of some years, for the deficiency of others; and this is done in France, and several other countries on the Continent, and elsewhere, by means of public granaries. The introduction of corn as the principal food of the peasantry in this country would undoubtedly diminish the chances of starvation, now annually arising from the deficiency or unseasonable state of the potato. But, in the present state of things, the consumption of corn by the labouring classes would be impossible, since they have not the means of always ensuring themselves a supply of the much cheaper food of potatoes.

A hundred weight of potatoes would sustain a man from five to seven days, according to his appetite and work; a hundred weight of meal would sustain him from four to five weeks. Potatoes are so bulky an article, and therefore so difficult of conveyance to any distance, that they have been selling for 4½d. a stone at Ballybay, while they sold for 6½d. and 7d. at Dundalk, these places being distant but 22 miles from each other. It has never occurred here that potatoes have been abundant in one district, while the peasantry were starving from the dearth of them in neighbouring districts; nor could it well occur in districts nearer to each other than from 30 to 40 miles, as a great rise of price would immediately cause potatoes to be carried so far to any place needing them. When, however, the people are extremely poor they may, from want of employment and money, be starving in one district where their potatoes have failed, or are exhausted, while that produce may be cheap and abundant in a neighbouring district. The substitution of corn food for potatoes would, in consequence of its facility of transport, render distress less frequent; but the difficulty is how to provide the labourers with the means of living upon corn.

Disturbances have arisen from the scarcity of potatoes only so far as they related to food. This was the case in the years 1825 and 1830, and other years of general scarcity, during which the labouring classes were obliged to beg for potatoes, or meal, and, in some cases, where they were refused, they took them forcibly.

The labourers would prefer meal and bread, if they could get them, to potatoes, or at least with a very few potatoes, "just for old acquaintance sake." The potato crop was usually abundant, until the failures within the last few years, but otherwise it is the cheapest crop which is put into the ground. The peasantry must use the cheapest food; nor, during the present state of rents and wages, can corn food be introduced.

Persons who attended the Examination.

RICHARD AUGHEY, labourer.—CHURLEY BARNES, Esq., Newtown.—THOMAS BARNES, Esq., Woodlands, J. P.—Dr. BUNNETT, Kells.—Mr. JAMES BOOKER, Kells.—TERENCE BRIEN, farmer, Strathmore.—THOMAS BYRNE, labourer.—CHARLES CADDAN, labourer.—JAMES CLARKE, labourer.—PATRICK CLARKE, labourer.—Mr. H. COLSTAN, Kells, farmer, and agent to the Archbishop of Meath.—PATRICK CARRAN, labourer.—JOHN CUSACK, labourer.—Mr. LAWRENCE DALY, farmer and miller, Blackwater-mills.—THOMAS DAVIS, labourer.—JAMES DEERY, labourer.—JOHN DYER, Esq., Berford, landed proprietor and extensive grazier.—JOHN FARRELL, Esq., Maynalty, J. P.—Rev. Mr. FARRELL, J. P., Drogheda.—JOHN FITZPATRICK, labourer.—Mr. EDWARD FLOOD, farmer, Strathmore.—HUGH GEARLY, labourer.—Rev. Messrs. GIBNEY and BRIAN, Roman Catholic curates.—JAMES GILGHESSAN.—Mr. P. GILGHESSAN, farmer, Ash Park.—CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAHAM, Oakly Park.—JOHN GURRAN, labourer.—Mr. PATRICK KEARNEY, Ethelstown, farmer.—Mr. PETER KEARNEY, farmer, Wallingford.—Mr. DANIEL KELLERTY, farmer, Kells.—Rev. Mr. KIRKMAN, J. P. of Sligo.—JOHN LARRY, labourer.—PATRICK LYNCH, labourer.—Dr. McDERMOTT, Maynalty.—Rev. Mr. McEVY, J. P., Union of Kells.—PATRICK McGUIRE, labourer.—RICHARD McNALLY, labourer.—Mr. JAMES MASTERSON, farmer, Rathboyne.—The Venerable the Archbishop of Meath.—Mr. HENRY MELVIEW MOLLOY, farmer.—JAMES MORE, labourer.—JOHN MURPHY, labourer.—JOHN MURRAY, labourer.—Mr. OWEN NEWMAN, farmer, Eltham.—Mr. PATRICK NEWMAN, farmer, Keshmash.—Rev. Mr. OSBORNE, curate of Crooked.—JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq., Wilford.—Mr. THOMAS REILLY, farmer, Drogheda.—Mr. WILLIAM REILLY, farmer, Kells.—PETER ROGERS, labourer.—RICHARD ROYSEWELL, Esq., Rockfield, J. P.—Rev. ROBERT SARGENT, Kells, J. P.—HENRY SHERIDAN, labourer.—JOHN SMITH, labourer.—PHILIP SMITH, Esq., Cherry-mont, J. P. for Meath and Carlow.—Rev. P. SMITH, curate of Maynalty.—SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., Cherry-mont.—DOMINICK SMITH, labourer.—MORRIS SMITH, labourer.—JOHN TULLY, labourer.—THOMAS TULLY, labourer.—JOHN WARD, labourer.—Besides whom many other small occupiers and labourers assisted in the inquiry, but took a less prominent part in giving evidence.

POTATOES form the chief food of the labourers; oatmeal is only used in summer (when potatoes are bad) by men in good employment on some particular occasions, and on those only labourers may have a morsel of bacon, a herring, or an egg, as a treat. Small farmers eat herrings, eggs, and butter, generally, and sometimes a slice of bacon. Labourers usually have three meals a-day, but in spring and summer they often have only two, because potatoes and work are generally both scarce at that time; and in seasons of scarcity, they have often to trust to one meal a-day for support, or to divide into two or three meals, what, in many

Framp.
Leinster.
County Louth.
Examination taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sedice, Esq.
Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.

Partalidness

Moral Effects.

Causes of the general
Use of Potato
Food.

County Meath.

Boes. Kells,
Upper and Lower.

Food.

Lemster.
County Meath.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sullivan, Esq.Barr. Kells, Upper
and Lower.Cooperative Ad-
vantages of Potato
and Corn Food.
Quality.

cuses is barely sufficient for use. A labouring man, his wife and three or four young children, to support themselves in health and strength, should consume about three stones of potatoes per day. In periods of distress labourers cannot, generally, procure provisions on credit to any extent, unless they are men of very excellent character, and in constant employment; the rest may, perhaps, get a little meal, or a few barrels of potatoes, on the credit of their next crop, or their harvest work, but seldom beyond that; they are generally charged from 20 to 35 per cent. above the market price, for this credit. It is not at all the practice with employers here to compel their labourers to buy inferior food from them at a high price. Contractors for roads, however, often do so. Some doubtful cases were mentioned of agents having done so, but it was not generally believed; and if it occurred, it was unknown to their employers. Labourers have never been obliged here to purchase the meat of cattle which died of disease, and even if it were attempted to force them, the feeling against eating such meat is so strong that it could not be overcome.

The potato is generally unfit for use after the middle of June or the 1st of July. Of the new crops, "the crops" (middle quality) are fit to eat by the 1st of September; "lumpers" are not eaten here, they are not fit for human food till the middle of September, or beginning of October, until then they are generally too soft for a man to work upon. The longest period known to have intervened between the crop being unfit, and the new crop becoming fit for human food, was from the beginning of June to the month of October. It was in the year 1817, when there was a great scarcity, the year preceding having been a wet one: the oats were being reaped at Christmas. Undoubtedly the distress of the peasantry is in proportion to the extent of time that thus intervenes, and the universal opinion that it is the most frightful evil in Ireland, is but too strongly confirmed by the wretchedness that it usually renews or increases, in the shape of a regular periodical visitation which only varies from great privations to absolute famine, according to the season, the price of food, employment, and other local circumstances of the district. Every one states that the present year (1835) is, perhaps, the most favourable, in every way, that can be remembered, except that employment is as scarce, or more so, than in late years; the last crop of potatoes was generally excellent, both in quantity and quality, and, as far as is yet known, or can be ascertained, the same opinion is formed of the present one; potatoes have consequently been very cheap and abundant, and this has also been the case with meal and all other provisions.

The English Assistant Commissioner would here remark that, besides the abundance of late seasons, there are several very important circumstances connected with agriculture which are beginning to operate powerfully as a mitigation, at least, of this periodical calamity. They arise from the general improvement of agriculture, and consist—in drilling potatoes, by which method the ground is better tilled, and the crop much more abundant than in the old "lazy-bed" mode—in stall-feeding cattle, which being done here on potatoes, the surplus quantity of these roots is available either for stall-feeding, or for human food, according to the demand for the latter, when the result of the crop is ascertained—and in having improved the potato itself by more judicious cultivation and other treatment, and the introduction of better sorts; so that the old crop now keeps longer, and the new one becomes sooner fit for taking up and consumption than was the case formerly. The low price and increased abundance of grain, meal, and agricultural produce, have also, of course, a similar though indirect tendency.

The witnesses, and other persons of all classes, gave the Assistant Commissioners the most appalling accounts of the dreadful state to which the want of food, between the two crops of potatoes, had reduced the poor in many former years. Privation (the usual allowance of potatoes being curtailed by one-half or two-thirds) was the common lot of almost all labourers only occasionally employed, but numerous families were obliged to live on a few pennycorths of meal, weekly, (which they begged, or borrowed, during that time) made up into a kind of soup by boiling it with the weed commonly called *prossagh* in Ireland, and *charlock* (wild mustard) in England. This plant is decidedly unwholesome, and when eaten in the manner just described, is said to render the skin nearly as yellow as its own flower. To such an extent is this practice carried in seasons of scarcity, and such are its noxious effects on the health of the poor, that the clergy were obliged to forbid their eating this weed; and, in some cases, the priests and farmers set persons to prevent them from gathering it. This year, however, as already mentioned, is, in these districts at least, a fortunate exception to this general rule of misery; as far as bare necessary sustenance in potatoes goes, the rule seems to be reversed this year, most labourers having potatoes enough to satisfy nature, and the exception being that some are obliged to curtail their usual quantity by from a fourth to a half, or, perhaps, sometimes more. Of this deficiency the Assistant Commissioners met with quite as many instances among the very small occupiers, say of from one to three acres, in these two baronies, as among the labourers.

In a number of cases the Assistant Commissioners found families subsisting entirely on their new crop of potatoes; and this circumstance, during the first and second weeks of August, is sufficient alone to prove, even had there been no other proofs of it, the great want of food which they must have been labouring under, as well as the short allowance that they must then have been subsisting upon. The average size of the potato did not, at the time, exceed the size of a walnut; and, as they were thus consuming their crop about ten times as fast as if it had obtained its full maturity, the effect of such a knowledge must have been (and, it is well known, always is) to enforce the smallest possible allowance on those of whom that crop was to form almost the sole means of subsistence for the ensuing year. Independently of the ocular proofs of this lamentable anticipation of the crop, which the Assistant Commissioners had, by seeing the new potatoes boiling, or being eaten in a number of the cabins which they visited, the existence of the practice was confirmed, in many other cases, by seeing women and boys in the act of digging them up, and by occasionally meeting with ridges already partly

cleared of their produce. The Assistant Commissioners found several instances of very great privation in this way among labourers and little tradesmen (shoemakers, tailors, &c.) in populous villages and bogs; but they were scarcely equalled by some cases among small occupiers, who, as already stated, are frequently more wretched than labourers, when they have little or no employment, no cow, no children old or industrious enough to help them, or when they have neither the knowledge nor the industry necessary to make the most of their land. The most deplorable instance of misery seen by the Assistant Commissioners in these baronies was one already alluded to, of the occupier of a cabin, and half an acre of land, at Fears, in the lower barony: the state of the cabin and its furniture has already been described. In this case, the chief causes of the family's wretchedness were the youth of the children, and the want of the means and the knowledge, or industry, to till the land, which was extremely poor, and covered with weeds, and part of it then lying waste for want of seed to plant potatoes last spring. This family, consisting of a man, his wife, and four young children, was then subsisting, at the rate of one-third of the usual allowance, upon their new crop of potatoes, which were literally not so large as walnuts. The man was out digging peat at the bog, for their fuel; the woman looked wretchedly ill, and said she had not been well for some weeks. She appeared to be suffering under one of those attacks of low fever to which the poor are very subject at this season, when reduced by the insufficiency and bad quality of their food: she had not been to the public dispensary, saying she thought the doctor could do her no good; both her mental and physical powers appeared entirely prostrated; and she seemed to have sunk into a state of apathy which made her indifferent, or at least completely resigned to whatever might befall herself and family, under the evident impression that they could do nothing to prevent, or even to mitigate that calamity. When the English Assistant Commissioner entered the cabin, this woman was sitting on a stool, her head leaning on her hand; her fixed and vacant stare, exhibiting every sign of mental and bodily stupor, and her clothes and personal appearance, of complete destitution: around her, on the floor, sat three children, in rags, and half naked; and what with this group, the bare walls of the cabin, and the dirty and neglected state of the land around it, a more complete picture of misery and desolation could hardly be imagined.

The Assistant Commissioners met with the following proof, among others, of the difficulty which labourers in populous places, and who have only occasional employment, experience in maintaining themselves at the season alluded to: one of these men had taken up the trade of making and selling heath brooms to support himself and family until harvest; it took him one day to get the heath, another day to make a dozen brooms, and a third to sell them, if he could; for which dozen he got only 1s. 6d.: the hollow cheeks and emaciated appearance of this man, though of a powerful frame and make, bespoke his destitution, and his clothes were so patched and ragged, that his bare body was seen in a dozen places, and showed that he had no covering whatever but his jacket and breeches.

No means is known here (and the English Assistant Commissioner may add, anywhere else) of providing, by the abundant potato crop of one year, against the possible failure of a succeeding year.

The mode of extracting and preserving the farina of the potato has long been practised in Scotland, and in various parts of the Continent; but it is too dear for common food, and is only used for pastry, starch, &c.; the chief consumption of it is for dressing manufactured goods. The food of the peasantry must, therefore, be, in each year, entirely dependent on the production of that year, except as far as the small quantity of oatmeal which the labourers and small occupiers can afford to consume; and the evil is only mitigated by the circumstances mentioned above (the surplus quantity of potatoes raised for stall-feeding, and available for human food, the improved mode of cultivating them, &c.). Corn, on the contrary, keeping for several years, may be made to supply, from the abundance of one year, the deficiency of another. Corn has often been kept here for three years, by careful housing and treading; if kept in the straw, and on a rick-stand to be safe from the vermin, it may be preserved good for six or seven years. Mr. Nicholson, a large proprietor here, has kept oats for seven years. Mr. Magee, a corn-dealer, has kept wheat for three years in the grain; and Mr. McKean has known wheat to be kept five years. The substitution of corn for potato food would, therefore, remove the evils now annually arising from the deficiency, or unusual state of the potato; but the difficulty is, whence the peasantry are to derive the means of living on corn.

A working man will consume a full stone of potatoes in the day, or a hundred weight in eight days. Three pounds of meal will sustain a man for a day, being a hundred weight for 37 days; if several persons were messing together, less would do. Potatoes are generally cheap at Kells, and dear, not 8 miles off, at Navan; but this can only happen, of course, to a certain extent, and in proportion to the distance, for when the difference of price exceeds, and will pay for carriage, they are immediately taken from the cheap place to the dear one, until the balance of price is restored. They have been known to pay for carriage to the distance of 40 or 50 miles. It could not happen, therefore, that the peasantry in one district would be in a state of starvation, while potatoes would be abundant in a neighbouring district, unless the people in the starved district, had no money at all to pay for them. The general substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food would of course also, on account of the facility of transport, render extreme distress less frequent, if the labourers could afford to consume corn.

When scarcity existed, the people stopped cars, and cut the sacks containing potatoes, which they strewed on the road, not with the object of plundering, but to prevent strangers from coming to purchase, and take them out of the country. Such constant liability to distress must have a tendency to produce a reckless feeling in the peasantry, but this is not thought to apply so much to this district, as to other parts of Ireland.

If the labourers could get meal and bread, they would a great deal rather have them than

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Furn.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examination

taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.Bar. Kells, Upper
and Lower.Parish of
Fool.

Moral Effects.

Causes of the general
Use of Potato
Food.

Poco.
 Leinster.
 County Meath.
 Examination
 taken by
 John Power, Esq.
 Fiscal Auditor, &c.
 Barr. Kelly, Upper
 and Lower.

potatoes, "except perhaps a meal a day, just for old acquaintance sake."—(*Pat. Maguire and other labourers*.)

Potatoes yield the most abundant crop, and were not subject to failure till within the last few years, but they require more care and attention, and are the most expensive crop the farmer puts into the ground.—The peasantry, in order to subsist on their present wages, must use the cheapest food, and as a proof of this necessity, it is a common practice for men in this country, for want of other employment, to collect and break stones for the roads; they get from 6d. to 10d. a ton for this, at which rate they can only earn from 6d. to 9d. a day, besides which, they have to wait till the stones are wanted, perhaps a year, before they are paid for. While rents and wages continue at their present rates, corn food cannot be introduced.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Barr. Mayhew,
 Lower.

CHARLES BARNWELL, Esq., extensive farmer.—R. BOLTON, Esq., J. P., Bective Abbey.—PETER BAYNE, labourer.—REV. RICHARD BUTLER, rector of Trim, J. P.—DR. CLIFFORD, Trim.—WALTER COCHRAN, and MICHAEL CONNACK, labourers.—JOHN COSTELLO, extensive farmer.—JOHN COWLEY and PETER CUMMING, labourers.—THOMAS DUNN, Esq., J. P., Rock Lodge.—CHARLES DRAKE, Esq., Roris-town.—MICHAEL FAGAN, and RICHARD FAGAN, labourers.—REV. MR. FLOOD, P. P., Longwood.—JOSEPH FOX, Esq., Doolstown.—M. GIBBINS, extensive farmer.—THOMAS GILCHRIST, labourer.—P. GUNTY, extensive farmer.—REV. MR. HALLIDAY, R. C. C., Trim.—HUGH HANBURY, and RICHARD HANBURY, extensive farmers.—JOHN HUGHES, labourer.—REV. MR. IRWIN, rector of Liscour.—PATRICK JONES, extensive farmer.—JOHN KALE, labourer.—PATRICK KENNEDY, THOMAS KESSEDT, and JOHN KING, extensive farmers.—THOMAS MCCORMACK, and JAMES MAGRATH, labourers.—WILLIAM MAHER, extensive farmer.—JOHN MANNING, labourer.—CAPTAIN MCKEE, J. P., Trim.—JAMES MONAGHAN and THOMAS MONAGHAN, labourers.—CHARLES NANGLE, Esq., Newboggard.—MR. B. NEWMAN, merchant, Trim.—REV. J. O'CONNELL, P. P., Kilmallick.—MR. HENRY PARSONS, agent to Mr. Percival.—WESLEY PERCIVAL, Esq., J. P.—REV. MR. REILLY, R. C. C., Trim.—CHARLES REYNOLDS, extensive farmer.—OWEN REYNOLDS and PATRICK REYNOLDS, labourers.—REV. B. RYAN, rector of Rathcore.—P. SHERLOCK, Esq., extensive farmer.—THOMAS SMITH and PATRICK TAYLOR, labourers.—DAVID THOMPSON, Esq., Trim.—JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., J. P., Rath-folly.—REV. MR. TUTT, P. P. of Kilside and Moyneil.—PETER WARD and PATRICK WILKINSON, extensive farmers.—JOHN PRATT WINTER, Esq., J. P., Agher.—SAMUEL WINTER, Esq., J. P., Tull-hagford.—There were many other farmers, labourers, and other persons present, but they did not take any part in the inquiry.

The principal food of the labourers is potatoes; few of them can now afford to eat oatmeal. The consumption of the latter is much diminishing, and it is now hardly used but during harvest, and for a short time when the old potatoes are consumed, or very bad, and before the new crop is fit for use. The labourers seldom eat meat, eggs, or fish, except, perhaps, a hard boiled egg or a herring occasionally for their dinner, when working far from home. The small farmers eat no meat, except sometimes a little of their own bacon. They eat usually herring, and eggs, and butter. The labourers usually divide their food into three meals, though in the shortest days in winter they sometimes make but two. This is usually done from habit, but in seasons of failure and scarcity the quantity of food thus divided into three meals is, perhaps, not more than sufficient for two meals, and even sometimes for one. The quantity of potatoes requisite to sustain a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children, in health and strength, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ stones per day (14 lbs. to the stone). Labourers cannot often procure provisions on credit in periods of distress, or only to a very small extent; the profit charged above the market price, in this case, is from 15 to 20 per cent. It is only in the case of labour performed for food-makers, that labourers are compelled to purchase provisions from their employers at higher than the current prices; the labourers then get orders on a miller for meal, which is often charged them 14s. or 15s. per cwt. instead of 12s. Labourers are never compelled to purchase the meat of cattle which die of disease, nor would anything induce them to do it, so strong is the feeling on that point.

The potato begins to be used for use about the middle or end of June; the taking up of the new potatoes commences about the beginning or middle of August, but they are not well fit for use until the end of that month. The longest period known to have intervened between the exhaustion of the old crop and the coming in of the new one is three months, from the beginning of June to the beginning of September, but this period is now much shorter than it used to be, from the improvement in the cultivation of potatoes, by which the sorts now used keep longer, and arrive sooner at maturity, than formerly. The want of potatoes being so much aggravated by the general absence of employment during June, July, and the beginning of August, this season is regularly one of great privation and suffering for the poor, which only varies in degree in different years and places, and may be said to amount to an annual return of periodical scarcity. This year, however, this scarcity has been much less felt than usual, in consequence of the goodness of the last crop, and of the low price of meal, and all other provisions. The Assistant Commissioners, also, not having arrived in this barony until the taking up of the new crop of potatoes was generally commencing, and the employment arising from the harvest had replenished the means of the labourers, they had little opportunity of witnessing, as they had done in other places, the actual operation of this periodical death;

Comparative
 Advantages of
 Potato and Corn
 Food.

but the accounts given by the witnesses and others of the distress experienced at that season in former years, and especially in years of scarcity, were most melancholy. "At this season," said *Gilchristson*, "there is always great distress; and although there is not so much this year as last, and most other years, yet I know many people in my neighbourhood, even this year, who have often had only one or two meals a-day, instead of three."—*Michael Fagan* has known 50 persons in his neighbourhood who could only get one meal a-day during that time. "None but an angel from heaven, who would be invisible," observed *Gilchristson*, could ever know the wants and privations of the poor, or the hardships they go through, before the new crop of potatoes is fit to take up, for it is the spirit of Irishmen that they will not let even their neighbours know their distress, if they can help it; and many a poor man puts a cheerful face upon an empty belly, and tries to keep up a decent appearance while he is only getting a meal a-day, and has not a stone of potatoes in the house for his family, and no work, or means to buy food."—This was confirmed by *Fagan*, and all the other labourers present. —Mr. D. Thompson said he knew this to be perfectly true, and that so far from proclaiming or exaggerating their distress, the labourers often boasted of possessing means which they had not, in order to conceal their real situation.

There has been no means yet discovered of making the abundant potato crop of one year supply the deficiency of the succeeding year, nor is there the least probability of such a discovery being made. The farina, or flour of the potatoes, has long been extracted and preserved by an expensive manufacturing process carried on in Scotland, and on the Continent, but the process is too costly for common food, and the farina is only used for fine pastry, making starch, &c. The chief use to which it is applied in Great Britain is dressing manufactured goods with it, instead of with wheaten starch. The peasantry are, of course, each year entirely dependent on the produce of the potato crop of last year, for the small quantity of meal, which only the better-employed labourers can afford to buy, is so trifling in proportion to the total consumption of food by the labouring classes, that they may be said to be totally dependent for subsistence upon the potato crop. The effects of the partial and temporary deprivation of this food (between the two crops) has been just stated. What then must be the consequence of a general failure of the crop? The chances of such a failure are now, however, much diminished in this part of Ireland, and the general abundance of the crop has been much increased by improvements in the potato crop itself, by the introduction of new kinds, and by the adoption of the drill system, and of stall-feeding; the crop intended for the latter purpose being immediately available, and sold for human food, whenever a scarcity raises the price; nevertheless, should the failures which took place two or three years ago to so considerable an extent, ever become very general, famine, in its most dreadful shape, would be inevitable, and almost without any proportionate remedy, in consequence of its extent. Corn will keep in the straw for five or six years, and for three or four years in the grain, if well hoosed, turned, and ventilated (this has been proved to be the case in all countries); and, therefore, where it is used as the common article of food, the surplus of a year of abundance may be made to meet the deficiency in the harvest of several succeeding years; and this is done by means of large capitalists, and rich dealers, in Great Britain, and by the government in France and several other countries of the Continent where public granaries have been erected for that purpose. The substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food of the peasantry in this country, would, if it could be adopted, evidently reduce the chances of starvation now annually arising; but as the labouring classes here have scarcely the means of living "upon dry potatoes," it would obviously be impossible for them to procure the means of living upon corn, which is so much more expensive a food.

A hundred weight of potatoes will subsist a man during eight days; a hundred weight of meal will subsist one for 37 days, being at the rate of 1½ stone per week; but if several persons messed together less would do, much being wasted in the former case by what adheres to the bottom and sides of the pot. It has frequently happened that potatoes have been dear in one district and cheap in another, not very far distant; thus has been the case even in Trim and Kells, which are only 11 miles distant from each other. Potatoes are so bulky, and consequently so expensive to carry any distance, that only a very high price will pay for the carriage. This, however, has never occurred here to such an extent that the peasantry of one district should be in a state of starvation, and those of the other enjoy abundance; this could happen only where the distance between the two districts exceeded 40 or 50 miles, beyond which hardly any price that they can be worth to the consumer will pay for the carriage of potatoes by land; besides, unless meal were also dear and scarce, it would be used when potatoes became very dear. If, however, the labourers' own crop of potatoes had failed, and they had no means of buying either potatoes or meal (as happens occasionally at seasons when work is very scarce), starvation might exist even in one part of a parish, and abundance in another, but this case applies more to individuals, than to the population of whole districts.

Disturbances have become more frequent in years of scarcity only so far as these disturbances related to provisions. In such seasons the labourers stole bread, broke open potato-stores, and stopped corn and potato carts, in the mid-day on the high road.—*Gilchristson* recollected that in the last year of great scarcity of potatoes, the working classes broke open his potato house and some of his neighbours' barns, and that some sent their carts into town stores, for safety. This constant liability to distress must, more or less, have the effect of producing a reckless feeling in the peasantry, but such a feeling does not exist to so great an extent here as it does in many other parts of Ireland, because there is much more regular employment here for the labouring classes.

All the labourers, both in court and elsewhere, said that they were tired of living on potatoes alone, and would much rather have meal and bread, but they would like to have some of each for a change. Potatoes, they said, were not "staying enough" (nourishing) for a man to

Focus.
Leinster.
County Meath.
Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Butler, Esq.
Bar. Maffeynagh,
Liver.

Moral Effects

Causes of the general Use of Potato Food.

Food.
 —
 Lemster.
 County Meath.
 —
 Examinations
 taken by
 John Power, Esq.
 Francis Sadler, Esq.

Bar, Maryborough.
 Lower.

Queen's County.
 Baronies Mary-
 borough, East
 and West.

week hard upon. Potatoes are the most expensive crop that is put into the ground; but until the failures, a few years ago, have always yielded an abundant crop, and it is only the great quantity of human food which they offer to the acre, that renders them a considerable crop. The peasantry must live on the cheapest food, in order to meet their high rents and low wages; but it must be added, that the farmers have not generally availed themselves, as much as they might have done, of the superabundance of labour to reduce wages.

Persons who attended the Examination.

MR. JOHN BAKER, and MR. GEORGE BAKER, farmers.—PATRICK BANNAN, JOHN BRYAN, JOHN BOGAN, and MICHAEL BULGER, labourers.—LEWIS BYRNE, collier.—MR. R. CARTER, MR. NATHANIEL CREWEN, MR. THOMAS CLARKE, MR. WM. CLARKE (Green Mills), MR. WM. CLARKE (Rathleek), and MR. W. CLARKE, brewers.—W. CLARKE, Maryborough.—MICHAEL CONNERAN, and PATRICK CONROY, farmers.—EDWARD CULLEN, labourer.—MR. ROBERT DEXTER, and JOHN DILLON, farmers.—M. DILLON, Esq., Knockgrove.—MR. PATRICK DILLON, farmer.—MICHAEL DOOLAN, steward to Mrs. Fallon.—MR. R. DOWNEY, MR. C. DUNNE, and MR. WM. DUNNE, farmers.—DAVID FINLAY and PATRICK FARNELL, labourers.—MR. F. GOWAN, publisher.—MR. WM. GRAY, MR. JOHN HARIN, and MR. C. HARRIS, farmers.—REV. THOMAS HARRIS, rector of Maryborough.—MR. JOHN HARRISON, MR. DAVID HEALY, MR. A. HEWELL, and MR. MARTIN HOGAN, farmers.—W. HUGO, Maryborough.—DR. JACOB, Maryborough.—MR. C. KELLY, farmer.—THOMAS KINNARDIN, labourer.—MR. J. LALOR, farmer.—PATRICK LALOR, Esq., Trenchill.—MR. D. LOCK, farmer.—MR. J. LOTHIAN, Maryborough.—W. MARTIN, Esq., Maryborough.—MR. JOHN MARSHALL, farmer.—MR. JOHN MAXWELL, farmer.—JOHN M'EVoy, labourer.—MR. MARTIN M'EVoy, and MR. WM. MOLLOY, farmers.—MR. JOHN MORGAN, pawnbroker.—A. M. MOSE, Esq., secretary to the grand jury, and owner of 150 acres of land.—JOHN MYHAN, labourer.—MR. H. NICHOLSON, and MR. R. OSBORN, farmers.—J. MYLES O'REILLY, Esq., J. P., and deputy lieutenant of Queen's County, Health House.—MR. ANDREW PHILLIPS, farmer.—THOMAS QUIGLEY, and PETER QUIN, labourers.—MR. S. SALE, and MR. THOMAS SALE, farmers.—JOHN SINNOT, and PETER SINNOT, labourers.—DR. SMITH, NEW PARK, Monimagh, J. P.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq., attorney, Maryborough.—MR. MARTIN WEYLAND, farmer.—PETER WEYLAND, labourer.—WILSON, Esq., governor of Maryborough gaol.—PETER WILLIAMS, labourer.—H. B. WRAT, Esq., J. P. and sub-inspector of police for the county.—MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, farmer.

POTATOES constitute the principal food of the labourers.—(All).—MR. MARTIN says, they scarcely get any but "lumpers," which are very coarse. "They never get any others," added Mr. Carter. Labourers never, and small farmers but very seldom, consume meat, eggs, or fish.—(All).—They generally have three meals a day, except when they become pinched for food, and then they have only two.—(All the farmers and labourers present).—If labourers can get a responsible person to join them in a promissory note, they can generally get credit, but they are charged from 30 to 40 per cent. more than the market price for meal and potatoes.—(John Sinnot and Mr. John Marshall, confirmed by all present).—"If, however," added Mr. John Marshall, "they cannot get this security, they must starve or beg; a poor woman in this situation came last summer to my father, and if he had not let her have some potatoes, taking his chance of her ever being able to pay for them, she and her children must have starved." Labourers are very seldom compelled by their employers to buy inferior food from them at a high price; but it is common for farmers, chiefly small ones, and for stewards (but without their employers' knowledge), to get their labourers a little into debt to them, and then to oblige them, in lieu of wages, to take provisions from them at the highest price of the whole season, so that, by thus keeping them always in debt to them, they get their labour for little more than half its value.—(Mr. M. Dillon.)

DR. SMITH states that 17 labourers once applied to him, as magistrate, and made affidavit that they could not get their wages from a steward, and were in consequence unable to purchase either food or potatoes to plant their ground with; this was done to oblige them to take provisions from him at an exorbitant price, instead of money. This steward also made frequent deductions from their wages, in the shape of fines, which he levied upon the slightest pretence. This system of imposition is so prevalent, that Dr. Smith considers that nothing is more imperatively required for the protection of the labouring classes than to oblige all employers to settle with them every week.

MR. WILSON and MR. OSBORN are of opinion that the old potatoes remain good till the 12th of August, and that the new ones are then ready to be taken up. Mr. Martin thinks the old ones are bad after the middle of July. John Sinnot and Mr. John Marshall say, the new crop is not good until September. Last year three weeks intervened between the old crop becoming unfit, and the new crop becoming fit for human food. Mr. Osborn gave bread at that time to his labourers, instead of potatoes, and Mr. Wilson (governor of the gaol) did the same in the gaol, in consequence of the very high price and scarcity of potatoes. The distress of the peasantry is always in proportion to the extent of time which intervenes between the old and new crop of potatoes. The effects of this scarcity are described in that part of the preceding evidence on this barony which treats of the "Effects of insufficient Wages."

Potatoes might be preserved longer if greater care were taken in procuring the best sorts in cultivation, and in storing them, and in excluding light and air from them in the pits or

Comparative
 Advantages of
 Potato and Corn
 Food.

houses, but not to the extent of preserving the surplus of an abundant crop in any one year against the possible failure of the crops of succeeding years.—(Messrs. Moore, O'Connell, and others.)

Where the potato is the principal food of the peasantry, their subsistence must therefore be certainly in each year entirely dependent upon the production of that year; as the potato scarcely keeps during a year, should even the crop of one year fail, extreme distress is inevitable to the extent of the failure, and this distress is of frequent occurrence in any part of the country, even from the partial failures of the crop. All the witnesses stated that in this and the neighbouring districts these partial failures occasion, every few years, an enormous rise in potatoes, and proportionate distress before the next crop is fit to take up. This was the case during the summer of last year, and to a still greater extent a few years before. Corn will remain good during from three to five or six years, in the straw, if kept in good stacks, or during three or four years or more in the grain, if it be kept in well-ventilated warehouses, and occasionally turned. As corn will keep for several years, the surplus of a year of abundance will of course meet the deficiency in the harvest in any of the succeeding three or four years, and this is done in all great commercial countries by rich dealers and merchants, and in others, by the Government, in public granaries. The substitution of corn for potatoes, as the principal food of the peasantry, would, no doubt, greatly reduce the chance of starvation or disease, now annually arising from the deficiency or the unsound state of the potato, but the difficulty is how to furnish the labourers with means to purchase the more expensive diet of corn food, while they have already so much difficulty in providing themselves even with potatoes.

John Simms, Mr. John Marshall, and Edward Cullen, say that a hundred weight of potatoes will sustain a man for one week; Mr. Carter thinks for eight days. Rev. Mr. Harper and Mr. Wilson add, that the prisoners in gaol (who work as hard labourers at treadmill, &c.) get nine pounds of potatoes and one quart of milk in the 24 hours, and are in better health than when at home. John Simms, Thomas Kinnear, and other labourers, observed that men get into bad health from the low diet they get in gaol; and Mr. Carter also had heard this reported. Mr. Wilson admitted that some of the prisoners diet themselves, and eat one stone of potatoes per day. The gaol allowance for breakfast is one pint, or half a pound of meal, and milk. John Simms, Edward Cullen, and Mr. John Marshall, say, they eat a quart or pound of meal each for breakfast, or about three quarts a-day.

The large amount of nourishment contained in a small space renders corn of course infinitely more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes. There has been sometimes a difference of 1s. or 2s. per barrel in the price of potatoes, within a distance of 15 miles. Sometimes they are so dear in one place, and so cheap in another, that they have been sent to and from Connought to this place by the canal, and have been sent by land the distance of 45 or 50 miles, which has added from 2s. to 3s. per barrel to the price.—(All.)—Potatoes were sent for from Connought last year, and brought here, and also about eight years ago; but it more frequently happens that they are sent from here to other places.—(All.)

The general substitution of corn for potatoes, as the principal food, on account of the facility of transport, would certainly render extreme distress less frequent.—(All.)

Disturbances have not been most frequent in those years or times in which potatoes have been most scarce; if any difference existed, there were fewer in those seasons.—(Mr. Wray and All.)—Mr. Wray added, that there were then more petty thefts, but less crime and disturbance, for that the distressed and poor were not in general the perpetrators of crime. Mr. Wray and the other witnesses think that there can be no doubt but that the constant liability to distress creates the reckless feeling of the peasantry.

The peasantry would prefer a mixed diet of potatoes, meal, and bread, but if obliged to choose one, they would have bread. Independently of their cheapness, they use potatoes on account of the offal for pigs and swine.—(John Simms and Mr. John Marshall.)—Mr. Martin thinks they would prefer potatoes to meal. The potato generally yields an abundant crop, but is the dearest that is put into the ground.—(All.)—Mr. Carter thinks potatoes a surer crop than corn. The Rev. Mr. Harper considers corn surer. The peasantry are obliged to use the cheapest food, in order to pay the rent; they grow "lumpers," because most hardy and productive.—(All.)—Mr. Wilson and Mr. C. Harper say that "lumpers" are good food when well cultivated and preserved. Corn food cannot be introduced whilst rents are so raised and wages so depressed as they are now, and especially at the present prices of agricultural produce.—(All.)

FOOD.
Leicester.
Queen's County.
Economic
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Barker, Esq.
Brockley Mary-
borough, East
and West.

Perishables.

Moral Effects.

Causes of the
general Use of
Potato Food.

Food.

Labourer.

Queen's County.

Examinations

taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Fortmahack.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. WILLIAM BRADY, manufacturer and landholder.—Mr. RICHARD BAXLEY, shopkeeper and farmer.—
Mr. A. BARRY, farmer.—Mr. JOSEPH BRADY, manufacturer and landholder.—Mr. BRIDGEMAN,
farmer.—MICHAEL CARRERTY, day-labourer.—THOMAS CARRIGALL, day-labourer.—Mr. FRED
CONOLLY, farmer.—Mr. ANDREW CONROY, farmer.—Messrs. EDWARD and JOHN CONROY, land-
holders and distillers.—Mr. D. CONROY, farmer.—MURTAGH CONROY, day-labourer.—Mr. Wm.
CROOKAN, farmer.—JOHN COSSEN, day-labourer.—JAMES DUGGAN, day-labourer.—Mr. JOHN
DELANAY, farmer.—PETER DELANAY, day-labourer.—Mr. THOMAS DEMPSEY, pawnbroker.—Mr.
THOMAS DEVINE, farmer and politician.—Mr. JOHN DILLON, farmer.—WILLIAM DOUGLAS, small
occupier.—Mr. JAMES DUNN, farmer.—Mr. TIMOTHY DUNN, farmer and shopkeeper.—Mr. JAMES
PYTHONICALLO, pawnbroker and clerk of petty sessions.—Mr. A. GARRAN, farmer.—Mr. ARTHUR
GARRIGAN, farmer.—Mr. JAMES GORMAN, farmer and labourer.—Mr. JOHN GORMAN, dealer.—
Mr. J. GRHAM, farmer.—Mr. JOHN GRHAM, farmer.—Mr. HYAMS, farmer.—Captain JOHNSTON.—
Mr. JOHN JUCE.—Mr. PATRICK KEARNS, farmer.—Mr. JAMES KEIRANS, small.—Rev. THOMAS
KENNEDY.—Mr. MATTHEW LALOR, farmer.—Mr. RICHARD LALOR, shopkeeper and agent.—Mr.
STEWART LANE, farmer.—THOMAS MARCHANT, day-labourer.—Mr. JOHN MILLNER, manufacturer
and farmer.—Dr. OWEN.—Mr. JOSEPH PIM, farmer and merchant.—Mr. THOMAS PIM, merchant
—Mr. SAMUEL SHANZ, brewer, cordialseller, and farmer.—Mr. JOHN SHANNON, farmer.—HENRY
SMITH, day-labourer.—Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, farmer.—JOHN THREAGD, Esq. &c.

THE principal food of the labourers is potatoes; they never have meat but on holidays; they sometimes use salt herrings, which cost a halfpenny a piece, instead of milk for "kitchen;" they now and then eat eggs, if they have hens.

Small farmers seldom live better than labourers, except that they have a greater plenty of potatoes and of milk. Labourers usually eat three meals a-day, except in the short days of winter, when they sometimes have only two; but in times of distress, they have only two meals a-day, and not unfrequently only one.

A labourer, his wife, and three or four young children, using a sufficient quantity to keep them in health and strength, would consume a barrel of potatoes (24 stone) every week, but the refuse of this quantity would besides feed a small pig.

A labourer, at a period of distress, may procure provisions on credit, if he be constantly employed, or can get a neighbour to be security for him, but even then he will be charged probably one half above the market price, and sometimes even more; he is often charged the highest price which the provisions reach on any one market day during the whole season.

Roadmakers often oblige labourers to take provisions from them as wages, and charge them 20 to 40 per cent above the market price; farmers never do so.

The potato usually becomes bad about the middle or end of July; the new potato crop is generally fit for use about the end of August; it is generally six weeks from the time the old ones become unfit for human food, before the new ones are ready to be taken up; the longest period known to have intervened was from two to three months. The distress of the labourers is proportioned to the length of this period, but is always great. Their own crop of potatoes being exhausted, and those remaining in the market having risen 50 per cent above their usual value, the labourers who have large families, and little or no land, get only one or two meals instead of three; and the quality of the potato being bad at that season, they suffer, at the same time, from the unwholesomeness, and the short quantity of their food. As the potato cannot be preserved longer than one year, the abundant supply of one year cannot possibly avail against the deficiency of another, and thus the peasantry are each year entirely dependent for food upon that year's production of potatoes, and, as has been repeatedly experienced in every part of Ireland, distress immediately follows to the extent of any failure of that crop which may occur.

Wheat will remain good for three or four years, oats for two, but the quality of barley will become deteriorated after the end of the first year; in all countries where corn is the general food, the surplus of these crops in one year, is made to meet the deficiency of one or more succeeding years, and could that food be substituted for the potatoes in this country, the like benefit would accrue here, but the difficulty still remains—how are the peasantry to be enabled to afford it?

One cwt. of potatoes will sustain a man for eight days, the same weight of meal for 37 days, that is about 3 lbs. a-day, which, of course, renders corn food far more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes. Potatoes have been frequently dear in one district, and cheap in a neighbouring one, within the distance of not more than 12 miles. This, however, could not continue long, under a distance of 30 or 40 miles (land carriage), as the demand, and consequent rise of price, would soon cause a supply to be sent from the nearest places where the same scarcity did not exist. The expense of carriage would not be an obstacle within that distance; potatoes have been sent to this district from Connought, a distance of 30 or 40 miles.

No disturbances respecting food have taken place here for the last 16 or 20 years; at that time, from the scarcity which prevailed, the stores were broken open by the peasantry to obtain food.

It is not supposed that the generality of the peasantry are sufficiently distressed to be rendered reckless, but there is little doubt that distress produces such an effect in some cases.

The peasantry prefer a mixed diet, proportion of meal, bread, and potatoes, to being confined to any one of these as food, but it is difficult to say which they would choose, if they were confined to one.

Comparative
Advantages of Corn
and Potato Food.

Perturbances.

Causes of the
general Use of
Potato Food.

The potato crop is usually the most productive, though the most expensive, crop, that is put into the ground. In some years, however, it yields perhaps one-fourth less than on the average of others. The food that it supplies being the cheapest, the peasantry, at their present wages, have no alternative but to use it, and, low as wages are, they can get very little work, so that land is their only resource for subsistence, and they are obliged to give whatever rent the proprietor chooses to ask: as long as this state of things continues, it is impossible for the peasantry to use any better food than potatoes.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. J. BROPHY, Mr. BROPHY, LOKE BRAN, farmers.—BENSON, sergeant of the police, Bellingham.—Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE, Mr. MORRIS BYRNE, Mr. CHARLES CASE, Mr. JOHN COBBINGTON, Mr. THOMAS COLEMAN, Mr. DENNIS COOGAN, Mr. JOHN COOGAN, farmers.—MICHAEL COOGAN, occupier of four acres and a half.—PATRICK COVENTRY, JAMES CULLEN, labourers.—Mr. JOHN CULLEN, settler.—THOMAS DENNIS, Esq., J. P., Fort-Grange.—Captain DE RENZI, Bellingham.—MICHAEL DOWNHAM, publisher, Bellingham.—JAMES FAGAN, son of a farmer.—Mr. MICHAEL FENTON, agent to the Earl of Wicklow, and settler.—RICHARD FENTON, agent to Col. Howard, and other proprietors.—MARTIN FAINTER, settler.—Rev. J. GAGAN, J. P., Kilsallagh.—PATRICK GRAHAM, labourer.—Rev. T. F. GREENE.—F. W. GREENE, Esq., J. P., Kilsallagh.—Rev. D. GROOM, Rector of Bellingham.—Mr. FRANCIS HARRY, Mr. MICHAEL HUGHES, farmers.—Capt. JACKSON.—Mr. JOHN JACKSON, settler.—WILLIAM JACKSON, brewer and settler, Bellingham.—Mr. EDWARD JONES, JOHN JONES, farmers.—JOHN KERR, labourer.—Mr. JAMES KELLY, settler.—LEWIS KELLY, labourer.—Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, farmer and shopkeeper, Bellingham.—Mr. JAMES KEON, Mr. JOHN KEON, Mr. MICHAEL KEON, farmers.—DAVID KING, labourer.—Rev. DANIEL LALOR, J. P., Bellingham.—Mr. JAMES MORTLEY, settler.—Mr. JOHN NEALE, agent and settler.—PATRICK NEAL, labourer.—Mr. ROBERT PARK, agent and farmer.—Mr. J. ROACH, settler.—H. W. ROWAN, Esq., subsidiary magistrate.—Geo. SAINSBURY, J. P., Golden Fort.—Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, Rector of Kilsallagh.—PATRICK SMITH, labourer.—Mr. JOHN SLATER, Mr. JOHN SLATER, Mr. THOMAS VALENTINE, farmers.—JAMES WALL, Esq., J. P., Knocking.—WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., J. P., High Park.—Mr. STEPHEN WILSON, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, Mr. JOHN WYNNE, Mr. WILLIAM WYNNE, farmers.

Poor.
Lemster.
Queen's County.
Examinations
taken by
John Peace, Esq.
Francis Seddie, Esq.

County Wicklow.
Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

The labourers eat little or nothing but potatoes, they never have eggs, except if working at a distance from home, when they sometimes might have one boiled hard to help with their dinner; small farmers occasionally eat a few eggs, but sell most of them; sometimes they have a few herrings, and a little offal pork, and now and then some bacon as a treat. Labourers' families generally have three meals a-day when potatoes are plenty, and when food is scarce, two, and often only one. Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Coogan have often known labourers to work a long summer day on one meal only.

In times of general distress, labourers can obtain credit to a very small extent, when they are always charged much above the market price; a very common practice is to sell them provisions on credit, upon condition of their paying the highest price to which the market may rise that season, and the price has been known to be artificially raised for one market for that purpose.—(Mr. DENNIS and others.)

Road contractors pay the labourers they employ, by giving them orders on millers and others for meal and provisions, for which they are charged considerably above the market price. No other employers are known to act in this manner.

The old crop of potatoes becomes unfit for use about the end of July.

The new crop, when grown by gentlemen and farmers, is fit for consumption about the middle of August; where, by the poor, not until September, on account of the inferiority of their seed, the deficiency of manure, &c. The intervening period has been known to extend to two months, and the distress of the peasantry was proportionately great. This is always a season of great distress and trial for the poorer labourers, and the destitute part of the population. For them it amounts, in fact, to an annual return of a temporary half famine. To this dreadful privation the poverty of the numerous labourers' families, in and near Bellingham, renders them particularly subject. Mr. JACKSON, MICHAEL COOGAN, and several other witnesses, who were either members of the local board of health, or appointed to visit the poor and distribute relief, stated, that a private subscription was made last year to relieve the poor during the months of June and July, and that this being insufficient, they applied to Government, and had £60 lent them for that purpose, which sum was now being collected in the parish for repayment. The visiting committees found several families who had not eaten for 48 hours, and but for the advance of Government, hundreds would probably have died of absolute famine. The same distress occurred four years since; and seven years ago it was still worse. It arose in part from a partial failure of the potato crop, but much more from the general poverty and destitution of the population, and the want of employment. Although the distress was much more severe in the town and vicinity of Bellingham, it was also much felt in several other parts of the barony, and it always exists more or less, at this season. The women and children of the distressed families are obliged to beg of the farmers and shopkeepers, but potatoes being scarce at that period, they never get enough of them, and are obliged to put themselves upon half or a third of their usual quantity of food, and to boil *puasaigh* (wild mustard or charlock), and other weeds to eat out into a repast the scanty quantity of potatoes or oatmeal given them.

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Cere-
Food.

Poos.

Lemster.

County Wicklow.

Examinations

taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Seiler, Esq.Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

No means are known here, nor indeed in any place else, by which the abundance of one crop of potatoes could be made available against the failure of succeeding years. In Scotland, and several parts of the continent, the flour or farina of potatoes is extracted, and will keep for several years, but it is only effected by an expensive process, which renders it too dear for common food. It is used by pastry-cooks and starch makers, and for dressing manufactured goods.

Until employment and the rate of wages can be sufficiently increased to enable the labourers to use oatmeal and other corn food, the occasional partial famines which now occur in Ireland must continue to take place. The failure of the potato crop, even of one year, is inevitably followed by extreme distress, and this is exemplified, not only by what has been already stated of the distress produced by occasional failures in this barony, but by the dreadful distress which such failures occasion almost every year in some part or other of Ireland.

Corn has been kept for three or four years in this district, and remained perfectly good; and it will keep good anywhere for that time, or longer, either in the straw, in stock, or in the grain, if turned and moved and kept in proper granaries. The surplus corn of one year will, therefore, meet the deficiency of succeeding years; and this has been effected by the Government of several countries on the continent and elsewhere in public granaries, and in England, Holland, Germany, &c., by rich dealers and speculators. For these reasons, the substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food of the peasantry would obviously mitigate the distress now annually arising from the deficiency or unusual state of the potato crop; but the question still remains how to give the Irish population the means of using corn food which is so much dearer, while at present they are not always able to ensure themselves a sufficiency, even of the cheap food of potatoes.

Portableness.

A hundred weight of potatoes will sustain a man for eight days, a hundred weight of meal about 37 days, being at the rate of 3 lbs. a-day, but if several measured together, something less would suffice. The bulk of potatoes makes it difficult to convey a sufficient quantity, with which to feed a large number of people from any distance, wherever land carriage is the only means of conveyance. There is no increase of price which could enable them to be carried with profit more than about 40 Irish miles, for, above that price, it would become cheaper to use corn food. It has been frequently known, that, even within the distance of 10 or 12 miles, potatoes have been scarce and dear in one district and cheap and abundant in another; though this, of course, could not last long under a distance of 30 to 40 miles, as they could be carried to the dear districts from the cheaper ones, if not exceeding that distance. The superior facility of transport, therefore, would be another advantage in the substitution of corn for potato food.

Moral Effects.

The scarcity of potatoes has not been productive of any disturbances here, not even as connected with the plunder of provisions. No reckless feeling, such, at least, as leads to disturbances, is considered to exist in this district.

Causes of the
general Use of
Potato Food.

The peasantry would rather have bread or meal, if they could get them, than potatoes, but would prefer a change of all. The potato crop, though it is by far the most expensive that is put in the ground, yields the most abundant and cheapest food, which the peasantry, therefore, are obliged to use in order to pay high rent, or accept low wages; and for the same reason they eat the coarsest kind of potatoes (*hoppers*), and those who have no land are obliged to work for anything that is offered them. Whilst an unlimited competition for land and for employment exists, so at present, to raise rents and to depress wages, corn food cannot be introduced.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations

taken by
W. J. Glacres, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

BEE. COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN BLACKHALLS — — — BRADY.—MR. R. G. BROW, chief constable.—JOHN BURN.—JOHN BURN, farmer.—MR. RICHARD CALCOTT, clerk petty sessions.—A. CANBY, farmer.—MR. H. CANNELL.—J. CARMANBY.—W. CARROLL.—WILLIAM CARROLL.—T. CONNOR.—J. CERRAN.—F. DALT, JOHN DORRIST, farmers.—T. FERRIS.—JAMES FLANNAGAN.—E. GALLY, farmer.—D. GANAHATTE.—JAMES GORMAN.—JOHN HALEY. — — — HANLON, farmer.—MR. HARR, farmer.—JOHN HAYLEN.—MR. D. KEAN.—A. KERRON, farmer.—M. LIDDY.—A. LYNAGHT.—GEORGE LYNAGHT, Esq.—J. LYNAGHT.—JOSEPH LYNAGHT.—J. MC CARTHY.—J. MCNAMARA, Esq., J. P.—JOHN MAHONEY.—DR. MURRAY.—E. NAYLOR, JOHN NAYLOR, farmers.—REV. MR. NELLY, J. P.—A. O'BRIEN.—J. O'BRIEN, farmer.—HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq. — — — O'DONNELL.—MR. RICHARD POWER, Revenue-officer.—REV. MR. QUINN.—WILLIAM RAME.—JOHN REELEY, JOHN ROGER, farmers.—JOHN SHANNON.—JOHN SHANNON, P. SHANNY, farmer.—REV. MR. SHEAHAN, J. P.—M. SLATTERY.—J. STACK.—R. STACK.—VERY REV. DESA STACKPOLE, J. P.—AMEY THYNNE, farmer.—J. VAUGHAN.—J. P. WELSH, M. A. WELSH, farmers.—M. WELSH.—P. WELSH.—Venerable Archdeacon WHITTY, J. P.

POTATOES and salt are the principal food made use of by labourers. They never eat eggs; in winter they sometimes get a little fish. They only eat meat twice a-year. They usually have three meals a-day; but oftentimes they only eat twice. The quantity of potatoes which are requisite for the daily consumption of a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children, in order to keep them in health and strength, is about three stone a-day. When a labourer gets potatoes on credit, the bargain often is, that the highest price shall be paid to which potatoes shall rise before the new crop comes in. Mr. Donly said he had never heard an instance of a man, who had good potatoes in his possession, selling to his labourers those which were unfit to eat.

Labourers have often been known to eat the flesh of cattle which were diseased and killed; and they have been known to pay a price for it.

The season of the year at which the potato usually becomes unfit for human food is about the latter end of July. The people begin to use the new potatoes in the beginning of August. The witnesses had not known the old potatoes to become bad through decay before new potatoes could be dry, except through neglect.

The witnesses stated that no method had ever been invented to preserve potatoes for more than one season.

The potato being the principal food of the peasantry, they must be in each year entirely dependent upon the production of that year; and as the potato scarcely keeps during a year, should even the crop of one year fail, extreme distress is inevitable to the extent of the failure. The number of years during which corn will remain good is very considerable. In stocks it would remain good for seven years, if kept from vermin; and, consequently, the surplus of a year of abundance would meet the deficiency in the harvest of any of the succeeding three or four years. If the people could afford to keep corn for food, it would very much reduce the chance of their suffering from want.

A hundred weight of potatoes will afford a man subsistence from 8 to 10 days. The witnesses were unable to calculate satisfactorily the length of time during which a man may be supported on a hundred weight of meal. When there has been a scarcity, corn has always been sent to the relief of the poor instead of potatoes, because it is so much easier of carriage.

This year (1835) potatoes were scarce in most parts of this county (Clare), and plentiful in the county of Galway. When it is necessary to transfer food to a certain distance, corn is sent in preference to potatoes, because it is easier of carriage; however, no instances have occurred of the peasantry being actually in a state of starvation here, whilst potatoes have been abundant in a neighbouring district.

The general substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food, on account of the facility of transport, would, perhaps, render extreme distress less frequent.

It has not been found that disturbances have been more frequent in those years or times in which potatoes have been most scarce. The year of disturbance in this county was 1831, but potatoes were not then scarce; they have been scarce in other years when the country was quite quiet.

The Assistant Commissioners inquired the opinion of the witnesses as to whether it is the constant liability to distress that creates the reckless feeling of the peasantry; but no answer could be obtained to the question.

Mr. J. McNamara stated, in reply to the question, Whether the peasantry would prefer potatoes to bread as constant food? that the prisoners in the gaol at Ennis objected to be fed entirely on bread, and declared that they preferred potatoes as constant food to bread. Potatoes will give more food from one acre of land than any other kind of produce, and can be grown and sold cheaper than anything else. The farmers use potatoes, because they wish to sell everything else to pay their rent, and the wages of labourers will not allow them to buy dearer food.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dr. BARRY—JAMES BUTLER, Esq., magistrate.—MR. CARROLL.—J. CARROLL, *junior*.—J. B. COOTE, Esq.—REV. G. COOTE.—DENNIS CLIFFORD.—ANDREW CONNELL, DANIEL CONNELL, DENNIS CONNELL, J. CONNELL, JOHN CONNELL, JOHN CONNELL, MARTIN CONNELL, MAURICE CONNELL, MICHAEL CONNELL, PATRICK CONNELL, D. FAUVY, *senior*.—REV. MR. FITZGERALD, F. P.—REV. E. FITZGERALD, F. P.—P. FITZGERALD, Esq.—MICHAEL FOGARTY, PATRICK FOGARTY, DAVID HOGARTY, DANIEL KEATINGE, DAVID KEATINGE, *junior*.—KEAN MAHONY, Esq., J. P.—THOMAS MALLICK, DENNIS MCCARDIAN, *senior*.—M. M'BRIDEN, Esq.—JOHN MORAN, JOHN O'CONNELL, *senior*.—JAMES O'CONNELL, Esq., J. P.—JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, D. O'LEARY, *farmer*.—JOHN SPENCERWOOD, Esq.—M. SPENCERWOOD, Esq.—E. SULLIVAN, *landholder*.—JAMES SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, M. WALSH, *farmer*.—M. WALSH, *valuator*.

POTATOES and salt form the principal food of the peasantry. "All other things are beyond mere necessities, or reckoned so. They eat some fish, but they sell their eggs. If a wife gives eggs to her family she boasts of it."—(Fitzgerald).—"Two meals a-day is the usual number for labourers when working, as well as when unemployed."—(Sullivan, Connell, &c.)

—"The quantity of potatoes requisite for the daily consumption of a labourer, his wife, and three or four young children, in order to keep them in health and strength, may be estimated at three stone, or 42 lbs.; but this is considered to be above the average of the food consumed by such families. In periods of distress a labourer gets provisions on credit at from 30 to 40 per cent. higher than the cash price."—(Sullivan and Fitzgerald).—"Labourers are never compelled by their employers to buy inferior food from them at a high price, but in scarce seasons they might be driven by hunger to the use of the flesh of cattle which died of disease if they had the opportunity, which, however, they have not."

Potatoes begin to fail early in August, but many keep good until the end of that month.—(Carroll, &c.).—"On an average of seasons, the new potatoes are thought to be good food about the 1st of August; in some years they are a fortnight earlier."—(Sullivan).—"The new crop has always been ready to eat before the old potatoes have become unfit through decay. Scarcity has arisen not uncommonly from the failure of the crop, but not from the too early decay of the old potatoes."—(Sullivan, &c.).—"As to the possibility of reserving the

E E

Food.

Witness,
County Clare.

Examination
taken by

W. J. Fitzmaurice, Esq.
T. B. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. CORMACK.

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

Portableness.

Moral Effects.

Causes of the
general Use of
Potato Food.

County Kerry.

Bar. FITZGERALD.

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

Fono.

Munster,
County Kerry.Examination
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Feenagh.

surplus of one year to meet the deficiency of another, it is said, "We have not heard that potatoes have been ever kept longer than the succeeding autumn. Some experiments have been made by reducing potatoes to meal; but we believe they did not succeed well."—(*Fitzgerald and J. Connell*.)

In answer to questions respecting the comparative advantages of potato and corn food, it was agreed on by the witnesses, that, potatoes being the principal food of the peasantry, their food must in each year be entirely dependent on the production of that year; that as the potato scarcely keeps one year, the failure of a single crop is inevitably productive of extreme distress; that as corn will keep for several years, the surplus of a year of abundance would meet a deficiency in the harvest of any of the succeeding three or four years; and that the substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food of the peasantry would greatly reduce the chances of scarcity and distress arising from the nature of the potato crop.

Portableness.

A man will subsist for eight or perhaps nine days on 1 cwt. of potatoes.—(*Sullivan and Carroll*).—It is commonly said that a quart of meal (1 lb.) is a breakfast for a man; and supposing him to eat two such meals a-day, he would live on 1 cwt. of meal for 56 days; but we have little experience in the use of meal as food.—(*Fitzgerald, Connell, and Sullivan*).—The larger amount of nourishment contained in a small space makes corn, of course, infinitely more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes. "Potatoes can be carried 20 miles for 1s. per cwt.; this would not add above 20 per cent. to the usual price; a horse will draw 12½ cwt. 20 miles, and go three journeys in a week."—(*Sullivan*).—The bulk of potatoes makes it difficult to convey to any distance a quantity sufficient to feed a large number of people; and meal has been sent to supply the place of potatoes in times of scarcity in consequence of that difficulty. The witnesses added, "We believe that times of scarcity are not so much felt in countries where they use corn as food, but we cannot speak from experience."

Moral Effects.

There have been no disturbances in this barony for the last 30 years. In 1830 there was a great scarcity of potatoes, but there were no disturbances. In the present year also potatoes were very scarce and dear, but there was nothing like disturbance.—(*Carroll and Fitzgerald*.)

Causes of the
general Use of
Potato Food.

"The peasantry, it is said, would prefer dry potatoes (that is, potatoes without milk), to dry bread for a continuance."—(*Sullivan and Fitzgerald*).—Mr. Sullivan says, "If I were to offer a man his choice for one meal, he would choose the bread; but for a week, he would rather live on potatoes; he is more accustomed to them as regular food, and he likes the feeling of fullness which he experiences from the quantity of them that he can eat." The potato is stated to be more uncertain and more dependent on changes of the weather than any other crop; but the labour of one man produces more food in potatoes than in corn. Corn food cannot be introduced in the present condition, or with the present wages, of the labouring classes. Labourers must use the food which they can buy; and they cannot now buy any other food than potatoes.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Barony
Trillick.

JAMES BLAND, Esq., high sheriff.—A. BRENNAN.—A. BRIGAN.—J. BURKE.—R. BURKE.—T. BURKE.—D. CASEY.—J. CASEY.—J. CASEY.—WILLIAM CHUTE, Esq., J. P.—R. CHUTE, Esq.—D. CLANCY.—T. COAL.—C. CONNOR.—J. CONNOR.—J. CONNOR.—P. CONNOR, farmer.—R. CONNOR.—T. CONNOR.—P. DENNET, farmer.—T. DIVANE.—R. DUNN, farmer.—P. DOWLING.—REV. P. DREW.—REV. R. FITZGERALD.—P. FOSTER.—REV. T. HERBERT, D. D.—D. HOGAN.—J. HOGAN.—D. HOGAN.—J. HUNT, Esq.—J. KELCHER, J. KELCHER, farmers.—D. KELLIGAN.—T. KELLIGAN.—T. KENNEDY.—W. H. KNIGHT.—R. MADDY.—E. MCCARTHY.—J. McDONALD.—WILLIAM MEREDITH, Esq., J. P.—R. MEREDITH, Esq., J. P.—MR. MILES.—E. MOORE.—T. MURPHY.—W. O'CONNELL.—C. O'CONNOR.—JAMES O'CONNOR.—JEREMIAH O'CONNOR.—T. O'CONNOR.—O'KEEFE.—REV. J. O'LEARY, D. D.—P. O'LEARY, — PASTOR, — POWELL, farmer.—A. QUINNAN.—M. REEDY.—J. ROCHER, R. ROCHER, R. ROCHER, farmers.—REV. R. PARNELL.—WILLIAM SEARLY, Esq., J. P.—C. SULLIVAN.—J. TWISS, Esq.—REV. J. WEE.

"The principal food of the peasantry is potatoes and sour milk. In winter they cannot get milk, they eat some eggs in winter, but in general the eggs are sold to buy salt and tobacco."—(*Mr. Miles*).—"They have usually three meals a-day, a stone of potatoes to each meal."—(*Kelcher*).—"For six months in every year the majority of the labourers can get no other food than potatoes and salt; some milk is got by most of them in summer, and a few herrings in winter by those that are best off."—(*Mr. O'Leary*).—"Labourers very seldom grow as much as they can consume, and in consequence often buy potatoes on credit; the credit price is in general 50 per cent. higher than the market price."—(*Kelcher*.)

"The potato becomes unfit for food in July and August; they generally commence digging the new crop on the 1st of August."—(*Kelcher*).—"I have never known it general through the country that the old potatoes should be unfit to eat before the new crop was ready. It would sometimes, however, be advantageous to defer digging until a later period than that at which they commence."—(*Mr. Miles*).—"I have heard of experiments being made to keep potatoes two years, but they have not been successful. In individual cases potatoes have been kept a few months beyond the usual time."—(*Mr. Miles*).—"All the witnesses agreed that the food of the peasantry in each year being dependent on the production of that year the failure of a single crop must inevitably produce extreme distress; that as corn will keep good for many years the surplus of an abundant year may be preserved to meet the deficiency of a

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

source one; and that therefore the substitution of corn for potatoes as the food of the peasantry, if it were possible, would greatly diminish the chances of distress.

"A hundred weight of potatoes will support a man for eight days."—(Mr. Miles and Dodson.)—"A quart of meal weighs 1 lb., and two quarts would be sufficient for a man for one day. At this rate a hundred weight of meal would support a man 56 days."—(Mr. O'Leary and M'Donald.)—"The large amount of nourishment in a small weight makes corn much easier of carriage than potatoes. Potatoes could be carried 20 miles by land on a good road for 1s. per cwt., this would increase the price 50 per cent. in most seasons."—(Kilcker.)—"It is stated that when there has been extreme scarcity in any district, flour and meal have been sent to them as being more easy of transport than potatoes.

"In 1822 and 1823 the county was disturbed, and potatoes were very dear; in 1816 the county was tranquil, and potatoes were dear; in 1825 also they were dear, and the county was quite tranquil: we do not expect disturbances because we foresee a scarcity of food."—(O'Keefe.)

Potatoes are generally more liked by the peasantry than corn food. "If a man were offered meal or potatoes to take home, he would choose the potatoes."—"We would prefer bread for breakfast and potatoes for dinner."—(Murphy and Connor.)—"The potato requires more care, labour, and manure, than any other crop and often fails, but the usual produce is greater. It is stated 'Labourers could not afford to use corn food if they wished it; if their wages were paid all in money every week, they could not buy enough of flour to keep their families.'

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. JOHN BARRY, SURGEON.—G. BLUNTERMAN, Esq., J. P.—Mr. GEORGE BRUYNIER, J. BRIDGMAN.—D. BROWN, FARMER.—J. L. BROWN, Esq., J. P.—Mr. BROWN, T. BROWN, W. BROWN, R. CONDON, C. CONNELL, T. COSTELLO, SURGEON.—Capt. CROGAN, J. P.—Mr. T. CULHANE, Mr. E. CUMMINS, Mr. J. DEERY, Mr. B. DEERY, Mr. J. DELANEY, Mr. JOHN DELANEY, SURGEON.—Col. DUNSON, J. P.—Mr. S. DOUGLASS, FARMER.—Mr. H. DOWD, PUBLICAN.—Mr. J. EGAN, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, Mr. M. FITZGERALD, Mr. P. FITZGERALD, Mr. S. FITZGERALD, — GORMAN, SURGEON.—Capt. HAMILTON, J. P.—Mr. J. HAYES, Mr. S. HAYES, Mr. J. N. HEALY, FARMER.—Rev. Mr. HOGAN, J. P.—Rev. T. HOGAN, J. P.— — HUNT, Esq., J. P.—T. INVERMORE, LABOURER.—Mr. J. JANNISON, J. LAHERMAN, SURGEON.—J. LAHERMAN, LABOURER.—The Knight of GLIN, J. P.—Mr. O'MADAM, T. MAGINN, SURGEON.— — MAUNSELL, Esq., J. P.—J. T. MASSEY, Esq., J. P.—Mr. C. MCCARTHY, SURGEON.—Rev. Mr. MCCOY, J. P.—Mr. P. MCCOY, Mr. W. MCCOY, FARMER.—Rev. Mr. McMAHON, J. P.—JAMES McNAMARA, LABOURER.—Mr. McSHANNON, Mr. W. MAHAN, Mr. C. MULCAHY, Mr. W. MULCAHY, Mr. T. O'BRIEN, SURGEON.—Mr. O'CONNOR, COBBLER.—Rev. Mr. O'HANLON, J. P.—Mr. W. O'LEARY.—Mr. T. O'LEAHAN, APOTHECARY.—Mr. W. POTTER, DRIVER.—Mr. J. POWER, Mr. M. POWER, SURGEON.—Mr. J. REED, BUCHER.—Mr. C. ROBERTS, FARMER.—T. ROYAL, Esq., J. P.—Mr. T. ROCKE, PAWNBROKER.—Mr. A. SHERR, Mr. MICHAEL SHERR, FARMER.—M. STUBBART, Esq., J. P.—JOHN SULLIVAN, LABOURER.—Mr. A. SWITZER.—Mr. N. SWITZER.—G. TERRY.—Mr. J. TERRY.—Mr. J. TROCHET, CHURCHMAN.—Archbishop WARRINGTON, J. P.

The principal food of the peasantry is potatoes; they sometimes have milk; they do not use meat; they sell their eggs to buy soap and tobacco; they eat herrings, but it depends on the amount of employment which a labourer has, whether his family can have them frequently; they eat more herrings in winter than in summer. In the seasons when it is difficult to get work the families of labourers do not obtain more than two meals per day; when employment is plentiful they get perhaps three. "We think that four stones, 16 lbs. to the stone, would be sufficient for the daily consumption of a man, his wife, and three or four young children, so as to keep them in health and strength."—(Mr. Brown, &c.)—"In periods of distress the labourer buys potatoes from a farmer or small occupier, and pays probably 50 per cent. above the market price for them."—(Mr. Brown, &c.)

The potato usually becomes unfit for human food about the middle of August, and about the same time the new potato is generally fit for consumption.—(Mr. Condon, &c.)

It is stated that the poor constantly eat the young potatoes before they are healthy food, but it chiefly arises from their stock of old potatoes being consumed. Mr. Condon says, "A labourer of mine has a severe affection of the bowels annually at the season when he begins to eat young potatoes. He suffers so much that it considerably lessens his strength; indeed I am so well aware of it that I never give him such hard work to do then as at any other season of the year. None of my labourers are so strong when they first begin to eat young potatoes as at any other season, and it is commonly remarked among themselves. They also know that the white potato, commonly grown for its prolific and hardy qualities, is not such strong food, nor so supporting as 'cup' potatoes. This is shown by their different effects upon cattle; while potatoes will not make a bullock so fat as the 'cup' sort."—"We do not remember that there has ever been an interval of any length between the old crop becoming unfit and the new one becoming fit for human food. Sometimes the old crop has been consumed before the new one was ready, and this has produced much suffering."—(Messrs. Condon and M'Carthy.)

Potatoes could not be preserved longer than they are at present.—(Mr. Condon.)—"As it is impossible to preserve the surplus of an abundant crop of potatoes to meet the deficiency of a succeeding year, and as corn will keep good for several years, it is agreed that the substitution of corn for potatoes, as the principal food of the peasantry, if it were possible, would

Food.
Meat.
County Limerick.
Emigration.
Taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.
Bar. Cosello,
Lower.
Portableness.

greatly reduce the chance of distress and disease now annually arising from the state of the potato crop.—(Mr. Cosden, &c.)

A hundred weight of potatoes will support a man for eight days; the same weight of meal will support a man from 40 to 48 days.—(Mr. Deely).—The large amount of nourishment contained in a small space renders corn infinitely more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes. Potatoes can be conveyed 20 miles at 3s. per barrel of 64 stones. The usual price in this market varies from 12s. to £1, according to the season. Thus in two places 20 miles asunder the price per barrel of potatoes cannot differ many shillings, the expense of carriage varying from about 15 to 25 per cent. "We have known instances of people suffering much from want when potatoes have been plentiful within 50 miles, that could not occur at a less distance."—(Messrs. Cosden, McCarthy, and Hayes).—Respecting the introduction of corn food Mr. Cosden says, "The whole system of Irish labourers must be changed before corn can be substituted, as their food, for potatoes. If I was to offer a man meal or potatoes, containing equal quantities of substantial food, he would choose the potatoes; he would say that they would give him more refuse food for his pig; that they could be thrown into a corner, whilst the meal ought to be put into a cupboard, a thing which he has not in his cabin; that if the potatoes are wasted by his children, or dropped in the mud or dirt outside his cabin, the pig eats them, and they are not lost, and that he has no oven or place to bake and keep his bread; in fact an Irish labourer must have a better cabin and better furnished before he can economically use corn food. He must also give over keeping pigs for profit."

Moral Effects.

We do not think that disturbances have been most frequent at seasons when potatoes have been scarce. In our opinion the most disturbed years have not been marked by any peculiar scarcity.—(Messrs. Browne and Mansell).—Mr. Royal says, "I know several instances where disturbances that became very important originated in this way; for instance, during years of scarcity labourers have collected and gone round the district administering oaths to provision merchants and farmers, which afterwards ended in very general disturbances." Mr. Blennerhassett says, "In 1821 the first acts of violence were entering into houses and insisting on the price of milk being lowered; afterwards these disturbances spread to other objects. The witnesses agree in stating that the constant liability to distress creates a reckless feeling amongst the peasantry. Colonel Dickson says, "I consider that men who are badly clad, and whose houses are badly roofed, are careless whether they are out patrolling at night or not." Mr. Royal says, "I know men who have committed petty thefts for the purpose of being transported."

Causes of the general Use of Potato Food.

The peasantry would prefer bread to potatoes. An acre of potatoes will produce more substance than an acre of corn, but it requires more manure, care, and labour, than any description of corn.—(Messrs. Eggar and Callahan).—The witnesses agree in stating that the peasantry are obliged to use the cheapest food by the lowness of their wages, and until wages are raised corn can never be substituted for potatoes as food.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Bar. Cosken.	T. J. ADAMS, Esq., J.P.—G. W. BENNETT, Esq., J.P.—Mr. J. CAMPION, Mr. M. CLEARY, GENTLEMEN.—C. COOPER, Esq., J.P.—Mr. W. DILLON, Mr. N. DILLON, GENTLEMEN.—Rev. J. ELLARD—E. EVANS, Esq., J.P.—EVANS, J.P.—Rev. J. GARRATT.—Mr. MICHAEL GILBERTSON, clerk petty session.—Mr. T. HALPIN, Mr. C. HINCHY, Mr. W. HURLEY, Mr. — IVERS, Mr. J. MCCARTHY, GENTLEMEN.—Rev. Mr. MORAN, J.P.—J. MURRAY, labourer.—Mr. J. NAUGHTON, GENTLEMEN.—B. O'DONNELL, Esq., J.P.—Mr. P. O'DONNELL, Mr. L. ROCHE, Mr. L. ROCHE, JUN., Mr. M. ROCHE, GENTLEMEN.—JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., J.P.—Mr. J. RYAN.—Mr. J. SHERRY.—Mr. T. WALSH.—Mr. T. WELDON.
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The principal food of the peasantry is potatoes, they sometimes have milk, but are more often without it. They consume no meat except at Christmas, Shrove-tide, and Easter; they buy very little fish in winter, and some of them eat a few of the eggs laid by their own hens: at the present period of the year (the potato digging season) a labourer's family usually eats three meals in the day; from March until August they never have more than two, and during a great portion of that time they have only one. Mr. Quinlan says, "I have often known the labourers, in May, June, and July, obliged to eat nettles and a weed called *prunella-bai*, &c." witness also says, "I have known labourers who have not had more than one meal of potatoes for their wives and families, consisting of five children, during the 24 hours." Another witness adds, "This is most common at those seasons." The quantity of potatoes requisite for the daily consumption of a man, his wife, and three or four young children, so as to keep them in health and strength, is stated to be three stones. In periods of distress labourers can very seldom obtain provisions on credit, from its being known that they could scarcely have the means of paying the debt. When credit is given the article is usually charged 50 per cent. above the market price. At such seasons they are not compelled by farmers to purchase inferior food at a high price, but their necessities drive them to do so. The same cause obliges them to consume the flesh of cattle which have died of disease, and sometimes to pay 1½d. per lb. for it. Messrs. Molony, butchers, says, "I have often sold a quarter of it to labourers for 5s." A policeman states that at one period he knew "when the farmers bled their calves the blood was given to the labourers, who, through want, boiled it and eat it with their food." James Ryan adds, "I know this frequently to have been done."

The old potato usually becomes unfit for human food about the 10th of August, and the new crop is generally fit for consumption about the 15th of the same month. However the witnesses are not known the old potatoes to become so bad as to be unfit for food before the

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.
Quality.

new crop was ready to dig;" when any such period intervenes, the distress of the peasantry is in proportion to its extent. It would be impossible to preserve the surplus of an abundant crop of potatoes, to meet a deficiency in the crop of a succeeding year. It is considered that potatoes are very well preserved if they keep until September; hence the peasantry are wholly dependent for food on the crop of each year, and the failure of a single year must inevitably produce extensive distress. Corn remains good during a number of years, and the surplus of an abundant harvest may be easily preserved to meet a deficiency in any of the three or four succeeding harvests. Hence it is thought, that if the peasantry could feed on corn, the chances of suffering from want would be reduced; but it is said, "in this part of the county suffering from failure of the potato crop has been very rare."

A hundred weight of potatoes will support a man for about eight days; the same weight of corn will support a man for about a month. The large amount of food contained in a small space, makes corn easier and cheaper of freight than potatoes. It has frequently happened that potatoes have been scarce and dear in one district, while they have been abundant and cheap not more than 20 miles distant. It is said, "it has often occurred that potatoes were abundant here, and sold at 2d. per stone, when at Fermoy, distant about 20 miles, they were from 7d. to 9d. per stone." The expense of carriage is "6d. a cart from this to Limerick, 16 miles, and the general load is about 8 cwt."—Mr. Gibbons says, "The scarcity of potatoes in the neighbouring districts has been a most grievous cause of fighting, at one time the labourers being collected in a body to prevent the farmers hoarding up the potatoes to sell to the buyers coming from the scarce districts, when they were sold, they generally 'way-laid' the carriers bringing them off, and many lives were lost in consequence." This occurred in the year 1816. The witnesses do not remember any instances of persons being in a state of starvation in one district, while potatoes were abundant in a neighbouring district. The general substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food, would render extreme distress less frequent; but the peasantry would infinitely prefer potatoes without milk, to corn food without milk.

"For some years this barony has been peaceable, but a few years back disturbances arose in consequence of some merchants from Cork buying up the potatoes during a season of distress, and the people having congregated to prevent their being carried away."—(Mr. Coste).—Generally, however, the peasantry in this part of the county are considered to be most patient under their sufferings.

"The peasantry are constrained to use the cheapest food, in order to accept the lowest wages."—(Mr. Adams).—They would prefer using bread at breakfast, and potatoes at dinner. Notwithstanding the cheapness of the potato food, there is less care and expense in cultivating an acre of corn, than in cultivating an acre of potatoes. It is considered that corn food can never be introduced among the peasantry while rents are raised and wages depressed by an unlimited competition for land and for employment.

Persons who attended the Examination.

J. BOWLER, labourer.—CORNELIUS BRYEN, farmer.—THOMAS BUTLER, PIERCE BUTLER, labourers.—J. BYRNE, M. CAHILL, victuallers.—CHARLES CLARK, Esq. J. P., Holy Cross House.—P. CONNOLLY, THOMAS CONNOLLY, farmers.—J. COOGLIN, victualler.—SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. J. P., Rockview.—T. CULLEN, cooper.—D. CUNANE, EDMOND CURRACE, WILLIAM DALTON, P. DANIEL, M. DEELY, farmers.—W. DEUGAN, labourer.—JOHN DENNE, JOHN DWYER, WILLIAM DWYER, GERRARD FERGUSON, Esq. M. D., stipendiary magistrate.—T. GOGANE, JOHN HANLEY, DENIS HESTERNAN, M. HERRICK, L. HERRY, JOHN HOGAN, W. HOGAN, farmers.—M. KEATING, labourer.—TIMOTHY KENNEDY, farmer.—REV. M. LATTAN, B. C. C.—JOHN LADDIGAN.—ROBERT LESTON, Esq.—RICHARD LONO, Esq. J. P., Longfield.—J. McGRATH, labourer.—J. McNAMARA, chandler.—JOHN MAGHER, labourer.—MR. JOHN MAGHERA.—REV. P. MAHER, J. P.—REV. MR. MANDENVILLE.—JOHN MILL, farmer.—REV. JOHN MOLONY, B. C. C.—T. MURCHAM, carpenter.—WILLIAM MURPHY, Esq.—CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, — O'LAUGHLIN, farmers.—W. PRINDINGBAY, labourer.—M. PENNEFATHER, Esq. J. P. D. L., Newpark.—WILLIAM PHILAN, Esq., shoemaker.—ANDREW PRIDD, labourer.—M. PURTELL, cooper.—J. QUESLAN, W. QUESLAN, T. REXTON, labourers.—P. ROCH, farmer.— — ROE, Esq. J. P.—T. RYAN, labourer.—REV. JOHN RYAN, J. P.—WILLIAM RYAN, J. SCANLAN, labourers.—R. SCULLY, Esq.—JAMES SCULLY, Esq.—JOHN SCULLY, Esq., DENIS SLATTERY, WILLIAM SLATTERY, farmers.—O. SULLIVAN, labourer.— — TAYLOR, Esq. J. P.—T. TOOMEY, labourer.—MR. WILLIAM B. UPTON.—J. WALSH, chandler.—JAMES WALSH, farmer.—T. WARD, labourer.

The principal food of the labourers is white potatoes.—(James Walsh).—They do not taste meat, except perhaps three or four times in the year; while employed, a labourer gets three meals of potatoes a-day, his wife and family only two. For the daily consumption of a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children, in order to keep them in health and strength, about three stones of potatoes would be requisite. In periods of distress a labourer finds the greatest difficulty in procuring provisions on credit. He must get solvent security, and he must give one or two day's work to the man who accedes: he is generally obliged to agree to pay double the market price for the potatoes which he obtains. Cattle dying of disease are never made use of as food.

After the 1st of July the old potatoes are very bad food. The new crop is generally fit for consumption about the end of August. The Rev. Mr. Molony says, "I know that a great

From,
Munster,
County Limerick,
Narrations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

See. Cookes.

Portlansham.

Moral Effects.

Causes of the
general Use of the
Potato Food.

County Tipperary.

Bar. Middlethird.

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

Foon. Munster. County Tipperary. Examinations taken by W. J. Gibbons, Esq. T. N. Vaughan, Esq. Bar. Middlethird.	many deaths ensue from the use of new potatoes before they are fit for consumption; producing bowel complaints, cholera, &c."—In the year 1823 the new potatoes were not fit to use until the middle of September. There was, in the same year, a scarcity of old potatoes, and also a fatal typhus fever, which was thought by medical men to have arisen in some measure, from bad food.—(Mr. Scully).—"Young potatoes are unwholesome as regular food. The period between the going out of the old and coming in of the new, is generally one of distress. During that season in the present year, potatoes have risen 50 per cent."—(Messrs. <i>Heffernan, Dwyer, Murphy</i>).—<i>James Malolley</i> states, "I knew seven in family subsisting for 18 days, when they often had not a stone of potatoes for their food in a day, never more."—<i>Mr. John Lacey</i> (former 60 acres) says, "I knew last July a man to come to my door with five children; my wife gave him some potatoes which he divided amongst the children, which, as soon as he did, he fainted from want and far starvation."
It is agreed by all that it would not be possible to preserve the surplus of an abundant crop of potatoes until the following year. Great care is taken at present, and the preservation, so far as it takes place, depends upon that care.	To a question regarding the comparative advantage of potato and corn food, it was replied, that the potato being the principal food of the peasantry, their food, in each year, is entirely dependent on the production of that year; that as the potato scarcely keeps during a single year, extreme distress is the inevitable result of the failure of a single crop; that as wheat, barley, oats, or rye, will remain good for a great number of years, the surplus of a year of abundance would, of course, meet the deficiency in the harvest of any of the succeeding three or four years; and that the substitution of corn for potatoes, as the principal food of the peasantry, if it were possible, would be a great improvement.
The last season of great scarcity in this barony was in 1826-27. The distress was so great, that a subscription was made amongst farmers and landlords to buy oatmeal. The greater landlords being absentees, nothing was given by them, except in one instance.	A hundred weight of good potatoes will support a man for eight days.—(<i>Meagher</i>).—A hundred weight of the inferior sorts would be consumed by a man in six days.—(Messrs. <i>Scully and Heffernan</i>).—A hundred weight of meal will support a man for 48 days, allowing two quarts for each day to be made into porridge.—(<i>James Walsh</i>).—The larger amount of nourishment contained in a small space, of course, renders corn more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes.
It is agreed that potatoes are often scarce in a district neighbouring to one where they are plentiful; but in such a case, starvation could hardly take place.—Mr. Scully says, "I have known them dear in Carrick, (24 miles off,) whilst they are cheap here; the difference was 50 per cent.: the cost of carriage would be 1s. per cwt. The price of potatoes this year has been, on the average, 1s. 6d. per cwt. The general substitution of corn for potato food, on account of the facility of transport, would, of course, render extreme distress less frequent.	To the question, "Whether disturbances have been most frequent in those years or times in which potatoes have been most scarce?" Mr. Fitzgerald says, "they have not." "It is the general opinion of the magistrates, that scarcity and disturbances are not at all connected."—(<i>Farmers, Priests</i>).
Upon the point, whether the constant liability to distress creates a reckless feeling in the peasantry, Mr. Fitzgerald says, "I consider that, as an abstract question, a reckless feeling may be produced by long continued distress, but tracing the disturbances in this country, I would say that, practically, distress is not the immediate cause of disturbances."	The peasantry prefer meal and bread to potatoes.—(<i>Herriek, Lacey</i>).—"The potato yields a more abundant crop, and with less expense and care than any description of corn." The measure and labour which a poor man has in his power, give him more food in potatoes than in meal.—(<i>Herriek, Lacey</i>).—"The peasantry are obliged to use the cheapest food, in order to pay the rent, and to accept the lowest wages." <i>John Lacey</i> says, "they are obliged, of course, to eat the cheapest food; they cannot afford more, because if the landlord heard of their having better than the ordinary food (potatoes), he would oppress the tenant for the arrears of rent. At this period of the year (July) it is customary for the driver to go round, and take a list of the pigs and stock of the tenant. The tenant must account to the landlord for the sale of the pigs, and, further, give up to the driver the ticket of his corn. It is very customary for the driver to go with the tenant to the market, and when the corn is sold, to receive the payment, instead of the tenant."
Corn food cannot be introduced until the labourers get higher wages.—(Messrs. <i>Laffan, Roe, Herriek</i>.)	Corn food cannot be introduced until the labourers get higher wages.—(Messrs. <i>Laffan, Roe, Herriek</i>.)
County Waterford. Bar. Deane without Drum.	Persons who attended the Examination. PIERCE BARRON, Esq., J. P.—BENEFORD BOSTE, Esq., J. P.—MR. CONNELL, farmer—REV. STEPHEN DICKSON, Vicar—MR. DICKSON, and Mr. DONEY, farmers—REV. MR. FODDARY, R. C. C.—JOHN MATTHEW GALWAY, Esq.—D. HANAGAN—PIERCE HEALY, Esq., J. P.—J. HICKEY—MR. HOLLAN, farmer—MR. HUDSON, Esq., Sergeant—ROBERT LANGLEY, Esq., J. P.—MR. LEAHY, MR. MACARTHY, MR. MACAN, MR. MORRISON, and MR. O'BRIEN, farmers—EDMOND O'DELL, Esq., J. P.—MR. PATTERSON, pawnbroker—MR. POWER, and Mr. POWER, farmers—J. POWER—T. POWER—MR. QUARLEY, surgeon—EDMOND SHILL—RICHARD UHRY, Esq.—MR. D. WELSH—MR. P. WHELAN.

The principal food of the peasantry is potatoes, salt and milk. Labourers often eat, instead of selling the eggs, when they are working for themselves. They get more or less fish, when it is

abundant. A labourer's family usually obtains three meals a day. If the labourer lives at home, he and his family will eat two stones of potatoes in a day, at three meals. Labourers can only get potatoes on credit by paying an exorbitant price for them, from 20 to 50 per cent. above the ready money price; and at that advanced rate they often do buy food on credit. Labourers are not compelled by their employers to buy from them inferior food, but they are often compelled by their poverty to take inferior potatoes from those who sell them.

The potatoes become deteriorated about the middle of June, but not unfit for human food. The new potato is fit for consumption about the first of August. The longest period known to have intervened between the deterioration of the old crop, and the coming in of the new, is two months, but labourers and others continue to eat the old crop until the new is ready, although it has become much injured in quality. The peasantry suffer when potatoes are scarce, but not from their becoming actually rotten. There has been no system of preserving potatoes practised here to any extent farther than pitting them, and keeping them from air; as potatoes cannot be kept for more than one year, the peasantry are wholly dependent on the crop of each year, and distress must be the result of a single failure. But as it is possible to preserve for several years the surplus of an abundant corn harvest, the chances of distress would be greatly reduced by the introduction of corn as food.

A hundred weight of potatoes will support a man for eight days; the same weight of corn would support a man for 50 days. The large amount of nourishment contained in a small space, makes corn infinitely more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes. Potatoes can be carried 20 miles for about 1s. per cwt., which would add about 50 per cent. to their price.—(Messrs. Usher, Beate, Langley, Healy, and Gahway.)—Wherever great scarcity has existed, corn has always been sent, from the great difficulty of conveying the necessary bulk of potatoes. Partial failures of the potato crop are very common, but starvation could not take place in a district neighbouring to one where they are plentiful.—(Messrs. Usher, Beate, Healy, Langley, and Gahway.)

Potatoes were scarce in 1827, in 1833, and in 1821 or 1822, but the witnesses do not think that there were any general distresses in those years.

The peasantry, it is said, would prefer potatoes, as a general food, to bread, but they would like to have a bread once a-day. "I fed my men one summer on bread alone, and they were sadly tired of it."—(Mr. Usher.)—Mr. Beate says, "Bread is much more used as food in the town and neighbourhood than it was formerly, and its use has increased in a much greater proportion than the population; 35 years ago there were only two bakeries in the town of Dungarvon, there are now nearly 50, and some of them sell a great quantity. The tradesmen and artisans of the towns generally eat bread, at least at one meal in the day." Small farmers, as well as labourers, eat potatoes because they cannot afford to eat bread. Potatoes can be raised cheaper than any other food. The introduction of corn food is impossible while rents are raised and wages depressed by an unlimited competition for land and for employment.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN ABBOTT, gentleman.—JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.—JOHN BARRON, Esq.—PIERCE G. BARRON, Esq., high sheriff.—DANIEL BOWNE, labourer.—SIOBHAN BRIER, smith and cooper.—MR. BUTLER.—REV. WALTER CANTWELL, B. C. C.—THOMAS CAREW, Esq., J. P.—WILLIAM CARMEN, squire.—WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq., J. P.—JOHN COFFEY, WILLIAM CONNORS, and MATTHEW CONNELLY, farmers.—REV. JOHN COOPER.—RICHARD CULLINAN, farmer.—ANDREW DAVIS, labourer.—JAMES DENNEY, squire.—CHARLES DOYLE, blacksmith.—PATRICK DOYLE, labourer.—DAVID DUGAN, labourer.—RICHARD DUCKERT, Esq., J. P.—PATRICK DUNPHY, squire.—JAMES ECKHARD, Esq., J. P.—WILLIAM FITZGERALD, squire.—MICHAEL FITZGERALD, captain.—WILLIAM FLYNN, squire.—FRANCIS GAMBLE, Esq., coroner.—WALTER HALLEY, squire.—JAMES HAYES, MICHAEL HAYES, and JOHN HAYES, farmers.—ANDREW HEARN, colliery.—DANIEL HEARN, squire.—A. POWELL HUNT, Esq.—WILLIAM KRAMNET, squire.—WILLIAM KELLY, squire.—THOMAS KEOGH, householder.—MR. KNOLLER, supervisor of excise.—HENRY LANE, Esq.—JOHN LANGLEY, Esq.—MR. LAWLER, gentleman.—RICHARD LISTER, squire.—WILLIAM LAMBERT, Esq., chief constable.—JAMES M'GRATE, labourer.—JAMES MEANY, JOHN MEANY, WALTER MURPHY, and MICHAEL NOLAN, farmers.—JAMES PHILLAN, labourer.—MR. PHILLIPS, gentleman.—ANDREW POWER, JOHN POWER, MATTHEW POWER, and PATRICK POWER, farmers.—PATRICK POWER, labourer.—RICHARD POWER, colliery.—RICHARD POWER, labourer.—WILLIAM POWER, squire.—GARRETT ROACHE, head-wright, Mr. SCULMORE, officer of the coast guard at Tynegrove station.—MR. SCULLY, gentleman.—MICHAEL SKEA, householder.—JOHN SKEEHAN, labourer.—ALEXANDER SKEELOCK, Esq.—MR. SHERLEY, gentleman.—JOHN SINNOTT, schoolmaster.—THOMAS SELLIVAN, labourer.—RICHARD WALSH, Esq.—WALTER WALSH, squire.—GEORGE WATERS, Esq., M. D.—WILLIAM WHELAN, and WILLIAM WILSON, squire.

POTATOES and salt form the usual food of the peasantry; they have a little milk for three or four months in the year, and a few herrings in winter. They do not consume above one-third of the eggs laid by their own hens. A labourer's family has usually three meals per day. It is stated that about three stone, 14 lbs. each, of potatoes per day, are requisite for the consumption of a labourer, his wife, and three or four young children, in order to keep them in health and strength. A labourer in the country generally grows as many potatoes as he consumes; but if he is obliged to buy on credit, he pays nearly double the money price. A

Food.
Manner.
County Waterford.
Examination taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.
Bar. Deane without
Dress.
Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

Partisanship.

Moral Effects.

Causes of the general Use of Potato Food.

Bar. Mabbetford.

Food.	labourer always buys potatoes that are fit for food. The witnesses have not known instances of persons being forced to purchase bad potatoes. When crops die of disease they are always eaten by labourers and cottagers, but they never pay for such meat.
Market.	It is stated that during the whole month of July potatoes become deteriorated and disagreeable, at least, to eat. The new crop comes into use before the middle of August. There is about six weeks or a month between the two crops, during which the old potatoes are used after they have begun to sprout. However, we do not know that there is ever distress from the old potatoes having become actually decayed before the coming in of the new crop. Mr. Butler states, that the year before last there was a failure of the potato crop, and a great deal of distress was the consequence. "We are not aware that the surplus of an abundant crop of potatoes of one year has ever been preserved until the following year"—(Mr. Carce).—
Excesses taken by W. J. Osborne, Esq. T. N. Vaughan, Esq.	Potatoes being the principal food of the peasantry, they are therefore completely dependent on the production of each year, and distress must be the inevitable result of a single failure. The surplus corn of this barony is always sent to England before the year is out, but supposing it to remain at home, it would of course, as corn will keep for a long time, supply a deficiency in the harvest of any of the three succeeding years. Hence it is agreed on, by the witnesses, that it would be very advantageous to have corn partly substituted for potatoes as the food of the peasantry.
Bar. Middleton.	One hundred weight of potatoes will support a man for about eight days; the same weight of meal will support a man for 50 days. The large amount of nourishment contained in a small space, makes corn much more easy and cheap of carriage than potatoes.—(Mr. Kesside, Edmund Doyle, labourer).—It has frequently happened that potatoes have been scarce and dear in one district, whilst they have been abundant and cheap not more than 20 miles distant. They have been at the same period cheaper at Dungannon by 1½ pence than at Waterford. The bulk of potatoes makes it difficult to convey from any distance a quantity sufficient to feed a large number of persons. In other districts, but not in this, it has occurred that the peasantry have been in a state of great distress, while potatoes were abundant in a neighbouring district. The substitution of corn for potatoes would render it possible to relieve distress in a much shorter period than can be done at present.
Portableness.	Any disturbances that have occurred here have been traced to the hostility existing between the "factions"—the "Gowes" and the "Polsons." It is considered that the constant liability to distress creates the reckless feeling of the peasantry.
Moral Effects.	The peasantry, it is said, prefer potatoes to bread as general food; but if they could have bread for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner, they would.—(Thomas Keenan, householder).—Potato food can be grown at a cheaper rate than anything else. Labourers are obliged to eat the cheapest food in order to accept the lowest wages. Corn food cannot be introduced while rents are raised and wages depressed by an unrelenting competition for land and for employment.
Causes of the general Use of Potato Food.	

Persons who attended the Examination.

Water.	Mr. ANDERSON, Scotch agricultural on the Richardson estate.—Capt. ATKINSON, J. P.—Rev. Mr.
County Armagh.	Atkinson.—EMMOND BACON, Esq., high sheriff.—Capt. BAKER, J. P.—JOHN BARNES, Esq., J. P.—
Examiners taken by Jonathan Blane, Esq. James O'Brien, Esq.	Mr. BOCK and Mr. BLACK, farmers.—Rev. Dr. BLACKER.—WILLIAM BLACKER, Esq., J. P.—JAMES BRAMAGAN, labourer.—Mr. JOHN BRAMAGAN, farmer.—Mr. BREWER, Scotch agriculturist on Lord Gosford's estate.—PATRICK CAMPBELL, labourer.—Col. CLORE.—JOHN CULLEN and MICHAEL FARRELL, labourers.—JOHN GLADY, labourer.—Mr. THOMAS GRANT, farmer.—Mr. B. HEALTY, farmer.—JOHN HANLON, labourer.—HARRING, Esq.—Mr. HOGG and Mr. INGRAM, farmers.
Bar Feiss, Lower.	FELIX LARBY and JAMES LEMMELL, labourers.—Mr. LENNON.—Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. MCCLINTOCK, farmers.—BERNARD M'GARREY, labourer.—Mr. M'KEE.—Mr. M'PALLAN, farmers.—ROBERT NEAL, JAMES O'NEILL, PETER ROOKS, labourers.—Mr. SCOTT and Mr. SEANCE, farmers.—JOHN SINGLETON, labourer.—Rev. Dr. SPURRY.—Mr. TATLER, farmer.—Mr. THOMPSON, farmer.—TURLINGTON, labourer.—Mr. EDWARD WALLACE, farmer.
	"The principal food of the labourers consists of potatoes, and, for a couple of months in summer, <i>stew-bout</i> for breakfast."—(Robert Neal).—Labourers very seldom eat meat, eggs, or fish. "They sometimes fall in with an egg."—(Robert Neal).—"The number of meals per day is never less than three," said Patrick Campbell.—"potatoes and buttermilk are so diet for a man to labour out of. A labouring man, with his wife and three or four children, require about three stones of potatoes in the day."—(Some witnesses).—Labourers, in periods of distress, frequently obtain provisions on credit. "Robert Black, my neighbour," said John Singleton, "was sick last year, and he got some cwt. of meal at 6s. or 7s. a cwt. above the market price, and got in debt this way up to £20 or £22. When he got well Campbell made him give him several days' labour to put off the payment of the note, and never allowed him for one of those days, and refused to take £8 in part payment: Black offered him his potato ground to sow flax in as part payment, but nothing would do, and he decreed him at last session. Mr. Blacker and Rev. Dr. Blacker, and all of them, know this to be the truth."
	Thomas Grant, farmer, stated, "that he purchased the tenant-right of a small farm, and that he had not all the money himself when he went to the office to agree about the payment; the money not being ready, the firm was about to be given to another tenant, but he got half an hour to procure the money, so off he went to Henry Campbell, and he gave him the money on condition that he should buy two stacks of corn from him at 1s. per stone; the corn was only worth 8d. per stone, and that was what it brought in the market afterwards." Being asked why he agreed to such an arrangement, he replied, "Because I had but half an hour to get

the money, and could not want it, and Campbell said to me that the legal interest for money was too little, and that he would not give the money on any other terms; and so I took it, though I knew he was charging a deal too much *.

The beginning of August appears to be about the time at which the potato usually becomes unfit for food; the new potato becomes fit for use "in general about the 1st of August."—(Mr. Bruce.)

Captain Atkinson could not exactly say how long a period had been known to intervene between the old crop becoming unfit for use, and the new crop fit for human food; but observed, that "that is the very worst time for the labourers; in this part of the country there is, however, no very extreme distress at any period."

No method is known of preserving the surplus of one year's potato crop against the possible failure of the next. "We should feel obliged for the information."—(Mr. Atkinson.)—The peasantry are undoubtedly in a great degree dependent each year upon the potato crop of that year, but in this part of the country, when the potatoes are out, the people eat oatmeal. There was no ground for supposing that any appalling distress was even of occasional occurrence here, at least no instances of the kind were stated to the Assistant Commissioners. Starvation is fortunately unknown in the district.

"A man will not eat a stone of potatoes in a day."—(Theobald.)—"A stone of meal is equal to five stones of potatoes in feeding a family."—(Mr. Spruce.)—"Potatoes are sometimes dear here and cheap elsewhere; of course if they were more easy of carriage it would diminish the difference of price."—(Captain Atkinson.)—No disturbances have been occasioned by scarcity of potatoes.

The people seem to prefer potatoes to meal or bread. "I would like some meal of one, and some of the other, but I would rather have potatoes three times a-day than bread three times a-day."—(Patrick Campbell.)

Mr. Atkinson said, and all concurred with him, "that the potato field gave far more food than any other description of crop."

Persons who attended the Examination.

Major BAILEY, J. F.—Mr. CHARLES BELL, surgeon.—RICHARD BELL, Esq., J. F.—Booth, Esq., J. F.—Rev. Mr. BRADY, P. P.—MR. ANDREW CARMICHAEL.—Mr. DUGGAN, surgeon.—MICHAEL FLAHERTY, labourer.—FLEMING, Esq., J. F.—OWEN GRAY, labourer.—HUGH GUNLEY, Esq.—JOHN GUNLEY, Esq.—Lieut. MCCARTHY COLCLOUGH, chief constable of police.—Mr. M'CURR, farmer.—Mr. MORTON, provincial collector of county cess.—Mr. M'NEELY, Mr. NIXON, farmers.—Rev. Mr. NUGENT.—Mr. POTTS, farmer.—JOHN REILLY, labourer.—Mr. RENNIE, Mr. GEORGE SHERRIDAN, Mr. SPOLLEN.—THORNTON, Esq., J. F.—MR. WALSH, Mr. WILLIAMS, farmers.—And many others.

The principal food of the labourers consists of potatoes and butter-milk, often of dry potatoes, and sometimes in winter a herring. "The families of labourers usually have three meals in the day, but these are sometimes very slender."—(Rev. T. Brady, p. n.)

From two and a half to three stones of potatoes are requisite for the daily consumption of a labouring man, his wife, and three or four children. In periods of distress labourers can get meal, but always at an increased price. Meal, when at 10s. in the market, is sold to them at 15s.; it seldom exceeds that interest in three months.—(Mr. Mulvey.)—Labourers are not compelled by their employers to buy inferior food from them at a high price, nor obliged to buy cattle which have died of disease.

The potato usually becomes unfit for human food at the end of summer, and the new potato is fit for consumption at nearly the same time of the year.—(Mr. Mulvey.) It was mentioned that the labourers are often obliged, at great loss, to dig their potatoes before they are ripe. The distress of the peasantry is said not to increase in proportion to the extent of time that may intervene between the two crops; because in Ulster, during that period, labourers use meal, which they get on credit, and which is a means of obtaining the want of the potato at that season. No means have been discovered here of preserving the surplus of an abundant potato crop in one year against the possible failure of the potato crop in succeeding years. If potatoes were the only food of the peasantry, their support in each year would be entirely dependent on the production of that year, but in summer they use a considerable quantity of oatmeal. Wheat, barley, oats, and rye, will remain good for four or five years; and thus the surplus of a year of abundance would be adequate to meet the deficiency in the harvest of any of the succeeding three or four years.

In this barony want amounting to starvation very rarely occurs; and the Assistant Commissioners could not hear of any disease arising from the want of the potato.

A labourer will eat a stone of potatoes in the day; a hundred weight of meal will sustain a man five times as long as the same quantity of potatoes, but meal requires some "kitchen,"—labourers consider potatoes the only food that can be eaten without "kitchen." Corn, as containing a larger amount of nourishment in a small space, is far more easy of carriage than potatoes. Potatoes are very abundant in this barony; there is a great deal of corn acre, and the description of potato called "cups" seldom fails; it does, however, occasionally happen that owing to the partial failure of the crop, potatoes are scarce and dear in one district, whilst in another, not more than 20 miles distant, they are abundant and cheap.

* This is the way in which almost all the small farms are purchased; the greater persons of the purchase-money is borrowed, and in some cases, besides six per cent, a premium is given for the loan; thus, at the very outset, the farmer "has to struggle with a millstone round his neck."

F F

Food.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examined by

James Bruce, Esq.

James O'Brien, Esq.

Bar. Pears, Lower.

Comparative

Advantages of Corn

and Potato Food.

Quality.

Portableness.

Causes of the

general Use of the

Potato Food.

Bar. Loughlin.

Comparative

Advantages of

Potato and Corn

Food.

Quality.

Portableness.

Causes of the

general Use of the

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Comparative

Advantages of

Potato and Corn

Food.

Quality.

Portableness.

Causes of the

general Use of the

Potato Food.

Bar. Loughlin.

Food.
 Usher.
 County Armagh.

Estimates
 taken by
 Jonathan Stans, Esq.
 James O'Han, Esq.

Bar. Fews, Lower.

The bulk of potatoes does certainly make it difficult to convey from any district a quantity sufficient to feed a large number of people. No instances could be recollected of the peasantry being in a state of starvation in one district whilst potatoes were abundant in a neighbouring district.

There have been no disturbances in this barony except the one previously mentioned (under the head of "Earnings of Labourers") as having arisen from the intrusion of strange labourers. "The constant liability to distress undoubtedly tends to make the peasantry unhappy."—(Rev. Mr. Brady, p. 7.)

The peasantry prefer potatoes because of their requiring less "kitchen," especially the potatoes called "cups," which are considered both palatable and nutritious.

The potato, with less expense and care in cultivation, usually yields a more abundant crop than any description of corn. "A great deal more,—no comparison."—(Mr. Charles Bell.)

"The peasantry live on the cheapest food, and in this respect the farmers themselves are not near so well off as formerly."—(Rev. Mr. Brady, p. 7.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Down.

Bar. Feagh,
 Upper.

JOHN BANKHEAD Esq.—JAMES BRADSHAW, labourer.—CHARLES CABELL, Esq., attorney.—JOHN COWAN, farmer, 11 acres.—MALBY CROFTON, Esq., J. P., sub-inspector of police.—EDWARD DAYNESPORT, labourer.—JOHN DALYON, labourer.—REV. MR. DUGGARD, rector.—ADAM FINLAY, labourer.—MR. HAMILTON FISHER, secretary of the Temperance Society.—JOHN HARRISON, superintendent of labourers on roads.—ANDREW HARRISMAN, farmer, 12 acres.—JAMES HARRISMAN, farmer, 13 acres.—MR. WILLIAM HART, shopkeeper.—HUGH HILLEN, labourer.—JOHN M'ALUSSEN, labourer.—MARY M'ALUSSEN, employed in spinning.—JOHN M'CROCKE, labourer.—SAMUEL M'CROCKE, labourer.—BRUCE M'MULLEN, labourer.—JOHN MACKAY, farmer, four acres, and weaver.—JOHN MAGER, labourer.—JOHN MARTIN, labourer.—EDMUND MORRAN, farmer, 15 acres.—CANTER MURPHY, labourer.—JOSEPH MURPHY, Esq.—SAMUEL MURPHY, Esq.—JAMES O'HAGAN, farmer, nine acres.—REV. MR. POLAND, J. P.—JOHN ROGAN, farmer, 22 acres.—WILLIAM ROGAN, farmer, 20 acres.

THE principal food of the labourers is potatoes. Upon the question, Whether labourers often eat meat? M'Crooke replied, "Do you mean fresh meat, Sir? we never do, except at Christmas and Easter." They sell their eggs and sometimes they have salt herrings, but are never in this district reduced to less than the ordinary number of meals, three in a day. All agreed that for a labourer, his wife, and three or four children, two stones of potatoes per day were required. "Consider, Sir," said M'Crooke, "there are six months."—"It has been very usual for labourers, in times of distress, to get provisions on credit. There was a class of men here called usurers, the greatest scoundrels in the world, who used to plunder the people most shockingly. There are a great many of these petty usurers, who made more fortunes here than in the rest of Ireland. For that which was worth from 11s. to 13s., in three months after, their charge would be £1. The people, before the provisions were given to them, were obliged to get bail for the payment, and the bail and the usurer would be in league. I have been engaged in a thousand cases against them and defeated them. The assistant barrister at the last had to put them down. The people for the first year felt the loss of them, but now they are more careful of their provisions."—(Mr. Cadell).—The Rev. Mr. Poland, J. P. thought "they were in some degree a convenience in times of temporary distress, though they afterwards, perhaps, were the cause of involving people in lasting trouble. I know persons now," said he, "who have land, and their provisions have been cut for some time, and were it not for some charitable persons they would be obliged to beg; but if they could get provisions on credit they would be very well able to pay it now."—"Ay," said Mr. Cadell, "they watch the people at that time and there is not a hank of yarn, nor a piece of cloth sold in the market, that the usurers don't seize the price of. They watch the people at market as a cat would watch a mouse." Labourers on the roads, if they can wait for their wages till the moorers, will receive 1s. a day, but if not they are often obliged to take provisions of meat or potatoes, at the rate of 10d. per day.

Comparative
 Advantages of
 Potato and Corn
 Food.
 Quality.

From the middle of July to the latter end of August potatoes are less fit for use; about the 24th of July the new potatoes give some relief, and about the end of August they come properly in. M'Crooke said, "All that time the potato eat/fings." The meaning he gave of this was, "becomes rosy or gluey; the cords run through the heart of it." The interval between the old crop becoming unfit, and the new crop becoming fit, for food, depends entirely on the season, whether the potatoes were taken in in wet weather, and what care was taken in turning them, and keeping them from heating and growing. The people were not aware of any plan for preserving potatoes from one year to another, but Mr. Cadell stated that he knew them to be kept in clay pits at a certain depth, and that they kept very well, and also that he himself had left them in the field not dug out, and continued now and then covering them over with the plough, and that they kept good for a long period. M'Crooke said, "This system would not answer, because a poor man could not keep his ground idle." As the potato (the sole food of the peasantry) is thus produced only from year to year, the failure of even one year's crop must render in that district extreme distress inevitable. "In a year, when the potatoes fail, many people go over to the sea-side and gather *drifwooden*, a sea-weed growing on the rocks, to live on."—(Mr. Cadell).—"I have seen scores of them doing so."—(Rev. Mr. Poland, J. P.)

Portableness.

"A stone of potatoes is little enough for a man in the day, and he'd want something with it to work upon."—(Finlay).—"A labouring man," said Hillen, "will consume a stone of pota-

toes in a day." "Ay," said Mr. Cress, "and he'd be hard set to do on it—would he not, Mr. Cadell?" "Meal is not used here to any such extent as could enable the people to compute the length of time a man could subsist on a given quantity of it. Potatoes have been often scarce and dear in one district, while in another adjoining they have been abundant and cheap. "Ay, and when they bring them any distance they charge well for the carriage. I have known them to be sold at Rosbridge, eight miles off, for 8d.; and when they brought them here they charged 1s."—(Mr. Cress.)—Sometimes the peasantry are badly off in one district for provisions and tolerably well off in a neighbouring one, but there did not appear to be any variation in this part of the country.

There is no such destitution here as would cause any disturbances, nor did any of the persons present remember any disturbances from such a cause.

"We would prefer potatoes to meal or bread, because we have not good 'kitchens,' besides we are more used to potatoes than bread; we can't afford bread; we would prefer bread and milk to potatoes and milk, and would prefer the potatoes to oatmeal bread, because the oat bread is heating."—(Mr. Cress.)—The people are of opinion that they get more food from an acre of potatoes than they could from any kind of corn. The Rev. Mr. Ireland, P. P., related that a few years ago there were corn-mills in the neighbourhood, fully employed from the end of September to the end of June, but that now the mills are nearly closed, the small tenantry being obliged to sell oats; he observed, also, that they were forced to sell even the seed oats, and to buy them at a dear rate again in the sowing season."—"We are obliged to use the cheapest victuals we can get; we can't afford ourselves anything delicate."—(Mr. Cress.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., J. P.—Lord VINCENI BANSOR—MR. BLANEY, high constable.—MR. BORNETT, large farmer.—CAPTAIN BROWNE, J. P.—REV. MR. CAMPBELL, rector.—MR. PATRICK CARR, small farmer, under 12 acres.—PATRICK CUNAN, labourer.—MR. BERNARD FITZGERALDS, small farmer, under 12 acres.—JOHN GILLCHREST, labourer.—HENRY GILL, labourer.—MR. GRACY, large farmer.—HALL, Esq.—DANIEL HAMPTON, labourer.—MR. HENRY, large farmer.—MR. HENDERSON, agent over Lord de Ros's estate.—REV. MR. KEARNEY, J. P.—JOHN KEENE, labourer.—REV. MR. P. KNOL, rector.—LIEUTENANT MARTIN.—HUGH MCGARRY, labourer.—MR. M'KEATING, large farmer.—MR. MOORE.—MR. MURPHY, large farmer.—MR. NEWELL, large farmer.—GEORGE PORTER, labourer.—MR. THOMAS ROSAN, small farmer, under 12 acres.—CAPTAIN SAMPSON, J. P.—MR. SEED, large farmer.—MR. SMITH, large farmer.—C. TROTTER, Esq., J. P.—ELLEN WATSON, wife of a constable.—REV. MR. WOLFEY, rector.

The principal food of the labourers is potatoes; they use, however, a good deal of "strabou," and some groceries. In summer they get a little fish; they seldom get flesh meat, "they can't reach it." They all have three meals a-day; the quantity of potatoes which is requisite for daily consumption, so as to preserve health, is stated to be "two stone for a man and his family."—(Hugh McGarry.)

"In periods of distress, labourers often procure provisions on credit, and the charge, when they get them from the farmers, is not much above the market price. The small farmers, however, are often charged double by the 'usurers.' I have known a sovereign to be charged for a stone of meal when it was only 12s. in the market; whenever payment was resisted, and the case went before the assistant barrister, he always reduced the price to the market price at the time of sale. In order to obviate this difficulty, the usurers adopted a system of lending a sovereign to the farmer and getting his note for it, and then getting the sovereign for 10s. worth of meal, but the assistant barrister found out this also, and will only allow the price of the article."—(Mr. Sugrue.)—Labourers are not compelled by their employers to buy inferior food from them at a high price, nor are they obliged to consume cattle that have died of disease.

"The apple potato, which is common among the better class of farmers in this barony, keeps good for a longer time by two months than the 'cups;' apple potatoes go out early in July. The season at which the new potato is generally fit for consumption is the beginning of August, but 'is late this year, (1835.)'"—(Mr. Bernard Fitzsimons.)

The people "continue to eat the old potatoes until the new are fit to dig."—(Mr. Seaf.)—The peasantry are seldom or never in distress in this district, on account of the old potatoes becoming unfit for human food before the new crop is fit for use. There is no method known here of preserving potatoes. In case of an unusually abundant crop of potatoes, no means are known here of preserving the surplus against the possible failure of succeeding crops. To the question, Whether the substitution of corn for potatoes as the principal food of the peasantry might not be productive of benefit? it was replied, "if the potato were not the best of food, the world would be dead long ago."—(John Keene.)

The quantity of potatoes consumed by labourers was then stated. "A labouring man will eat a stone in the day, taking into account that all are not fit, and that there must be some refuse."—(Hugh McGarry.)—As to meal, "I'd like a pound of meal at my breakfast with some milk; less would do me for supper." And for dinner? "Oh, we have always potatoes for dinner."—(John Keene.)

Having inquired whether instances of starvation had occurred in this district whilst potatoes were abundant in a neighbouring one, the Assistant Commissioners were informed that, "there is no such thing as starvation known here, nor anything like it; the potatoes have never missed to that extent, that destitution should follow."—(Mr. C. Trotter.)

Foop.

Uster.
County Down.Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Bloor, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.Bar-Jacugh,
Upper.Moral Effects.
Causes of the general
Use of Potato
Food.

Bar-Leacle.

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

Portability.

Food.

Disturbances are altogether unknown here.

Winter.
County Down.

The peasantry prefer potatoes to corn food; and both farmers and labourers agree that potatoes yield a more abundant crop of food than any corn; "There is three times as much food in a potato field."—(Mr. Barnett.)—"An acre that will produce one and a half tons of oats will produce 8 or 10 tons of potatoes."—(Same witness.)—May there not be more nutriment in the oatmeal? The same witness replied, "A ton of oats will not produce more than half a ton of meal."

Examination
taken by
Jonathan Bury, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Local.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Co. Fermanagh.

Mr. JOHN ADAMS, farmer.—Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, farmer.—Mr. ARMSTRONG, farmer.—Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, farmer.—Mr. BEATTY, farmer.—Mr. R. BEATTY, farmer.—Mr. BLACK, farmer.—Captain CHARTERS.—Mr. COPELAND, agent, farmer.—Mr. H. COPELAND, farmer.—Mr. CHARLES CORRIEEN, farmer.—Mr. JOHN COUGHER.—Mr. DUNN, farmer.—Mr. GILLESPIE, farmer.—Mr. GRAHAM, farmer.—Mr. HARD, farmer.—Rev. Mr. HARRIS.—JOHN LEE, labourer.—Mr. LINDSAY, farmer.—Mr. INNES M'COUNE.—CHARLES M'QUADE, labourer.—Mr. ANTHONY MERRISON, farmer.—Mr. SCOTT, farmer.—Mr. CHARLES SUMMERLAND, farmer.—Mr. TAYLOR, farmer.

Bar. Tyrone.

The principal food of the labourers, as stated by Mr. Lindsay, is potatoes and buttermilk in summer, "that is," said he, "when they live at home; but the farmer with whom they may be at work, is obliged to give them something better." In winter they get a herring. The usual number of meals per day is three. The quantity of potatoes which is required for the daily consumption of a labouring man, his wife, and three or four young children, is between two and three stone. Mr. Taylor stated that, in periods of distress, "the farmers with whom labourers are in the habit of working, generally advance them some provision and do not charge them above the market price." Labourers are not compelled by their employers to buy inferior food from them at a high price, or to consume cattle which died of disease.

Comparative
Advantages of
Potato and Corn
Food.

There is about a month in the end of summer during which the labourers live to a considerable extent on meal, not that potatoes are then considered unfit for human food, but they become scarce and dear, and meal is cheaper. No means are known of preserving the surplus crop of potatoes of one year against the possible failure of the crops of the succeeding season; the idea entertained by many as to the superiority of corn food over potatoes, is answered by those of a different opinion, by simply stating the fact, that an acre of potatoes contains three times as much human food as an acre of corn. The Assistant Commissioners found no experienced man who rated this difference at less than three to one. Potato food is decidedly more palatable to the peasantry, and requires less of what is termed "kitchen." It is considered to be no valid objection to the potato that there is a short period during which it is not as wholesome as at other seasons. The Irish poor, however, never object to potatoes on the ground of their being unwholesome, it is the want of them that they complain of.

Portableness.

A labouring man will consume a stone of potatoes in the day; if he lives on meal, he will require three pounds of it per day.

Moral Effects.

Want has not occasioned disturbances in this district. Fortunately, want of that distressing nature is not known in this part of the country.

Causes of the gene-
ral Use of Potato
Food.

All those present at the examination concurred in stating that the peasantry prefer potatoes to meal or bread. There is no doubt that the potato usually yields an abundant crop, with less expense and care, than any description of corn. "It will give three times the produce or more,—farmers who could afford to eat bread, prefer to eat potatoes."—(Mr. Lindsay.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

Co. Monaghan.

Mr. BOYD, farmer.—BARRY CONNOLLY, labourer.—WILLIAM DUNN, labourer.—Mr. DONNELLY, farmer.—Rev. Mr. DUFFY, R. C. C.—FLEMING, Esq.—DAVID HAMILTON, Esq.—Mr. HEADLEY, farmer.—BESS HUGHES, labourer's wife.—H. JACKSON, farmer and occasional labourer.—ALICE KELLY, labourer's wife.—EDWARD LUCAS, Esq., M. P.—Captain LEWIS.—Rev. Mr. M'MANUS, R. P.—PATRICK M'PHILIPS, labourer.—MITCHELL, Esq.—Major MONTAGUE.—Major RICHARDSON.—Mr. SIMPSON, farmer.—Mr. SKELTON, farmer.—Mr. WATSON, farmer.—Mr. WATSON, farmer.—Rev. Mr. YOUNG, rector; besides many other witnesses.

Bar. Monaghan.

The principal food of the labourers was stated to be "dry potatoes; we get no milk except in summer. I eat 10 meals without kitchen for one with it."—(Connolly.)—Some one present remarked, "How can men work on such food?"—Connolly replied, "Providence supports him."—To the inquiry, Whether the labourers and small farmers can consume meat, eggs, or fish? *Rev. Hugh* replied, "I have a child on my breast now, and since May last, as I stand before God, four quarts of milk have not been consumed by my husband and myself and six children—we have nothing but potatoes and salt; we think as much of a drink of buttermilk as you gentlemen do of the finest breakfast."—As to a labourer's daily consumption of potatoes, *Jackson* stated, that "three stone will do a man, his wife, and four children."—"When my potatoes are out, I get them on credit from my landlord, and he does not charge me anything more than the market price."—(Connolly.)—"The general charge is 1d. a stone above the market price."—(Jackson.)—The same witness stated, that "potatoes generally are about 2d. per stone," and said, "it is not too much to charge 1d. on every 2d.—not at all, what would we do but for such help? I am often very glad to get them at that rate. The farmers give the

some potatoes they have themselves."—(*Connally*.)—"There is one Robert Killens here in this country, and he gives out potatoes and meal at a profit; he is the best man for the poor in this part."—(*Jackson*.)—"That Robert Killens is worth £8,000 or £10,000, that he has made in this way, from the poverty of the people."—(*Rev. Mr. McMahon*, p. 2.)

The season of the year at which the potatoes usually become unfit for human food was stated to be about the beginning of August.—(*Mr. Richardson*.)—"The new potato crop is generally in by the time the old one is out."—(*Jackson*.)—"No attempt seems to have been made to preserve potatoes from year to year; it has never been done here."—(*Mr. Watson*.)—"I believe if they were buried eight feet below the surface they would keep."—(*Captain Lewis*.)

It was stated, that a man labouring will eat a stone of potatoes in the day.—(*Connally*.)—"A man will eat rather less than 3 lbs. of meal in the day, but he could not eat meal without something with it."—(*Jackson*.)

Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C. said, "It has frequently happened that potatoes have been scarce and dear in one district, whilst they have been abundant and cheap not more than 20 miles distant, but no instance has occurred of the peasantry being in a state of starvation in one district while potatoes have been abundant in a neighbouring district. That could hardly be the case."

The peasantry prefer potatoes to bread or meal as constant food.—"I would rather have potatoes always than bread always."—(*Connally*.)—"It was also stated, that there is three times as much food in an acre of potatoes as in any acre of grain."—(*Mr. Watson*.)—"On the Assistant Commissioners observing that the witnesses had just stated that a man will eat nearly five times as much potatoes as meal, *Mr. Watson* answered, "This is the way I calculate it—on an acre of potatoes will produce 60 barrels of 32 stone, that is, 240 cwt.; the same acre under oats will not give more than 15 cwt. of meal, that is, just one-sixteenth of the potatoes: now, though a man can eat five times as much of potatoes, there would be a little more than three times the quantity of food in the acre of potatoes, above the acre of oats."

Persons who attended the Examination.

DANIEL AUCHINCLOSS, Esq.—*Mr. BLANEY*, farmer.—*GEORGE BUCHANAN*, Esq.—*Mc. BUCHANAN*, farmer.—*Mr. COHAN*, farmer.—*Mr. COLWELL*, farmer.—*Mr. CRAWFORD*, farmer.—*Mr. DELAP*, farmer.—*Rev. P. GORDON*, P. P.—*JAMES GRIZZ*, Esq.—*Mr. GRIGAN*, farmer.—*Dr. HARRIS*.—*Mr. LOVE*, farmer.—*WILLIAM M'HEUG*, labourer.—*Mr. M'MULLEN*, farmer.—*Rev. Mr. M'SORLEY*, R. C. C.—*THOMAS M'CANNELL*, labourer.—*MARTIN*, Esq.—*Rev. Mr. MONAHAN*, R. C. C.—*Mr. QUINN*, farmer.—*HUGH QUINN*, labourer.—*Mr. ROBERTS*, farmer.—*Mr. SHORR*.—*Rev. THOMAS STACK*.—*Lieutenant WARD*, Inspector of police.—*JAMES WILSON*, Esq.—*Mr. YOUNG*.

The principal food of the labourers consists of potatoes, and, for part of the year, of oatmeal. Labourers never get meat. They sell the eggs. It was mentioned, as a proof of the decline of the farmers, that the farmers' wives now sell their eggs, a thing seldom done, till of late. Potatoes are very abundant and cheap in this barony; and the Assistant Commissioners did not hear of any cases of extortion practised on a labourer who was obliged to purchase on credit.

In July the potato usually becomes unfit for food. Instances were mentioned of the cottiers being obliged to dig out potatoes in one month which would have been sufficient provision for three months if the poor cottiers could afford time for the potatoes to ripen.

The opinion of all the farmers was, that an acre of potatoes contains three times the quantity of human food that an acre of corn contains.

Food.
Ulster.
Co. Monaghan.
Examination taken by
Jonathan Brien, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.
Bar. Monaghan.
Comparative advantages of Potato and Corn Food.
Quality.
Portableness.

Causes of the general use of Potato Food.

County Tyrone.
Bar. O'Neill.

Comparative advantages of Potato and Corn Food.
Causes of the general use of Potato Food.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Connought,
County Galway.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Examination
taken by
Francis Duggan, Esq.
W. T. McCleugh, Esq.
Bar. Anglin.
Fool.*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 1.*

"This ordinary fuel of the parish is turf: the bogs are plentiful enough, but I may say they are closed against the poor, for turf is set at from 6s. to 8s. a perch, and three perches are little enough for any cabin."—(P. Byrne.)

Three perches would cover a road of ground. "One-third of the householders are not able to cut turf, and some have sometimes to leave it on the bog for the rent, after having cut and saved it."—(Thomas Lally.)

"Any turf that is left late on the bog is stolen; bushes and the branches of trees are often cut down for fuel; but the creatures would perish if they had not a fire, and they must steal it when they can't buy it, or won't get it from the rich."—(Michael O'Neil.)—"Colds, fevers, and pleurisies are frequently brought on by the want of fire."—(Thomas Lally.)—"Wherever the turf is plenty, beggars go often; if they come into a house at night and find a bad fire, they won't come there again."—(Butler.)

"Children who are sent out by their parents to steal fuel in their youth will, in all probability, when they grow old, feel little hesitation in stealing more valuable articles."—(Michael O'Neil.)

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 2.*Examination
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. R. Moley, Esq.
Bar. Kilsnoel.
State of Cottages.

The general dimensions of the cottages occupied by the labouring class may be set down as from 18 to 21 feet for the length, and about 13 feet for the width, with walls varying from six to eight in height. The walls are for the most part built of loose stone, covered externally and internally, or only on the one side, with mortar; no mud cabins were to be seen. The number of apartments very rarely exceeds two; the second is usually behind the fire-place, and this is the sleeping room of the owner of the cabin, on account of the warmth; it occupies about one-third of the entire length of the house. Their cabins never have a second story, if they had, they would not bear the name of cabins: very frequently a few hurdles are laid over some of the beams to form a place for storing potatoes; they never have lath and plaster ceilings: they are thatched with wheaten or oaten straw, as a preparation for which, the refuse are in the first instance covered with a layer of thin sedge, which forms a ground-work for the thatch; amongst the poor, who cannot afford to renew this roof, it becomes quite pervious to the rain, which is hardly kept out by repairs made with potato stalks and thistles. The floors are universally made of earth, never either boarded or bricked, and rarely even of compost. The floor is never a protection against damp, and is sometimes so inclined from the door that water finds easy admittance, and settles in the numerous inequalities. About one-half of the cottages may be said to possess chimneys of one sort or another, many being merely ricker-work, coated over with mud, some few have them of stone, the other half discharge their smoke, either through the door, or through a rent in the thatch. They have no grates, turf alone being the fuel. At the building of the cabin, windows, of about two feet by one and a half, are generally inserted, incapable, however, of being opened; in the progress of time, as the panes of glass are broken, they are replaced by boards, or by mud, so that at last not more than eight inches square remains open for the entrance of light. Those inhabited by the very poorest are frequently altogether without windows.

The cabin doors and shutters generally have iron hinges, latches, bolts, and padlocks. The Assistant Commissioners were not aware that there was a privy in the entire village of Kilsnoel, except that attached to the schoolhouse, and that was kept closed by a rusty padlock. We were informed that, within the last eight or ten years, there has been some improvement in the habitations of the labourers; more glass windows are to be seen now than there were formerly; and it was stated that any cabins now built would not be without a separate shed for a cow. The cottages recently erected on the estates of Lord Clonbrock, and other large proprietors, are far superior to those described above. Those built on Lord Clonbrock's estates are 30 feet long. His lordship provides timber, cave-stones, and iron window-frames, which move on central pivots, and afford tolerable facilities for ventilation. The panes of glass cost but 1d. each, and the tenants are bound to replace them when broken. It is estimated that, on an average, such cabins as have been described may be erected and thatched at an expense of about £1. 10s. a couple, i. e., for each pair of rafters that support the roof, each pair standing, in general, at a distance of between four or five feet asunder.

Cabins without land attached are not often met with, except in towns. The Assistant Commissioners met with some miserable hovels, consisting of walls of loose stones, without mortar, covered with a thatching of thistles and potato stalks. These were found to be inhabited by mendicants, or by dispossessed tenants coming from other parts of the country; they were for the most part placed in the hollow of a wide ditch, and the occupiers did not pay any rent to the middle-man on whose ground they stood; one of the occupiers, Patrick Fishery, a man of 40 years of age, was ejected some years ago from the lands of Captain Davis, in Ballymacsard. The hut he now inhabits (with his wife) is about nine feet square, and six high, to the springing of the roof; he states that it cost him 15s.; viz, 7s. 7d., which he paid for the door-posts and rafters, and the remainder to the man who raised the walls, and thatched it: Hugh Farrell, the blacksmith, lets him have the ground (part of a ditch) for nothing, and he holds half a rood of one acre (one-eighth of an acre) from a shoemaker, in Kilsnoel, for £1. His labour has not nearly supported him for several years; to-day he had got his dinner from a farmer,

without giving any work in return. His wife got hers by begging a few potatoes among the neighbours. It is not uncommon to pay £2. 15s. to £3. 5s. for a cabin and a rood of land in towns, but in the country parts the holdings are not so small, nor so dear.—(Rev. Mr. Hughes, p. 2.)—Rent is never paid for the mere ground on which the cabin is built. The farmer seldom charges his labourer less than one-third more than he pays himself for the land, and at the same time he gives him less than the average wages.—(Mr. Evans.)—The cabin is almost always kept in repair by the tenant.

In all parts of the barony the greater part of the small holders and labourers reside on their land, but there are three or four considerable villages. It is stated that, in some cases, landlords have located their cottiers on the verge of bogs at high rents, and that when these lands have been reclaimed, by the exertions of the tenants, the latter have been moved further into the unreclaimed moor, still at a high rent, and that thus the landlord has reaped all the benefits of the poor man's industry.—(Mr. Birsegham.)—A considerable portion of the land occupied by small holders is tilled by the spade; where it is not, the cottier generally pays for the ploughing by giving his labour in exchange; if horses be hired, it may amount to about 8s. an acre.—(Mr. Conway.)

The witnesses concur in stating, that seizures or distraints on cottier labourers for rent due are very rare. It has been already mentioned that there is no objection, on the part of farmers, to the accumulation of arrears of rent by their tenants, as thereby they insure their labour at a low rate.

Turf is the only fuel made use of in this barony, of which no part is two miles distant from bog. The right of turbary is generally included in the lettings of land made by those who have bogs; but there are some middle-men who have none, and a few others who demand separate payment for permission to cut fuel. Some poor cottiers pay 10s. a perch for bog, and have to expend much time and labour before they get it home. It is computed by Parker and others, of the witnesses, that, between labour (his own) and money, a year's firing costs a holder of six acres about £1. 10s. There have been no instances of persons pilfering wood for fuel, but there have been many of its being stolen for other purposes, such as to make harrows, &c. There is hardly any wood in this country, except about the residences of the wealthy.—(Mr. Trench.)—Want of fuel is not felt here.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 4.

Mr. Crawford states, that "the cabins, as occupied by his cottiers, cost him about £5 each." Mr. Nixon says, "he would undertake to build any number of ordinary labourers' cabins at £5 apiece." The rent of such cabins, when built by the landlord, which is usually the case, varies from 15s. to £1, and often to £1. 10s. in towns.—(Rev. Mr. McGowan, p. 2.)—"I think £1. 5s. is the average price."—(Mr. Crawford.)—For a cabin and a rood of land, a labourer would gladly pay from £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. ready money, and a great deal more if he would be allowed to work out his rent in labour.—(Conway.)—It seldom happens that the labourer rents merely the land on which his cabin stands; but I have known instances where 5s. a year ground rent was paid for 20 feet of land by 15.—(Rev. Mr. McGowan, p. 2.)

The farmer has always a profit rent from the land he sublets to his cottier; according to Rev. Mr. McGowan, p. 2, never less than one-fifth of what he pays to the landlord, and often half. There are instances about Lurgan Bay where the difficulty of procuring land is extreme, and where the cottier pays double and treble what the head landlord receives; if the farmer get £1 an acre, he will readily get £2 for a cabin and one rood of it, or about £1 for the cabin, and £2 for the quarter acre; the landlord undertakes to keep the cabin in repair, and it is his interest to fulfil his engagement, which, however, he seldom does, and, as the cottier does not like to expend his money on a place from which he may at any time be removed, the whole house, and particularly the roof, is often in a wretched condition.—(Rev. Mr. McGowan, p. 2.)

Wherever the land is held under old leases, the houses of the occupiers and their cottiers are found collected in groups or villages; but under new leases landlords insist on the contrary arrangement, and each man resides on his holding, allotting to his cottier a portion of his land, which is seldom of the best part. Mr. Keil states, that, "on Mr. Fox's estate, it is always endeavoured to provide that the cottier shall not pay a higher rent to the farmer than the latter pays to the landlord, but very seldom with success."

Mr. Nixon states, that "in some places it is common for labourers to be allowed to build a cottage on a bog, and to have permission to take three crops off a certain portion of the bog, generally about three acres; for these three crops they do not pay rent; but, if they choose to retain the land afterwards, they must be satisfied to give whatever rent may be demanded." In reply to some questions, Mr. Nixon added, that "such labourers have to drain and reclaim the bog without any assistance whatsoever from the owner, and that they may be seen dragging, in baskets on their backs, the gravel and lime necessary for the purpose; if they be unwilling afterwards to undertake the land at an annual rent, they are sometimes permitted to take another portion, and go over it in the same way, in no case deriving any benefit from their exertions beyond three years."

Seizures for cottage rent are rare; the labourer is always anxious to prevent such an extreme; he knows the difficulty of obtaining a cottage elsewhere. When seizures are made, 1s. in the pound value of the things seized is the expense to the labourer; but some landlords keep a bailiff, at an annual salary, who executes such matters without any further charge.—(A. Nixon.)

By a recent Act, the magistrates at petty sessions can issue a writ in case of an illegal distress for rent, and send the cause to the quarter sessions; if the plaintiff have a good cause, he will readily find an attorney to proceed on it without any fee, as in case of success he is entitled to treble costs.—(T. Nixon.)

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Connought.
County Galway.

Examinations
taken by
FRANCIS DUFFIN, Esq.
W. T. McCullagh, Esq.

Bar. Kilcounell.

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

Paul.

County Leitrim.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Malley, Esq.

Bar. Dromahair.

Bar. of Cottages.

Locations of Cot-
tages.

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

County Leitrim.

Examinations taken by

Rev. Charles Clarke,
R. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Dromahaire.

Fuel.

The ordinary fuel of the entire barony is turf; there are extensive beds of coal in the mountains of the southern part, but at present they are not worked. Bogs are met with in every direction, and the want of fuel is less complained of than that of any other necessary: the tenants of the several estates in the districts have free leave to cut as much turf as they can consume; but in some places they are not permitted to cut any for sale.—(Rev. T. Maguire, p. r.)

About 180 barrels, of 16 cubic feet each, will suffice for the consumption of an ordinary farmer, and 10s. 6d. per 120 barrels is the usual price paid for cutting and sawing; as he has the bog free, his year's turf will therefore cost him about 15s. 9d., if he has to hire labour: if he cuts and saves for himself he is nothing out of pocket, as his wife and children carry a good part of it home on their backs.—(Nixon.)—No one present mentioned an instance of deprivation of fuel having been used by landlords as means of punishment.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide Appendix D., p. 8.

Bar. Nichol.

Rent of Cottages.

THE cabins of cottiers are always built by the person on whose ground they stand. "A mere cottier," remarks Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, p. r. "would not venture to build a house from which he might be ejected at any time." The rent of the most ordinary cabin, without land or garden, is rarely less than 15s., and is often so high as £1; if any kind be attached, the rent is more than proportionably increased; it is not an uncommon thing for a labourer to pay £3 per annum for a cabin and half a rood of land; it is, however, to be observed, that for this sum he has in general permission to cut fuel for his own consumption; even with the latter advantage it is considered that, as a general rule, the farmer contrives to make his cottier pay fully four times the rent for portions of bad land that he himself pays for the best on his holding.—(Messrs. Norris, Holton, O'Brien, and Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, p. r.)—The landlord promises to keep the cabin in repair; but, if he chooses to neglect his agreement, the tenant has no redress, as his tenure is yearly, and can easily be replaced if he complains.—(Mr. O'Brien.)

Location of Cottages.

"The cottier is placed on the worst piece of land the farmer has; if any bog adjoins, he places the cottier there, and the land which the latter has improved he takes into his own hands sooner or later."—(Mr. Conley.)—"The cottier digs his own ground; ploughs are not used in the barony."—(Mr. O'Brien.)

Barony of Cottage Rent.

Mr. Norris says, that seizures of labourers' goods are rarely heard of; it does, however, sometimes happen that the cottier, having an opportunity of earning wages elsewhere, neglects to give his landlord the stipulated number of days' work at the time the latter calls for it; in such a case alone it is, that the landlord has recourse to harsh proceedings to recover his debts. His mode is to sell his debtor's goods by auction, and the expenses incurred by the labourer are 1s. in the pound, without reference to the total value of the property seized.—(Mr. Holton.)

Fuel.

The only fuel made use of by the poor in all parts of the barony is turf, which is to be had every where in abundance; such labouring men cuts as much as is necessary for his own consumption, and it is saved and drawn home with the assistance of the several members of his family. "I don't know any man that can complain of want of fuel in this barony; if a labouring man be industrious, he is accustomed to cut and save as much turf for his own use as in ordinary years would sell for from £1 to £1. 10s."—(Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, p. r.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

County Mayo.

Examinations taken by

Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Murriah.

State of Cottages.

ALONG the sea-coast, where the population is extremely crowded, the cabins are of a very miserable description; they frequently consist of but one room, of from 12 to 18 feet long by about 12 broad, and are built of loose stones, with a thatching of straw or potato stalks. To resist the violence of the westerly winds, the inhabitants find it necessary to bind down the thatch with ropes, composed of reeds and other materials; where these are deficient, their place is supplied with large flagstones. Inside the rafters are exposed, and form the only ceiling. The thatch is often so imperfect as not to exclude the rain, which, falling on the floor (always of clay), contributes not a little to the dirt and wretchedness of the inmates. Stone chimneys are seldom to be seen in cabins of this description; it will be found that at the period of their erection a place had been left for the formation of a stone chimney, but the intention is not often fulfilled, and the place is either supplied with vicker-work as a partial guide to the smoke, or else a stone is laid flat on it, and the door becomes the only exit of the smoke. Windows are becoming more general; few cabins are now built without them, but, when they are broken, they are not supplied with glass, and the space devoted to them is closed up in process of time by stone and mud. The use of privies is quite unknown, even to the more comfortable occupiers of the mountains; the filth of the house is received and treasured in an excavation before the door, which serves the purpose of a dung-pit. There are no sheds for fuel; perhaps they are not necessary, as turf admits of being stacked in a manner that secures it against the atmosphere. The majority of the houses in the country have pigsties; but the pigs are not always confined to them, as it is deemed injudicious to exclude them from the warmth of the cabin.

Rent of Cabins.

The people can all build their own cabins; they set no value on their labour, and only count what they are out of pocket by them. Many raise the necessary wood out of the bogs, others have to pay 5s. or 6s. for the door-posts and rafters; such is the price at which Lord Sligo's steward sells timber to Lord Sligo's tenants. Straw for the roof comes to about 10s.; and a man thatches it in two days, at 1s. a day. One of the witnesses offered to build any number of ordinary cabins at £2. 15s. apiece. Mr. EMU, an architect, says he could not build one under £5. There are very few cabins, except at Westport, that have no land attached to them; I have, however, known some places where from 10s. to 15s. a year was paid for liberty to erect a cabin. Where a rood of ground is attached to a cabin, the rent is seldom, if ever, less than from £1 to £1. 5s. The landlord never builds the cabin.—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, p. r.)

The cabins of the occupiers of land are, for the most part, collected in villages, situated towards the centre of the farm, held in common, without reference to the quality of the land. The location of the village was originally determined by a spring, or stream of water, or with a view to being near a cross road. *Douling* states that any thing of a good bit of land is never given to the poor under-tenant, who pays £2. 15s. for what his landlord does not pay £1. The so-called villages in this barony consist of from 3 to 20 wretched cabins, inhabited by petty tenants and their sub-tenants. There is no reason to suppose that the inhabitants of these are either better or worse conducted than those whose cabins are placed alone.—(Rev. Mr. McManus, s. c. c., and Mr. Burke.)—All the witnesses agree in saying that there are not six ploughs in the barony; everything is done by the spade, and each man tills his own portion.

The goods, but more especially the scanty stock, of the small tenants are frequently seized for rent. So common is the circumstance with respect to stock, that most of them compound with the pound-keeper, and pay him 1s. a-year. Persons who pay this sum are not liable to any further demand from the pound-keeper (who is generally also the driver), no matter what number of their cattle should be driven.—(Mr. McDonnell.)

When the landlord is driving for his rent in summer, in Clure Island, the cattle are brought down to the boats to be ferried over to the mainland for sale. The agent, Mr. Charles Malley, owns half of one of these boats, and it is his interest that as many boats as possible should be embarked. He charges 3s. for a cow, and 1s. for a sheep. "I have known 4s. 6d. to be paid for two yearling calves, which were seized in mistake from a man who had paid his rent; the beasts were allowed to quit the boat before it left the shore, but the man was not returned his money."—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, s. r.)—Mr. Clagh, Sir S. O'Malley's driver, admits such to be the case, but adds, that "he had never known it to occur but twice."—After the agent has kept the cattle for a week or more on his own land, it often happens that the poor people, seeing that their stock would not be worth more than what they could be charged for its keep, surrender it to the agent at the valuation of his own men."—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, s. r.)—"I deny what you say; I have known cattle to be valued for Sir Samuel by the agent's men, but not for the agent, and the same cattle were valued too high."—(Breese, an under-driver to Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—"The expenses of the bailiffs are certain fixed sums, and often quite disproportionate to the value of the property seized."—(Mr. McDonnell.)

The universal fuel of the barony is turf and bogwood; it is in most places sufficiently accessible to the tenants, but often of a very poor quality, as the patches of bog assigned to the different villages have been worked out.—(Mr. Burke, Rev. Mr. Femp, s. c. c., and Gibbons.)—*John Kearney*, a small ordinary farmer, estimates that it takes him about a fortnight to cut as much turf as his family requires for the year; about 14 days more may be spent in drying and bringing it home. "Altogether I reckon, that firing stands me in about 10s. a-year, counting my own labour."—"Woods are never robbed for fuel, but they sometimes are for other purposes, such as flail-handles," &c.—(Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—"There is no instance known of a landlord depriving a tenant of fuel as a punishment."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 7.

The character of the cottages of the labouring poor is altogether alike in the several parts of the barony, except in the comparatively few instances where they have been built in accordance with the stipulations of two or three of the principal landed proprietors. It may be stated that nine-tenths of the ordinary cabins are under 21 feet in length, and that none exceed 13 feet in breadth. When of these proportions, they are usually divided into two apartments, a larger and a smaller; but the number of them, too small to be divided, is by far the greater. They are nearly all constructed of walls of loose stones, coated outside with a mixture of clay and mortar, and supporting the rafters without the intervention of eave-stones. The roof is formed of branches of trees laid across the rafters and covered with "scrags," i. e., sods of turf, over which is laid a very thin and imperfect thatching of straw. None have ceilings, and the dirt and cobwebs which fall from the exposed and damp roof are the more felt in a district the inhabitants of which are more or less engaged in the management of dairies and the making of butter for exportation. The Assistant Commissioners did not meet with a single case of a boarded, bricked, or tiled floor; even where the dairy was detached from the dwelling-house, it, as well as the latter, had no other flooring than the earth. The floor is generally uneven, and, being too often below the level of the external soil, affords a lodgment to water. There are more cabins without chimneys than with them, and in many where they were originally constructed of yielding materials, such as wicker-work and twigs, the sides have subsided, and no longer permit the passage of the smoke, which may be seen rolling in volumes through the door. Stone chimneys are seldom to be observed except in the improved cottages built through the interference of the landlords. Grates are not anywhere in use; perhaps they are not required where the only fuel is turf; glazed and sash windows are extremely rare; the usual window is a small pane of glass, retained in its place by mortar or mud. The number of cabins unprovided with wooden doors suspended on hinges was not great; however, several were ricksh where the door was unattached, and was secured at night by stones laid against it; in some others the doors were of wicker-work, and in a few consisted of mere straw mats suspended from pegs driven into the wall: privies are absolutely unknown; they are not considered necessary even in the new houses built by Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., for farmers occupying 43 or 15 acres of land. Pigsties and cow-houses, although imperfect, are attached to most cottages, and on the whole there is reason to believe that improvement has set in in the dwelling of the poor, as landlords have of late years adopted the practice of compelling their tenants to build their dwellings separate from each other, and after a fixed plan. In doing this the tenants receive more or less aid in money or materials.

A cabin consisting of mud walls may be built and covered in for about £3. One of a some-
G G

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Connought,
County Mayo.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clagh,
E. B. Malley, Esq.

Bar. Merrick.

Location of Cot-
tages.

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

Fuel.

County Sligo.

Bar. Corbery.

State of Cottages.

Rent of Cottages.

COTTAGES AND
CABINS.Grounds of
County Sligo.Excavations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
R. B. Malloy, Esq.

Bar. Corbary.

Location of Cot-
tages.Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

Fuel.

what better description, with walls of stone, and containing two rooms under three pair of rafters, may cost from £4 to £5, according as the materials are to be had near at hand or not.—(Mr. Lowry.)—The generality of cabins are built by the farmer or landlord, and have some ground attached, however small the portion may be; in many instances it does not exceed seven or eight perches, or as much as may be planted with three or four pecks of potatoes. The rent of a cabin with a roof of kind varies, according to the goodness of the soil, from £1 to £2, and even more.—(Mr. Charles O'Connor.)—Mr. Lowry says, "he believes the farmer always charges double what he pays the landlord; he sets it just as high as he can. Whatever is done in the way of keeping it in repair is done by the tenant; but the truth is, it is kept in repair neither by the one nor the other."

"The principal landed proprietors in the north of the barony have of late years, as old leases have fallen in, endeavoured to break up the confused heaps of houses or villages in which all the occupiers of a farm held in common resided. Where they have been successful the tenants have received aid towards building new dwellings, each on his own holding; in those places where this practice has not been adopted the labourers or cottiers are generally collected together in petty hamlets by the road-side."—(Mr. Richard Yates.)—A great many dispossessed tenants have been placed on pieces of unclaimed land, utterly incapable of being tilled, except by persons possessed of capital: I know men under rent for three or four acres, who, from the nature of the soil, are unable to till more than one rood of it, and, from their poverty, have not even a sheep or a beast to put on the rest. It is thought that the separation of the dwellings of the labourers has been attended with improvement in their conduct; there was more temptation to idleness and gossiping in the crowded villages.—(Messrs. Richard Yates and Woodward.)

The cottier's garden is never ploughed; he tills it with the spade when he is not employed for hire.—(Mr. Lowry.)

"It is by no means usual to seize labourers' goods on the plea of rent being due, as they are always ready to pay in labour; but if ever keepers are placed on his little crop, the charge incurred is 1s. per night."—(Mr. Sedon.)—"The expenses of bailiffs are according to a fixed scale, and bear no proportion to the value of the property seized. It not unfrequently happens that the poor man suspects that his goods have been illegally seized, but having no one to advise with him on the subject he is afraid to risk his money by proceeding in search of redress and he lets the matter drop."—(Rev. Mr. McHugh.)

The ordinary fuel of the entire barony is turf; its price to the labouring man or small tenant varies much according to circumstances; some estates are without bog altogether, and "the tenantry on these," says the Rev. Mr. McHugh, "have to go seven or eight miles for their turf, and yet their rents are as high as if they had bog free." Occupiers under middle-men and on Bishops' lands are also without "the liberty of bog, and yet have no reduction in their rents. The tenantry on the estates of those proprietors who possess turf bogs have in general the permission, but not the right, to cut as much fuel as is sufficient for one fire; in the saving of this they generally employ their own and their families' labour." As to the quantity that an ordinary cottier would require for the year *Arthur Lindsay* states that "it would be a very poor cabin that would not burn 100 barrels in the year, and those, if bought, would cost 15s. or £1, and would take a man at least a fortnight to cut for himself, together with the help of his wife and children in drying it." To tenants of lands to which no bog is attached fuel costs much more. "I am a tenant on Bishops' land, and I have to pay 15s. for the liberty of mud" (i. e. of making into bolls the broken turf-mould, which is not sufficiently strong to admit of being cut with the slane, or turf-spade). "I have to save it and dry it myself, and, if I was to do so much for another as I require for myself, it would be as good as £1. 10s. to me. Just at the time it is saved comes the collector of my county cess, and he must be paid at any rate; and then, as none of the crops are fit to cut, there is not a penny to pay the owner of the bog, and the turf must stay there till after harvest, and be spoiled by the rain."—(John Grier.)—"Instances are mentioned where the usual permission to cut turf has been withdrawn from tenants when it has been desired to remove them from their holdings. On the lands of Ballintemple the pound-keeper was ordered not to let the people cut turf on the bog, and now they have to pay 14d. for liberty to cut an acre-load on another and distant bog."—(Pat. Lindsay.)—"A district where fuel is scarce is always known to vagrants; they always leave it before the close of the day, and seek a night's lodging in a place where they can be sure of turf enough to bail their perches; they generally seek the neighbourhood of a bog."—(Mr. Richard Yates.)—"Woods in this barony are confined to demesnes, and we do not find that they are robbed for the sake of fuel."—(Mr. Barber.)

For the Names of those who attended the Excavations, vide p. 8.

Lemster
County Dublin.Excavations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sedon, Esq.

Bar. Bahrthory.

State of Cottages.

THE walls of the labourer's cabin are usually about seven feet high, and the interior about 16 feet by 12; they are built with clay, and thatched with straw, and just so much timber is used in their construction as is sufficient to carry the roof, support the chimney, and form the door. They are usually divided into two apartments by a partition 6 or 7 feet high, though many of them consist of only one; the kitchen is commonly 12 feet by 8, and the bed-room 12 feet by 6 or 7. When the cabin has but one apartment the grown-up sons sleep in a corner, separated from the rest of the family by a sort of a screen of mats; the screen is otherwise used to conceal the straw and rags, which so frequently form the only bedding and covering of a labourer's family: these cabins, when built for the occupation of labourers, never have a second story, but there are a few old dilapidated buildings, once small farm-houses, which have a second story, or rather loft, and are inhabited by labourers; they very rarely have lath-and-plastered ceilings. When this is the case it is generally in the cabins of labourers, who, having built them on commons, are become the proprietors of them: the thatch is almost invariably the only

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Leinster,
County Dublin.Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
James Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Balfour.

covering of their rooms and protection from the weather. This thatch, composed of straw, is generally in a very bad condition; several of the labourers present declared that they were often obliged to shift their beds from one place to another, to avoid the wet, which poured through the thatch in heavy rains. For floors, in almost every case, they have only the natural earth, as found there when the cabin was built; they are not made of even chalk, rammed clay, &c., as most earthen floors in other countries are, but merely of the natural soil; they are usually low, uneven, and damp, generally going down one step into the cabin, instead of going up one. This results from their having been originally made on the natural level of the ground, from which the sod and mould have been carried off, and much of the surface has since been worn off by the friction of the feet, especially near the door; the floor is necessarily damp, and the water often comes down the descent of the door into the cabin, no drains being made round the house to carry it off. The greater part of the cabins have chimneys, though many have only a hole in the roof, or at the back of the fire-place, to carry off the smoke; it seldom or never happens that the door is the only outlet: the chimneys are made of mud, with only just enough of wood to support them; when coals are burned a species of grate is generally formed of a piece of old iron laid across upon stones. The windows, when there are such, are from 15 to 18 inches high, and from 9 to 12 inches wide: a great number of these are not glazed, the cold and wet being kept out in winter with straw, or by a piece of old bagging nailed against them. Some of the cabins, however, have no windows at all, the only light admitted being by the door; in no case do the windows open; shutters are not known. The door has generally iron hinges, but no bolt or latch: some make shift by fastening to keep out the pigs, that being all that is considered necessary, as the fear of being robbed never enters into the heads of people who have nothing to lose. Cabins never are provided with privies. Some of the better description have a pigsty; in the others the pig is turned out by day, and chained up in a corner of the cabin by night; the sty is always of the roughest kind, often a bank hollowed out, and finished with a little clay and thatch: they have no other sheds or out-houses. No improvement has taken place of late years in these cabins; if any difference exists they are rather worse now than formerly.

All the foregoing account of the cabins, as given by the witnesses, the Assistant Commissioners found fully confirmed by their own personal observation. Nothing can exceed the wretched condition of the common description of labourers' cabins; with little or no light but what is admitted by the door, and no air whatever, when the door is shut, but by the chimney, with the inside of the thatch completely black with smoke (which finds but an imperfect vent by the chimney or hole in the roof), often rotten with age and wet, bending under the tall and mended poles, which can scarcely support it, these wretched hovels would not, in any other country, be considered sufficient to shelter cattle; and when filled with 8 or 10 human beings, with no other furniture about them than a few stools, and a table formed of old boards and sticks, a few pots and kettles, and some straw, and one or two old blankets or coats, in perfect rags, for bedding, they present one of the most melancholy spectacles which it is possible to behold! This is but too faithful a description of a number of the cabins, that let at £1. 10s. per annum, which the Assistant Commissioners visited.

The cost of erecting a good cabin of this description is £5 or £8. There is scarcely such a thing as a labourer himself building a cabin, except on commons and waste land, where he settles as a "squatter," and runs his chance of being ejected: the landed proprietors, so far from suffering new cabins to be erected on their property, are endeavouring to diminish the number of the old ones. The usual rent is from £1. 10s. to £2. 2s. without land, and from £2. 10s. to £3 with about half a rood of land, which is the most usual quantity attached to them. No proportion can be stated between the rent paid by the farmer to the head landlord, and that with which he charges the labourer. The cabins let with a farm usually go into the general amount of rent, without any separate calculation of their value where little or no land is attached. The cabin is kept in repair by the landlord; but, if the Assistant Commissioners may judge from the state of many of those they saw, some landlords must have a very singular idea of the state of repair in which a human habitation should be kept.

Labourers' cabins are built in every variety of situation, but the greater number of them in villages, or on out-ways exhausted bogs, or commons. In locating labourers upon his farm, the only consideration with the farmer, as regards the choice of situation, is the convenience resulting from local causes, without reference to the quality of the land. The quantity given to labourers is so small, that the advantage derived to the farmer from placing them on his worst land would be very inconsiderable; the rent he charges them for the land is not in proportion to that he pays himself: if this land be ploughed, the ploughing is generally done by the farmer, as an exchange for labour with the labourer, but it is generally dug by the occupant and his family.

Those labourers who live in remote places on bogs and commons, though often irregular in their habits, and in some cases having led a lawless and vagabond life before they located themselves, have generally become as moral, peaceable, and industrious, as those residing in other parts of the barony, when they were once settled as permanent residents, and especially when they thought themselves, by long possession, secure from ejection from their little estates: in the latter case they became distinguished for the neatness of their dwellings, and the high cultivation of their gardens. The Assistant Commissioners inspected many of these cabins on the common of Balacadden and the bog of the Ring, where the march of improvement alluded to is to be seen in every stage of its progress, from the sod hut of the new squatter, trembling for ejection, to the neat whitewashed and well-plastered cottage of the old settler, who, now enjoying full confidence in the security of his tenure, thinks only of improving his property. The interior of the cabins exhibits the same difference in the habits and condition of the inmates. Between the conduct of labourers dwelling in villages, and those residing in the country, there is scarcely

COTTAGES AND CASINS.

Leinster.
County Dublin.Transactions
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.
Fuel.

any perceptible difference, but in some cases the inhabitants of populous villages are rather more addicted to drinking and dissipation.

In answer to the inquiries made by the Assistant Commissioners, concerning the hardships and the expenses to which the labourer might be subjected when his goods were seized for rent, they were informed that such occurrences were so entirely unknown here that the question could not be answered. In case of an illegal distress for rent the remedy is extremely simple and easy of practice, and would only cost 6d.

In this barony there is no turf, and, although coals are easily obtained, and now cheap, yet, being entirely a money article, the poor have not the means of purchasing them, and suffer greatly from the want of fuel, their only substitute being rotten wood from the hedges, straw, and stubble, dried horse and cow dung, dead grass, &c. They generally bake their bread with straw. The fuel of the ordinary kind of farmers is furze, which is sown in the side of the ditches, and costs them little more than the labour of cutting and stacking it, and coals, which now rate here (Balbriggan) from 12s. to 15s. a ton. There is no doubt but insufficiency of fuel contributes to the early decline of the labourers; and, considering the great want of fuel among the working classes, there is very little pilfering of woods and fences.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 10.

County Kilkenny.

Bar. Galinoy.

Sale of Cottages.

THE Assistant Commissioners were enabled, from personal observation, to divide the cabins of the labouring population into two classes, with reference to the degree in which comfort was wanting, as well in one as in the other. The cottiers of the various farmers throughout the country parts of the barony contrived, through their constant employment, though at low wages, to present a general appearance in their dwellings which distinguished them from those of the occasional labourers, which, whether in the country or in towns, but more especially in the latter situation, were characterized by the most squalid misery. Much difference was not observable between the dimensions of the cabins of the two classes; their size averaged about 17 feet long by 11 feet broad, and they were about 5 feet 6 inches high to the springing of the rafters. A minority of them contained two rooms, in which case the greater, or kitchen, was about one-third larger than the other, in which alone, in most cases, were crowded the sleeping places, of whatever kind they might be, of the several inhabitants of the house. No labouring man was found to possess a house of two stories. The walls of these cabins usually consisted of a foundation, and of about 2 feet in height above the surface, of stone-work; the remainder being either of mud worked up with straw, or not seldom of several courses of mere sods. In some cases the entire walls were of mud; the rafters were almost always laid on the summit of the walls, without the interposition of eave-stones; and, from the consequent seepage through the roof, the interior of the wall was always damp and dripping, with a tendency to moulder away itself, and to accelerate the decay of the straw with which the roof was, in every instance, covered; inside this thatching of straw formed the only ceiling, and in general was a very imperfect defence against the weather. The landlord of a cabin, even where he undertakes to keep it in repair, neglects his promise in nine cases out of ten; and while the labourer in towns, from the dearth of straw, puts off the purchase of it until the roof has become unsound throughout, the cottier in the country is tempted to convert his scanty store of that material into manure, or, if he has a cow, into food for her during the winter. The Assistant Commissioners did not meet with even one cabin having any other floor than the uneven earth, which, from not having undergone any mixture, or previous preparation, was always damp where the floor had become below the level of the adjoining surface, which was frequently the case from compression and continual wear; it was found, in several of the poorer cabins about towns, to be converted into a semi-fluid mud, of the most disgusting filth, from the free entrance of pigs and fowls. In by far the greater number of cabins the fire was made on the ground against one of the walls, having no flue to conduct the smoke, so that even where a hole had been left in the roof, it escaped in equal quantities by the door, and filled the interior with acrid fumes, which attacked the eyes, and were intolerable to those who were unaccustomed to it; even where a flue existed, the frequent absence of an external chimney rendered the exit of the smoke almost impossible. Very few cabins were without some kind of window, which, in general, consisted of one, or, at most, two small panes of glass, set into the mud wall, without any sashes, and being, of course, immovable, were useless for purposes of ventilation. The doors were, for the most part, good, but the door-frames badly joined, and not close. Prices were literally unknown. In the country it was rare to find a cabin unprovided with a pigsty, however rude; but, in the rows of miserable hovels which form the outskirts of the towns and villages, and are, for the most part, occupied by occasional labourers, the reverse is the case, and the dirt occasioned by poverty is increased by the necessity of sharing their only room with one or more pigs. True, though the supply in market was not scanty, was dear in the barony of Galinoy; and in several instances it was found that, in order to preserve their store of it from the effects of the climate, the inhabitants, through the want of sheds for fuel, had filled so much of their small cabins with it, that they had not left mere space unoccupied than was sufficient for them to lie down on at night. From the information which the Assistant Commissioners had it in their power to obtain, they were unable to learn that any appreciable improvement had, of late years, taken place in the condition of the dwellings of the poor, except in the substitution of masonry foundations for walls entirely constructed of mud. The above account refers to the majority of cabins inhabited by the poorer classes; there were a few of a better description, but there were also many of which the wretchedness was still more striking: some huts were seen, of which the lateral walls consisted of nothing beyond the sides of gravel-pits or wide ditches, the roofs being scarcely elevated beyond the surface, and formed of sods covered

with potato stalk, or furze bushes; these were found to be occupied by poor widows, whose husbands had been mere labourers, not possessing land, or strangers who had been taken sick while passing through the district: in a few instances they were tenanted by persons who, having thrown down their old cabins, with the intention of building again on their sites, had discovered that they had miscalculated their means, and were obliged to content themselves with such shelter as these retreats afforded until their resources improved.

Patrik Mc Essey, a builder, states that "the ordinary kind of cabins which are built for cottiers are about 20 feet long, and are usually divided into two rooms, one 8 and the other 12 feet long; the cost of erecting such a cabin is about £3; for the better description of cabins of the same size the cost is about £5. It very seldom happens that the landlord builds the cabin; the rent paid for the ground on which it is intended to build a cabin, and for a small garden attached, varies from 10s. to £1, according to situation; about £3 an acre is commonly paid for such land."—"The rent of a cabin with a road of land attached is about £1. 10s. If a man gives any land to a cottier at the same rent which he pays for it himself, you may be sure it is the worst lot."—(*Messrs. Delany and Walsh*).—"On account of the inconvenience to which a farmer subjects himself in engaging a cottier, from trespass of pigs and fowls, and damages done by children, he always looks to clear at least £1 an acre on all his sublets."—(*Mr. Robert Neville*).—"The landlord never allows anything for repairs."—(*Captain Delany*).—"Without exception 'tis the tenant keeps up the cabin—that is, when 'tis done at all."—(*Mr. Walsh*).

Common labourers, who have no fixed employment, are to be found in greatest numbers in the rows of poor cabins which occupy the outskirts of most country villages, many of them being only lodges. Cottiers' houses are placed according to circumstances, generally near the road, and so that they may be near to their employer.—(*Mr. Robert Neville*, and *Rev. Mr. Brennan*, p. 8).—"They are generally placed on the worst part of the land."—(*Mr. Walsh*). The *Rev. Mr. Brennan*, p. 8, observes that, "as there is no want of roads in this barony, no part of it can be called secluded or remote; he has rather found that those labourers who reside in the vicinity of towns are more disposed to extravagance from the temptations that are presented to them."—"The cottier's garden is seldom ploughed; he tills it by the spade in almost every instance: where he does not he has to pay the usual rate for ploughing, which is 10s. an acre; it takes two days to plough an acre."—(*Mr. Walsh*).

"It does not frequently occur that the labourers' goods are seized under the plea of rent being due; a compromise is generally made, and the reason is, that, as the labourer has very few goods to seize, his landlord finds it better to give him time to pay his debt by labour."—(*Mr. Walsh*).—"The expenses incurred by a seizure for rent are 2s. 6d. for the seizure, and from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a-day for the keepers, without reference to the value of the property seized."—"In case of an illegal distress for rent, want of means would render it difficult for a labourer to obtain legal redress; otherwise, on application to a magistrate, he may relieve; but, in that case, he would have to follow up the case through an attorney at the quarter sessions, which would be attended with an expense of several pounds."—(*Mr. Ridge*).

Turf is the ordinary fuel in all parts of the barony, and is sufficiently cheap for those who can afford to pay for liberty to cut it in summer, inasmuch as they can expend their own labour in preparing it, but the labourer cannot often do this, as he is apt to let the proper season pass by if he has the opportunity of earning wages elsewhere, and, being obliged to buy in detail afterwards, his fuel costs him at least £1. 5s. a year. An ordinary farmer consumes about £3 or £4 worth of turf in the year; if it be saved by himself his annual supply costs him something less.—(*Mr. Ridge*).—"Mr. *Robt. Neville* complains that "pilfering from woods and hedgerows is extremely common by those who are unable to procure fuel;" and *Capt. Delany* states that "for so obvious reason he finds his fences much less meddled with in the neighbourhood of the bog than at a distance from it."—"Vagrants are decidedly less numerous in districts where fuel is scarce; a beggar, towards evening, is sure to close in towards where there is plenty of firing."—(*Mr. Robt. Neville*).—"The same witness adds that "he has given up the cultivation of turnips solely on account of the increasing depredations to which his crops were exposed."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 11.

The dimensions of the cabins occupied by the labouring classes in this barony were found by the Assistant Commissioners to vary a good deal, according as they were situated in towns or detached in the country. In the latter case it was not common to find a cabin consisting of less than two rooms, however small. In the former the reverse was the case, and sometimes more than one family occupied the single apartment. A cottier's cabin of two rooms averaged from 20 to 24 feet in length, by about 13 in breadth. A labourer's cabin is the two as did not often exceed 15 feet in length, by the same breadth. Where there were two rooms they were always unequal, the larger being the kitchen. In the other were crowded, to a most inconvenient degree, the sleeping places of nearly the entire family, the kitchen seldom, if ever, containing a bed. The Assistant Commissioners did not meet with any two-storied houses inhabited by labourers, except in towns, and there they were let in lodgings, to more than one family. In all parts of the barony the walls of the cabins were constructed of stones; a mud cabin was not met with; but in many instances the stone walls had been made without mortar, and had but an incomplete coating of mud, which excluded the wind and cold but imperfectly. A majority, however, were cemented with mortar, or were tolerably well dashed on one or both sides with it. The roof almost invariably consisted of straw laid over sods of earth, called "scraws," which were immediately supported by the rafters, and thus formed at the same time both roof and ceiling, no instance offering itself of a lath-and-plaster ceiling. Such as it was, the condition of the roof was in general less bad than in the barony of Galway in this

COTTAGES AND GARDENS. — Lemster, County Kilkenny. — Examinations taken by John Power, Esq. E. B. Malloy, Esq. — Bar. Galway.
Rent of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

Fuel.

Rev. Governor.
State of Cottages.

COTTAGES AND
GARDENS.Leinster.
County Kilkenny.

Examined

taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Barr. General.

county visited by the Assistant Commissioners. The floors invariably were formed merely by the unprepared and muddy soil; and being often more or less uneven and depressed beneath the exterior level, from the moisture of the climate, they added much to the aspect of dirt and wretchedness which characterizes the houses of the poor. The general prevalence of an easily-wrought building caused both chimneys and flues to be far more frequent than they had been found in other baronies: this was the more remarkable when viewed in contrast with the painful want of fuel, to which, according to the evidence of the witnesses, the poor are subject. Very few cabins were found unprovided with some contrivance for the admission of light, but this in a great many only consisted of a single pane of coarse glass let into the plaster of the wall, without the aid of a frame. The cottages of gentlemen's labourers alone possessed movable sashes: everywhere else the fixed nature of the windows rendering ventilation, in one of the rooms at least (and that the sleeping room) impossible, produced an atmosphere offensive to a stranger, and to the inmates positively unbearable. Privies were absolutely unknown, not only to the labouring class, but even on the premises of persons who, possessing several acres of land, might have been considered as of a somewhat higher degree. In the country all labourers' houses had pigsties attached; in the towns want of space compelled the greater number of poor people to do without them, and to admit their pigs to the shelter of their only room. The Assistant Commissioners had it not in their power to ascertain that any improvement had taken place of late years in the dwellings of the poor. They had every reason, however, for stating that their condition is not the same in all parts of the barony, and the difference is more clearly perceptible in towns. In Innistogue the most cursory observer cannot fail to remark the absence of those filthy and miserable lanes which branch in every direction from the main street of Graigue. These lanes consist of cabins inhabited by occasional labourers, or rather in many instances by labourers who get hardly any employment, and who appeared, in a greater proportion than in any other town, to be plunged in the most squalid wretchedness. They are the tenants, at rents more than usually exorbitant, of speculators in cabins who are for the most part shopkeepers in the town, and who hold under the head landlords.

Rent of Cottages.

The materials necessary for an ordinary cabin of two rooms cost about £4, and, when the cottier uses his own labour in erecting it, such is the entire cost to him. When the farmer builds it, it costs him about £6.—(Mr. Cantwell).—The rent of such a cabin without land, or with only a yard or a very small garden, is about £2 in towns, and £1 in the country. If the labourer himself builds the cabin, he is charged in towns about 20s., or 1s. a foot, ground rent. "When a farmer lets a piece of ground for building on, he never charges less than £1 in addition to what he pays himself. Less would not pay him for the trouble and damage caused by children and pigs."—(Mr. Sydesham Davis).—The cabin is kept in repair either by the landlord or tenant, according to agreement. Sometimes the landlord undertakes it, but puts it off so long that the cottier strives to do it himself, although he knows he will never get any allowance for it.—(David Ryan.)

Location of Cot-
tages.

Every farmer has his cottiers near him, and generally by the road-side, as there is less chance of damage there. The situation as to convenience determines the site of their cabins rather than the quality of the land, but of course the farmer will not give them the best land.—(Messrs. S. Blackmore and S. Davis.)

The labourers residing on bog and mountain land, so far from being less industrious than those residing in towns and villages, are more industrious, as in such places they often have the opportunity of improving small pieces of land, and the Rev. Messrs. Cady, F.R., and Ryan, &c., would say that in general those who reside in the country are the best conducted, as having less opportunity and less temptation to do wrong.

When the cottier has only half an acre of land or less, he cultivates it by the spade. When he holds more, and from a man of small means, he is charged about 6s. an acre for ploughing it, which he pays by labour at the rate of 14 or 16 days for one acre.—(Mr. S. Blackmore).—All the witnesses, however, agree in stating that the larger farmers plough their cottiers' gardens gratuitously.

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

Labourers' goods are very seldom seized for rent. I do not think I ever heard of a farmer distraining his cottier for rent.—(Mr. Cantwell).—"The truth is, there is nothing to seize, and it is better for him to take as much of the rent in labour as he can get, and, when the pig is sold, endeavour to obtain the rest. It is in towns that we hear most frequently of the casting of labourers' goods. There the landlords of cabins, being generally shopkeepers, cannot make use of the labour which the tenant may be very willing to give in payment of his debt."—(Mr. Sydesham Davis.)

The fee payable to the bailiff on making a seizure amounts to 2s. 6d.; if keepers be placed, which is hardly ever done, from the small value of the property, they are entitled to 1s. 6d. a night. This charge is fixed. The seizing upon a labourer's goods merely for the sake of keeping expense upon him is a thing unknown. If an illegal distress were made, the expense of obtaining legal redress would be so great, that no labourer could afford it.—(Mr. S. Davis).—"In fact," observes Mr. Cantwell, "it would be better for him, and cheaper, to leave the matter alone."

Fuel.

The quantity of bog in the barony is extremely small, and both turf and sea coal are extremely dear, so much so that a fire is seldom to be seen in a labourer's house, except at meal times, for the purpose of boiling his potatoes. They are driven to all kinds of shifts to get fuel, and such a thing as a store of it is to be seen with some. They collect brambles and furze, and underwood, but in general do not commit much injury to the timber. In summer the children occupy themselves in gathering cow-dung and horse-dung, which they dry and burn, but in winter the poor have usually to collect during the morning the fuel to boil their evening's meal.—(Mr. S. Davis).—"Turf costs 5s. the kiln of four cubic feet, and is scarce.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Lewster.
King's County.Excavations
taken by
Jonathan Ross, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Philipstown.

Rent of Cottages,
Location of Cot-
tages.Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.
Fuel.

glass, about three or four inches square. Besides these cabins on the upper lands, there are, scattered in various directions about the bog, the most miserable hovels, without either window or chimney; and, in some instances, they are mere excavations of the turf bank.

The cost of erecting a cottier's cabin in the upper lands was stated to be about £3; but the hovels in the bogs do not cost one-third of that sum. "The rent of a cottier's cabin, without land, is £1 a-year, so that the cost of erection is paid in three years."—(Mr. Rosecott.)—The landlord, however, is bound to keep the cabin in repair.

The cottiers' cabins are generally placed on the outskirts of the farm, and on the worst land. The farmers give as the reason that they wish to be free from the different annoyances arising from the cottier's family. The labourers in towns were not considered to be so well off as those living in the country, and consequently not so well conducted. The labourers in the town of Philipstown were looked on as the most wretched in the entire district.

The system of seizing a labourer's goods for rent is seldom resorted to here. The rent is mostly paid in labour.

In this barony the bog of Allen supplies turf in abundance; and the labourers declare that, but for the comforts this article affords, they could not live under the difficulties to which they are here exposed. £1. 10s. is ample to procure turf for the use of an ordinary farmer throughout the year, and half that sum abundantly answers for a labourer.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 14.

County Louth.

Excavations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Seddon, Esq.Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.

State of Cottages.

Those cabins which contain two apartments are about 18 feet by 12, and those containing but one apartment about 14 feet by 12; the walls are six or seven feet high; most of the cabins have a small wall of the same height dividing the interior into two rooms, but many contain but one apartment; when the cabin is divided into two rooms, the kitchen is about 12 feet by 11, and the bed-room 12 by 6 or 7; they never have a second story nor ceiling, nor any other protection from the weather but the roof; they are generally thatched with straw, but some with reeds, rushes, or potato stalks. The thatch of those belonging to gentlemen or large farmers is kept in good repair, but, where the landlords are little farmers or tradesmen, it is generally very bad, the rafters being frequently bent and broken, so as to form hollows in the roof, and the thatch being rotten, full of moss and weeds, and letting in the wet at every heavy rain. Mr. J. Kelly stated, that he had more than once, when taking shelter in cabins, found that he was little more protected from the wet than if he had remained out of doors; and the Assistant Commissioners saw many marks in various cabins of where the rain continually penetrated. The floor is composed merely of the natural earth; it is generally very uneven, being worn into hollows at the door-way and other parts more walked over, and it is generally damp in consequence of being lower than the level of the ground outside; this arises from first cutting away the turf, and then frequently excavating what becomes the interior of the house, to get earth to build the walls with. Mr. James Ferguson stated, that the floors of several cabins in his neighbourhood were five or six feet below the level of the ground, having a sloping path outside down to the door. The best cabins have chimneys, but the great majority have only a hole in the roof to let out the smoke, and some only the door. The chimneys are made of slight wooden frames or basket work, just strong enough to carry the mud with which they are filled up. The foundation of a very few are of stone or bricks. A small number of labourers residing in the suburbs of Dundalk, who burn coal, make a substitute for a grate with large stones, and pieces of iron for bars. In the cabins in the vicinity of Dundalk, and in those inhabited by labourers constantly employed by gentlemen and large farmers, there are usually small glazed windows, but in other cabins there is seldom more than a hole, about a foot square, to admit light and air, and this is stopped up with straw or rags in bad weather; shutters are unknown in country labourers' cabins. The doors are hung on iron hooks; the cabins never have privies. The best of them usually have pigsties, but in others the pig sleeps in a corner of the cabin. Except in the cabins belonging to gentlemen and large farmers, there has been very little improvement of late years in the habitations of the labourers. Indeed there has been little opportunity for improvement, since few or no cabins have been erected of late years, in consequence of the desire among the proprietors to diminish the number of them.

The cost of erecting such cabins as have been described varies from £4 to £5. Except in or near a town no land is now ever let to build cabins upon. In these situations the rent of the ground varies from 10s. to £1 per annum. When the cabin is built by the landlord the rent is from £2 to £3 10s. Cabins with a small piece of land attached to them are very scarce. If one with a rod of ground attached to it were vacant, £5 rent could be had for it.

No proportion at all is observed between the rent paid by the farmer to the landlord and that paid by the labourer to the farmer, for the labourer will give any rent for a small piece of land, especially if he can get constant employment from the farmer with it. The cabin is generally kept in repair by the landlord; but small farmers and tradesmen are so remiss in this respect, that their tenants are frequently obliged to repair their cabins themselves.

Labourers' cabins are situated in all places, but chiefly by the road-side; those situated on farms are not placed with any reference to the quality of the land, but just as it happens, according to convenience and local circumstances. Where they have land attached to them the charge is always exorbitantly high, and out of all proportion to the rent paid by the farmer. There is no perceptible difference in the conduct of labourers inhabiting villages and those inhabiting bogs and remote districts if the permanent and settled inhabitants only be considered; but the bogs almost always abound with tinkers, beggars, and other itinerants of loose character.

The land held permanently by labourers is never sufficient to plough; it is dug by them and their families.

The labourers' goods are sometimes seized for rent; the landlord has power to put in a

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

keeper, at the expense of 2s. a-day, but it is seldom exercised. The expense of the keeper is fixed without reference to the value of the goods seized. It is not usual to heap vexatious expenses upon the labourer: if an illegal distress is made, redress is very easily obtained by application to any magistrate at petty sessions, at a cost of but 1s.

Coal is much burnt by gentlemen and large farmers; turf is the chief fuel of small farmers and labourers; the poverty of the latter, however, obliges many of them to burn mill seed (chaff bought from the miller), dung collected from the roads and dried in the sun, scrubble, dead wood from the hedges, &c. Fuel is not dearer here than in other places, but the labourers are generally too poor to purchase it. The cost of fuel depends entirely on the distance from Dundalk for coal, or from the bogs for turf; if near to either, it may cost an ordinary farmer from £4 to £5 a-year. Fuel can hardly be considered scarce, except in proportion to the labourer's means; notwithstanding the difficulty to them of procuring it, there is very little pilfering of woods or hedges. It is not thought that there are many cases in this barony where the health of the labourers suffers for want of fuel. Landlords have been known in adjoining baronies, but not in this, to punish their tenants by depriving them of the right of turbarry. This could not be practised in the case of labourers, as they never possess the right.

Districts in which fuel is scarce are much less frequented by labourers.

There are no orchards here to suffer from pilfering. The few turnips grown in this barony are subject to depredation, and it was stated that, in consequence of the necessity for watching them, they were now less grown than formerly. It was, however, admitted that this kind of robbery arose much less from habits of dishonesty than from the novelty of the crop, and that, if generally cultivated, turnips would be no more stolen than potatoes. Mr. J. Kelly stated that he had known the same thing to happen with grey peas, and, moreover, that several farmers had discontinued growing turnips because they did not find them so profitable as potatoes.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.

Tax cabins are generally from 18 to 22 feet long, but those which contain only one room are but 10 or 12 feet long. They are generally 12 to 14 feet wide, and the walls 5 to 7 feet high. The walls are made of mud and stone mixed, or either of them alone, but more usually of mud. They sometimes contain a kitchen and bed-room; the kitchen 12 or 14 feet, by 10 or 12; and the bed-room 12 or 14 long, by 8 or 10. They very often contain but one apartment. They never have a second story. They have no collars, nor other protection of any sort but the roof. The thatch is in general very bad, and in heavy rain hardly ever keeps out the wet, which often pours through in twenty places; it is usually of straw, though often, in the most miserable, of sods, rushes, or potato stalks, and the rafters are bent, broken, and propped up in all directions. The floors are only formed of the natural earth on which the cabin was built, and even worse, for that was often dug out to make the walls, so that the floor is frequently considerably below the natural level of the soil, and absolutely forms a drain to receive the damp from the surrounding ground. Of course these floors are generally damp in wet weather, and, but for the fire lighted every day to boil the potatoes, the cabins would not be habitable. The floor is also very uneven and full of holes, which are sometimes useful to feed the pig out of. There are seldom chimneys, generally only a hole in the roof, and sometimes only the door, which in any case is vent for the greater part of the smoke: where there are chimneys they are made either of wicker-work, and mud, or mud and just enough of timber to support it. The windows are merely holes in the walls, generally about the size of a hat, or less, and stopped up with straw when the air or light are not wanted. The only cabins which have windows, either framed or glazed, are the few built by gentlemen for a small number of labourers about their residences. The doors have commonly iron hinges, or more frequently hooks. As to shutters and bolts, they are equally unknown and unnecessary to the Irish peasant, whose property causes him so little anxiety, that a fern faggot sometimes forms his only door during summer, or the few boards of which the door may be made are only supported inside by a hay-fork, or spade, set up against them. These cabins very seldom have out-houses of any sort, except that some may have a pigsty. The pig generally, however, lies in the house, stretched at his ease on the hearth, like a dog, or tied up in a corner. There has been no improvement in the state of the cabins of late years, but rather the contrary: the present state of the majority of them is most wretched. The few exceptions to this are the small number already mentioned of the new ones built by gentlemen and resident proprietors for their own labourers. There is also a decided improvement in a few new ones built on commons and bogs by labourers who have little means, but there are so few new ones of any kind now permitted to be built, while the desire among proprietors to diminish as much as possible the number of the old ones prevents their being improved, and often even repaired, that it must follow that they get worse and worse every year. An idea of the state of the poorest of them may be formed from the description of their furniture given under the head of "Clothing and Furniture," in another part of this evidence.

The landlord charges from £1. 10s. to £2 for a cabin without land, or with a garden merely. A cabin with one rood of land is usually charged from £2 to £3 a-year; less than a rood or two of land is never let to the labourer to build a cabin on, and even this is very rare. 10s. or £1 a rood is charged, nearly twice as much (or more) as the farmer pays the head landlord; but this varies very much with persons and circumstances. The cabins built and let by the landlord are generally kept in repair by him, or at least he generally undertakes to do it; but how he usually performs this undertaking the state of the cabins will answer, and the tenant must often repair his cabin himself, or take his chance of being blown or washed out of it.

Labourers' cabins are located in all situations—in villages, singly, by the road-side, on the

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Location.

County Louth.

Examined.

John Power, Esq.

Francis Sullivan, Esq.

Bar. Dandall,

Upper.

Parl.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

County Meath.

Bar. Kelly,

Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

Leicester.
County Month.

COTTAGES AND
CANNES.

Excavations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
James Sadler, Esq.

Barn, Kells,
Upper and Lower

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

Fuel.

skirts of bogs, or in the centre of farms, almost equally, or more or less, according to local circumstances. On farms the situation depends on convenience and other local causes, seldom or never on the quality of the land, as the small patches usually attached to cabins for gardens can form no consideration. Labourers residing in remote places—on bogs or mountains—are generally less industrious than those living in more populous districts, or at least have less to do, and generally in those places get so little employment, that it may, in the end, bring on habits of indolence. They are as well conducted and moral, and often more so, than those in populous villages and towns, where there is generally more drinking and dissipation. There are, however, the exceptions of a few bad characters, who come from other districts, and locate themselves on the skirts of bogs, where they build miserable huts, and sometimes lead a very irregular life, until they either become improved by associating with the regular inhabitants, or are driven away for their petty depredations and misconduct.

The ground of cottiers and labourers, being too small to plough, is always dug. When the landlord proceeds to enforce payment of his rent from the labourer, he seizes on his pig and doughball, his only property in most cases. This is frequently done by middle-men, (sheepkeepers and others,) who having no work to give the labourer, he cannot pay his rent in that way. The expenses incurred by seizure may be 1*l.* 8*s.* a day, for 15 days, which is the expense of a bailiff for keeping possession and watching the goods; but this is seldom done, as the property is generally taken, and the matter settled at once, at an expense of from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* The fees being fixed, and the expenses not proportioned to the value of the goods seized, there is consequently in many cases great hardship. It is not usual to seize on a labourer's goods without proceeding to sale for the purpose of heaping on him the expense of bailiffs. If an illegal distress be made, redress may be obtained by a mere application to a magistrate, and without any expense.

The general fuel of the parish is turf, which is generally sold at the rate of £1. 1*s.* the square perch; but, as this is far above the means of labourers (except the few who have constant employment or small families), they are obliged to burn horse and other dung, which they pick up on the roads and dry in the sun, stubble pulled up out of the fields (which creates much dissension between them and the farmers), rotten wood, and sticks out of the hedges, and dried weed and grass stalks. Fuel is sometimes so scarce with these, they have to burn the straw which forms their beds, to boil their potatoes. To a farmer occupying from 30 to 50 acres, the cost of his fuel will vary, according to his distance from the bog on which it is cut, from £5 to £10 a-year. The scarcity of fuel renders the pilfering of woods and hedges very common, and, as the necessary quantity is generally above the means of labourers, it contributes in very many cases to the early decline of their health and strength. This is caused not only by cold in winter, but also by damp, both in the interior of the cabins, and when their clothes (especially their great coats, which form their chief clothes) get wet, and they are obliged to wear them in that state in the day-time, and to cover themselves and families with them at night, for want of blankets. This want of fuel of course doubly affects the health of the poor, because it is so frequently added to an insufficient quantity, and almost always a bad quality, of food. It seems a general opinion that it occasions the premature death of many elderly and delicate persons, and, with the deficiency of food, (whether in quantity or quality, or both) causes declines and consumptions in many young people, especially girls.

There have been a few individual cases of landlords depriving their tenants of fuel for the purpose of forcing them to quit their holdings.

Districts in which fuel is scarce are less frequented by vagrants, especially in winter, because, though they can get potatoes by begging, they find much difficulty afterwards in boiling them.

The practice of pilfering for fuel contracted by the children of labourers, and induced by its great scarcity, certainly leads them into bad habits, and is likely to a certain extent to create a looseness of morals in the way of petty thefts; but the robbing of orchards and turnip fields, although they are probably rendered more frequent by this cause, more generally arise—the first, from the fondness of children for fruit; the second, from the rarity of the crop, which renders a dish of turnips a treat to the labourer's family. It seems to be the prevalent opinion that these robberies are almost entirely to be ascribed to the very small number of both orchards and turnip fields, and that if they were as common as in England they would not be more subject to depredation. This habit of pilfering for fuel does not prevent the maintenance of hedges, because they are made of quickset furze, brier, and other live wood, and the only pilfering in that way is taking away the furze, thorn, hawthorn, and other dead cuttings with which gaps in hedges are provisionally mended. As to cultivating turnips, there is little or no inclination to do this but by a few gentlemen. The habits alluded to, therefore, can scarcely be supposed to prevent it. Orchards are beginning to be planted in a few places, but are very rare in these baronies, though it is not thought that robberies have had much share in preventing their extension. It is, however, invariably found necessary to have orchards and turnip fields watched after the produce becomes fit for consumption; and Mr. Nickelson (a very extensive proprietor here) stated he had been obliged to give up the cultivation of turnips here, in consequence of depredations. He had a man watching his turnips, and although there was a notice on the gate of the field, stating that any labourer applying for a dish of turnips would get them, yet a large party (from Kells, it is supposed) came one night with a cart, bound the watchman hand and foot to the gate, and carried away the cart full of turnips. Another robbery was mentioned by Mr. Swetz (also a landed proprietor), which was perpetrated by a party who came, provided with five axes and sacks, to plunder a turnip field. These depredations, however, no doubt arise from the immediate vicinity of Kells, where a sale could be found for the turnips, or the extreme destitution and want of many of the inhabitants of the suburbs would induce them to dishonesty, from absolute necessity. Mr. Swetz was of opinion that a little firmness and determination in punishing such depredations would soon put

a step to them, and from having adopted that course himself, he had not discontinued the cultivation of turnips, like Mr. Nicholson and others. There is no doubt that this pilfering arises almost entirely from the scarcity and novelty of the crop, and that these depredations would soon cease when turnips became general, the more especially as it is not a food upon which a man can subsist like potatoes, and as turnips are only fit for use at the time when potatoes are plentiful with all, except the miserable families who inhabit the worst part of the suburbs of the towns, many of whom have neither land to grow potatoes, nor very frequently the means of buying any.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 16.

The usual dimensions of cabins are—length, from 14 to 18 feet; width, 10 feet to 12; the side walls being from six to seven feet high. A few of them are built of rough stone, but almost all of them of mud. The interior is usually divided into two apartments by a cross wall of the height of the side walls, but some only by mats or hurdles stretched with straw; many, however, of the poor cabins have only one apartment. The kitchen apartment is generally 10 or 12 feet square, the bed-room 10 or 12 feet by 6 or 8. Labourers' cabins never have a second story, excepting one or two instances of a few cottages, built by resident proprietors for their own labourers; they have no ceiling but the roof. The thatch is usually of straw, though some of the worst cabins are only thatched with potato stalks, reeds, or rushes, or covered with sods. The thatching is frequently very bad and not water-tight, both from the thatch itself being rotten and worn out, and from the bending or breaking in of the rafters, which are often propped up in many places. The natural earth is the only floor, and it is only when the ground is so boggy as to be perpetually damp and soft, that a little clay is brought in to mix with and spread over it. The floor is very bad and uneven; it is also usually damp in winter, because in general considerably below the surface of the ground adjoining. This arises not only from the sod being cut off, but also often from some of the earth of which the walls are built being dug out of the very spot which afterwards forms the floor. In the bogs the Assistant Commissioners found cabins which had been built against banks, and the floor consequently formed of what had been formerly the bottom of a ditch; and some others were made by raising dwarf walls round pits dug three or four feet below the surface of the bog, from which turf had formerly been dug, so that these cabins were about half above and half below the ground, and the floors, of course, excessively damp, especially in a soil naturally so wet and moory. In spite of one of the driest and hottest summers ever known, some of these floors were even then (the latter end of August) soft and spongy to the tread, notwithstanding which most of the inmates slept on the ground, with only a little straw or rushes under them. Lieut. George Despard, a P. M. sub-inspector of police of this county, told the Assistant Commissioners that being out one day with a body of the police in pursuit of some malefactors, they suddenly came to what appeared to be a roughly thatched roof of a cabin but even with the surface of the bog where it was situated; upon examination, they found it to be really a human habitation, occupied by a labourer and his family. It was formed of an old turf excavation, six or seven feet deep, over which a roof had merely been put to form a house, the only ingress and egress being by means of a ladder of sticks in one corner. The man told Mr. Despard that they had once or twice been driven out of their house by the wet, and obliged to camp on the surface of the bog near it; but that when the weather became drier, the water had sunk again, and they returned to their habitation. For a window these cabins seldom have anything but a small hole from 6 to 15 inches square, more generally about 9 or 10 inches square, which is stopped up with straw or an old bag, in bad weather. A window frame or glass is never met with but in a few cabins built by gentlemen or large farmers, for their own labourers. There are never any window shutters, and the only iron work in the cabin is the hooks upon which the doors are hung. They never have privies, and the majority have not even pigsties, for in most cases the pig sleeps before the fire, or is fastened up in a corner of the cabin. There has been very little, if any improvement in the cabins built of late years, unless in the few built by gentlemen for their own labourers. Indeed except these, so far from new ones being generally built, many of the old ones are pulled down, and their total number diminished as much as possible. The few built by gentlemen are much more roomy and convenient, and superior in every way to the former ones, having glazed windows, chimneys, pigsties, and often sheds. The rest of the cabins built are generally still in a wretched state. This arises from most of them being erected on bogs or other wastes without leave or knowledge of the proprietor of the land; and the persons who build them being subject to be ejected and have their cabins pulled down until they have been 20 years in undisturbed possession, they naturally put them up in the roughest way and at the least possible expense and trouble. In the very few instances, however, where a small piece of land has been let to a labourer for that purpose, the cabins built of late years are certainly better than formerly; they usually have pigsties and are more substantial and neat, but windows are still very rare in them. The cabins belonging to gentlemen and the larger farmers, usually occupied by their labourers, are generally also kept in better repair than formerly, and many of them have been improved of late years; but those belonging to little tradesmen and small occupiers, the repairs of which are generally thrown on the tenant, are as bad as ever, and remain the most wretched hovels which it is possible to conceive, without light or air, but what is derived from the door, filled with smoke, which issues, as it happens, by the door, thatch, or hole in the roof, and generally by all three—damp, dark, dismal, and unhealthy. These cabins would not in England be considered good enough to house cattle in.

The erection of the better description of cabins costs from £6 to £10 each. The common and inferior ones from £2 to £5. When the cabin is built by the tenant the rent of the ground sufficient to erect a cabin on, with little or no garden, would vary from 10s. to £1., according to situation, but ground is very seldom to be had for that purpose. When they are

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Leinster,
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.

Barn. Kells,
Upper and Lower.

Barn. Moyfarraugh,
Lower.

State of Cottages.

Rent of Cottages.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

—
Leicester.
 County Meath.

—
Excursions
 taken by
 John Power, Esq.
 Francis Muller, Esq.

—
 Ber. Mogganagh,
 Lower.

—
 Location of Cot-
 tages.

—
 Recovery of Cot-
 tage Rent.

Fuel.

Queen's County.

—
 Barones Mary-
 borough, East
 and West.

State of Cottages.

built by the landlord the usual rent is from £1. 10s. to £3 in the country; and from £2 to £2. 10s. or £3 near towns. Land for the site of a cabin is seldom or never let by farmers, who are invariably now prevented by their leases (and also indeed by the Subletting Act) from under letting. It is let by small proprietors, or middle-men, holding under old leases, and the rent charged for these small patches of ground is at least twice or three times the rate of that charged for farms.

Labourers' cabins are placed in all situations, as it happens. The neighbourhood of bogs, however, is always thickly inhabited on account of the facility of procuring fuel, and also of building cabins there without molestation. Some proprietors even let from a road to an acre of exhausted bog to labourers, generally at about £1 per acre, to erect cabins upon, and make gardens; when they are situated on farms, as they have, in general, nothing but a garden attached to them, it is of little consequence to the farmer what is the quality of the land on which they are placed.

In respect of the morals of the labourers, if they are equally employed, there is little difference remarked between those who live in remote places, on bogs, &c., and those who live more under observation in villages. It is idleness, and not the locality of the labourer's residence, which seems to affect the habits and conduct of himself and his family.

The labourers have no land but their gardens, and they are always dug, not ploughed. The labourers' goods are often seized for rent, especially by tradesmen and small occupiers and middle-men, who are proprietors of cabins. They take his pig, his dung, or anything else they can find. He might be subjected to great expense if keeper's fees were enforced and could be recovered; but this is scarcely ever done, for even if attempted there would seldom be more than sufficient to pay the rent due, and generally not enough even for that. The expense of keepers is fixed at so much per day, without reference to the amount of the debt, or the value of the property seized. It very seldom happens that his landlord heaps vexatious expenses on the labourer; never but when a great ill feeling exists between the parties. If an illegal distress be made on a labourer he can obtain redress with little trouble or expense, for any magistrate will immediately grant it to him.

The most general fuel here is turf, but the poorest labourers often burn millchaff, and frequently have for fuel only the rotten wood and sticks which they collect from the hedges and plantations, with stubble weeds and dried horse and cow-dung. Fuel is generally dear in this barony, or rather it is dear in proportion to the means of the labourers who can hardly afford to buy it at any price; they are, therefore, very badly off for fuel, except those who live in the vicinity of bogs. To the ordinary kind of farmers the cost of fuel amounts to from £5 to £10 per annum; but this varies exceedingly, and depends entirely on the distance from bogs, carriage forming one of the chief expenses of fuel. There is no doubt but the insufficiency of fuel is very detrimental to the health of the labourers; and it also causes, or greatly accelerates, the death of many old persons, and others in bad health, or of weakly constitutions. "In some districts of this country the want of fuel has sometimes been so great among the poor as almost to produce the effect of famine; for although they had potatoes they had no means of boiling them."—(Rev. Mr. Reilly, *&c.*)—The general want of fuel, not so much from great scarcity of turf as from want of money to pay for it, is best proved by the great number of summonses at the petty sessions for pulling and stealing wood out of the hedges, and also by the number of the poor living on and near the bogs for the mere sake of fuel, although employment is generally very scarce there from their great number.

Vagrants always flock to the neighbourhood of bogs, for the sake of the fuel which is plentiful there. The habit of pilfering for fuel contracted by labourers' children, probably leads to their robbing orchards and turnip fields, and to general dishonest practices; but it is difficult to say to what extent it may produce such an effect. These habits do not prevent farmers from maintaining fences and orchards, but they certainly seem to have been, to some extent, a discouragement to the cultivation of turnips, as it is always necessary to have them watched after they become large enough to eat, and to take them up and store them in houses before winter. Many farmers, however, say that they have given them up more particularly because they did not find them so profitable for feeding stock as potatoes. The habit of stealing turnips, nevertheless, appears to arise more from the novelty of the crop than from the value set on them as food; and there is little doubt that it would greatly diminish, or, perhaps, cease altogether, if they became a common crop. The same thing may be said of peas, one or two farmers having told the English Assistant Commissioner they had been obliged to give up cultivating them on account of the depredations committed upon the crop.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.

The usual dimensions of cabins are 24 feet by 12, where they contain two apartments; where only one, about 16 feet by 12. They are generally built of clay and straw; some with a foundation of stones, and a few entirely of stones.

Cabins more generally contain two apartments; but many have only one. The kitchen occupies only two-thirds of the whole length of the cabin, and the bed-room one-third. The cabins never have a second story, nor any protection from the weather, except thatch. The roofing generally is in bad condition, and is composed of soda covered with straw-thatch. The few cabins belonging to gentlemen and large farmers, and inhabited by their labourers, are wind and water-tight, being kept in repair by the landlord, who has plenty of straw; but all the rest, which are almost always repaired by the tenant, although the landlord often undertakes to do it, have generally wretched roofs—the thatch rotten and full of holes, letting in water in twenty places, and the rafters bent or broken in, and propped up by poles in every direction. Yellow clay is usually laid over the natural earth for the floor; it is never made of bricks, stones, or boards: sometimes, where clay cannot be got, it is nothing but the natural

earth. The floor is almost always damp, in consequence of its being usually from six inches to one or two feet below the level of the surrounding ground, from the practice of digging out the top spit of earth, and sometimes two spits, both to lay the floor on the most solid soil, and also to assist to build the walls of the cabin. Another cause of dampness is the practice of digging a large hole for the manure of the pig, the sweepings of the road and house and other materials for the dungheap, close to the door, and gratefully against the very walls; which hole, in wet weather, becomes a pool of water, or liquid filth, and a constant source of damp to the house, and of exhalations noxious to its inmates. The habit of feeding the pig on the floor of the house, and letting him sleep in it, is another means of keeping the floor wet and dirty. There is also great inattention to cleaning out and opening the ditches and water courses near the cabins; they may frequently be seen running over with water, and flowing back upon the house on every side, while an hour or two's work would clear the whole channel, and leave the site and vicinity of several cabins quite dry. Cottages have, in general, chimneys of some kind; most are made of bits of timber, or wattles, covered with mud. There are, however, many cabins, with only a hole in the roof, and some with no outlet for the smoke but the door: none have grates. Many of the cabins have no windows at all; others have only an opening, which is blocked up in cold or wet weather by a window-shutter, or straw. When there are windows they are of all sizes, from nine inches square to two feet six inches high, and two feet wide. The most usual size is about 20 inches high, and 12 or 14 wide, with four panes of glass; but when the glass is broken, it is generally replaced by a board, or the hole is stopped up with hay, straw, or part of an old hat or garment. The windows never open, and frequently have no frame, being merely a hole made through the wall, which is stopped up with a pane of glass. There are no hinges to the doors, which swing upon hooks and eyes, and have wooden latches and bolts: few or none have shutters. The cabins never have any privies. In the country many cabins have pigsties, or, more generally, a hole made in a bank, with a little mud wall at each side, and a few rushes, rods, or rotten straw laid across some sticks, to form a roof. Labourers who can keep a cow or ass, usually have a little shed for it, of the same description, erected against the gable-end of the cabin, or high bank. In and near towns the pigs almost invariably sleep in a corner of the cabin, and the donkey in another. The Rev. Mr. *Harpur* stated that the want of even a small yard, in and near towns, was a great hardship to the poor, and the cause of much illness among the lower classes, by obliging them to have these animals in the cabins, and the dung-heap laid up against the very walls of the house, to the great annoyance and inconvenience also of pedestrians, and injury to the roads. Mr. *John Dillon* thinks that both the cabins and the habits of their inmates have greatly improved of late years; but Mr. *Dexter* and Mr. *Charles Dwyer* think that they are quite as bad, or worse, although the measures adopted by the local Boards of Health, at the time of the cholera, certainly rendered the cabins and their vicinity more clean and decent. It is certain, however, that many of the cabins recently erected in the suburbs of towns are more substantially built, are generally larger, have more and better windows, and are altogether superior to those formerly erected. Few or none, notwithstanding, have pigsties, or outhouses of any description, and, generally, not even a yard to put the manure in. Some idea of their present state may be formed from the account of cabins given in a subsequent part of the evidence taken on these baronies, relating to the subject of "Clothing and Furniture."

Opinions vary respecting the cost of erecting cabins. Mr. *Charles Dwyer* says that a cabin on his father's land was valued at £7; but Messrs. *Dexter* and *Martin*, and most persons present, thought that too high, and named £3 each as their value. Mr. *John Dillon* thinks £4 nearer the usual cost of erecting a cabin. In and near towns the rent of cabins, containing one room, without land, when built by the landlord, is from £1. 10s. to £2; if two rooms, from £2 to £3. In the country the rent of the latter is from £1 to £1. 10s.; but most of them in the country have some land. The Rev. Mr. *Harpur* pays £4. 10s. for a cabin, with a rood of land, near the town, for his gardener. Mr. *Dexter*, and other witnesses, valued cabins of this kind in the country at from £2 to £2. 10s. rent. In and near towns, if the cabin is built by the labourer, the rent paid for the ground on which it stands, is from £1 to £1. 10s. In the country the cottiers and labourers always have a good garden, and more frequently in the barony from half an acre to three or four acres of land, to build a cabin upon. The rent charged for this land varies exceedingly, according to the means and disposition of the landlord. Many resident proprietors and large farmers let it to their cottiers and labourers at the same rent, or nearly so, as it would be charged to a farmer; but in that case many of them required those cottiers or labourers to work at very low wages, whenever they needed their services. Other farmers, especially the smaller ones, charge cottiers and labourers twice, and sometimes three times as much as they pay themselves for land. Messrs. *P. Dillon* and *Dexter* think the rate charged by these farmers is from £2 to £3 per acre. Near towns the rent charged by small middle-men is enormous, being from £2. 10s. to £5 or £6 per acre, and even more for smaller quantities. *James Simot* knows one of these persons, who pays £1. 10s. per acre, and charges labourers £5. 5s. In the country the cabins are kept in repair by the tenant. In and near towns the landlords undertake to do it; but most shamefully neglect to fulfil this part of the contract.

Labourers are located everywhere, according to convenience and local circumstances, and generally two or three together, or near each other.

In choosing the situation for cabins some attention is paid to convenience, such as placing them by the roadside, &c. but wherever it is possible the worst land is selected, and the labourers are charged more for it than the farmer pays for the best.—(Mr. *Dexter*, Mr. *John Dillon*, *Cullen*, and others.)—There seems to be little or no difference in the industry and conduct of the families of labourers who reside in remote places on bogs or mountains, but if any, they are considered to be better in the country.—(Rev. Mr. *Harpur*, Mr. *John Dillon*.)

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Leinster.
Queen's County.

Estimations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Frederic Sadler, Esq.

Baronies Maryborough, East and West.

Rent of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

COTTAGES AND
CASINS.Leicester.
Queen's County.Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Duffin, Esq.Baronies Mary-
borough, East
and West.Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.
Fuel.

—The same may be said of the labourers themselves. When the farmer performs any horse-work for the cottier, he generally receives in return three days' work for a horse and cart, and seven days' work for two horses and a plough.—(*John Smeat.*)

It is not usual to seize the labourer's goods, unless when the labourer is ejected.—(*Messrs. John Duffin, John Smeat, and others.*)—The expenses incurred by a seizure for rent are 2s. 4d. per day for the keeper, but this is never done, as the labourer has not the means of paying.—(*Mr. Carter and all.*)—But if the tenant will pay, the landlord is glad enough to get the rent, and will give up the expense of seizure.—(*Mr. C. Harper.*)—The expense of bailiffs is always the same, be the value of the property seized what it may. It is not usual to seize on labourers' goods without proceeding to sale, merely for the purpose of keeping expense on him by the payment of bailiffs, because he would not be able to pay them. If an illegal distress for rent is made on a labourer he can afford to obtain legal redress, because there are plenty of attorneys ready to take his case up if it be good.—(*Messrs. Dexter and Hays.*)

The ordinary fuel in use here is turf, of which, in some places, there is great plenty, and in others equal scarcity.—(*All.*)—*Mr. R. Carter* says, that "although there is plenty of bog, it frequently sets too high for the poor to be able to take any, being from 5s. to 10s. for a perch in length, and from 7 to 10 feet wide. The cost of fuel is about £5 for small farmers, and from £8 to £10 for larger ones.—(*Messrs. Carter, Dexter, and others.*)—If fuel is scarce destruction of woods and fences is common, but it is generally so plentiful here that this pilfering is not very general. The insufficiency of fuel is not such as to contribute to the decline of the labourer's health or strength.—(*Iber, Mr. Harper, Mr. Dexter, and others.*)

Mr. Carter thinks that some suffer in this way. *James Smeat* knows some families who only have 2d ends of turf for two days, being so poor, that even, when living near the bog, they could not afford to buy turf. All agree that it is not the dearth of fuel, but the extreme poverty of the people which prevents their being able to buy it. Labourers are not deprived of fuel for the purpose of forcing them to quit their holdings, but small occupiers and farmers have been deprived of their right of tithery in order to turn them out. Deprivation of fuel is used by many landlords as a means of punishment, especially since the last election.—(*Messrs. John Duffin and Carter.*)—*Mr. Wray* has heard of such things, but has never known them.—*Mr. Egan*, a tenant of a neighbouring proprietor, told *Mr. Wray* that he had been thus treated.—*Mr. John Duffin* saw nine or ten printed notices which were served by the agent of the same proprietor since last election, to deprive them of tithery. Districts in which fuel are scarce are generally less frequented by vagabonds.—(*All.*)—The habit of pilfering for fuel contracted by the children of labourers, frequently leads to their robbing orchards and turnip fields, and generally to dishonest practices.—(*Messrs. Dexter, Harper, Moore, and others.*)

—*Mr. Moore* knew a gentleman who caught 17 persons in the act of stealing his turnips at one time. The English Assistant Commissioner found that the few persons who grew turnips in the two baronies, had them more or less pilfered, but not to an extent to prevent the cultivation of them, although the annoyance and not the loss might certainly deter some farmers of lukewarm zeal and little enterprise, and who are perhaps already prejudiced against turnips, from growing them. The steward of a resident proprietor estimated the loss by pilfering at about one rood in a field of six acres. He does not have them watched, finding it a useless expense, as the men paid for watching go home after a few hours, and will not inform against their neighbours, whom they may catch stealing the turnips. The real cause of these depredations appears to be the great scarcity of the crop, and there is no doubt they would cease, or not be felt, if the crop were generally cultivated. There are few or no orchards in these baronies.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 22.

Bar. Portlathoch.
State of Cottages.

The height of the walls of the labourers' cabins is about seven feet; the length of those containing two apartments is from 20 to 30 feet, and of those having only one about 14 to 16; the width is from 12 to 14 feet. When divided into two apartments, as the great majority are, the kitchen is about two-thirds of the whole length, and the bed-room one-third. They are built of mud, mixed with a little wet straw, or of rough stones, or of both mixed, or of mud with a foundation of stone. None of them have a second story. They have no ceilings, nor any other protection from the weather than the roofing, which is frequently very bad. It is composed of reeds thatched over with straw, and, in a few of the poorer cabins only, of reeds, rushes, or potato stalks. Where the labourers have land of their own, or their cabins belong to, and they work for gentlemen or large farmers, the roofs are kept in tolerable repair; but when neither is the case, and, as often happens, the repairs are thrown on the unfortunate tenant, the thatch is in a wretched state, black, rotten, full of holes, covered with grass and rubbish, and letting in the wet in a dozen places, whenever it rains heavily. The rafters are frequently in a very bad condition, bent, broken and propped up in every part; they seem, in some of the worst cabins, as if the roof was about to fall in, and it is only singular that serious accidents do not often occur from the state of them. Neither bricks, stones, or boards, are ever used in the formation of the floors; they are formed of a thin coat of tempered clay, whenever it can be got, if not, of the natural earth only. The floor is almost always damp in consequence of its being usually from six inches to one or two feet below the level of the surrounding ground, from the practice of digging out the top spit of earth, and sometimes two, both to lay the floor on more solid soil, and to assist to build the walls of the cabin. Another cause of dampness is the practice of digging a large hole for the manure of the pig, the scrapings of the road, the ashes and slops, and other materials for the dung heap, close to the door, and generally against the very walls; which hole, in wet weather, becomes a pool of water or liquid filth, and a constant source of damp to the house, and of noxious inhalations to its inmates. The habit of feeding the pig on the floor of the house, and of letting him sleep on it, is another means of keeping the floor wet

and dirty. There is also great inattention to cleaning out and opening the ditches and water-courses near the cabins; they may frequently be seen running over with water, and flowing back upon the house on every side, while an hour or two's work would clear the whole channel, and leave the site and vicinity of several cabins quite dry.

The majority of cabins have a chimney, made of wattles or wicker-work, plastered over with mud, or supported by a slight timber frame, just strong enough to carry the mud of which the chimney is formed. Very many cabins, however, have only a hole in the roof, over the fire-place, to let out the smoke, which in such cases as frequently escapes by the door and thence as by the intended outlet. A few of the poorest have no vent for the smoke but the door itself; grates are never seen.

The windows are from one to two feet square, more usually 15 or 16 inches. They are glazed (or once have been, but when broken are stopped up with a board, or frequently with hay, straw, or rags) in about half or two-thirds of the cabins, but they never open. The rest of the cabins have merely an opening, with a shutter or curtain of canvas to close it in cold or wet weather.

The doors have generally iron hinges or hooks, but the bolts and latches are almost always of wood.

The cabins never have porches; in the country many of them have a little place thrown up against the end of the house, or an adjoining bank, and covered with rushes, sods, or old straw, in which the pig lies in summer, but he is usually brought into the house in winter for the sake of the warmth. The rest of the cabins, and all those in the suburbs and near towns, have no pigsties of any kind, the pig always sleeping in the house. None of the cabins have any sheds for fuel. The only sheds found are for the cow or cow (if one be kept), though the farmer not unfrequently lies in a corner of the cabin, or in a slip of the bed-room parted off for that purpose. No cabins have been built of late years in the country, but many have been erected near the towns, which frequently contain three apartments, are more solidly built, have always chimneys, more and larger windows, and are in every respect superior to the old ones. Few, if any of them, however, have pigsties, but this probably arises in part from the scarcity and value of ground near towns, which renders even a good yard unusual to the majority of cabins; some idea may be formed of the present state of the cabins, from the description of many given in a subsequent part of this Evidence.

The cost of erecting an ordinary cabin of two apartments would be about £5 or £6. If the cabin be built by the tenant, the rent is usually from £1 to £1.10s.; if built by the landlord from £1.10s. to £2 in the country, and from £2 to £3 near towns. With a rood of land, and the cabin built by the landlord, the rent is from £2.5s. to £3 in the country, and from £3.10s. to £5 near towns. If the labourer hold two or three acres of land he pays for it about twice the rent of the farmer; if only half an acre, or an acre, three or four times as much; and if only a rood, perhaps ten times as much.

Near towns the landlord repairs the cabin, (if built by himself) or rather he undertakes to do so, but frequently, if not generally, neglects most shamefully this part of his agreement. In the country the repairs fall almost always upon the tenant, unless in a few cabins occupied by the constant workmen of gentlemen, and of some large farmers.

Labourers' cabins are situated in villages, or in single houses by the road side, or in the centre of farms, according to the convenience of the person that builds them; but more are to be found on the skirts of bogs, and on little waste slips and corners by the sides of roads and lanes, because when a labourer is permitted to build one for himself, it is generally on these worthless spots. Whenever the worst land of a farm is so situated that it can be devoted to that purpose, the farmer selects it for building his cottiers' cabins, and charges them much higher than he pays for his best land.

No difference is perceived between the conduct of labourers residing in remote places on bogs and mountains, and of those residing in villages and towns, except that labourers in towns are rather more addicted to drinking.

The cottier digs as much of his ground as he can, and usually exchanges his own labour for horse-work upon the rest, at the rate of five or six days' work of his own for one day of a plough, and two and a half or three days for one day of a horse and a cart.

The labourer's goods are seldom seized for rent, except near towns where the landlord has little or no employment to give his tenants for part or the whole payment of their rent.

The expenses of seizure are 2s. 4d. for the seizure, and 2s. 4d. per day for the keeper or bailiff, but this is seldom put in force. The expense of bailiffs is not otherwise proportioned to the value of the property seized, than that the number of bailiffs might be increased with the value of the property they are placed to keep. Landlords are not in the habit of putting the labourers to vexatious expense. A labourer may very easily and cheaply obtain redress, if an illegal distress be made on him, unless the landlord carries the matter before the quarter sessions.

Turf is the ordinary fuel of this district. The price of the bog from which the turf is cut, Fuel.

is usually about 7s. per perch. If bought on the bog, ready cut and dried, the turf costs about 6d. per box, and about as much more for drawing home. The poorer labourers cannot afford to get sufficient fuel. Those constantly employed, or with small families can just afford to get sufficient, but with great economy. To the ordinary kind of farmers the cost of their year's fuel may be about £3 on the bog. The carriage home varies in cost according to the distance. The expense, in an average case, will be, perhaps, about £1.10s.

Purloining of woods or fences for fuel seldom takes place in this barony, fuel being generally abundant; and for the same reason it is not likely that the health of the labouring classes suffers for want of fuel, except, perhaps, old, helpless, or sickly persons, who are so unfortunate as to have no relatives, or friends, to assist or support them.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Leinster,
Queen's County.

Excavations
taken by
John Power, Esq.,
Francis Sullivan, Esq.

Rev. Peterkinich.

Rent of Cottages

Location of Cottages.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

COTTAGES AND
CABINS.
—
Leinster.
Queen's County.

Excavations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Red ear, Esq.
—
See. Portlavinch.

Some tenants, both farmers and labourers, who had a real or supposed right of turbary, and had always exercised it, have been deprived of it, but whether to make them quit their holdings, or cabins, or because turf was becoming more valuable, and the landlords wished to make the tenants pay for what they had previously enjoyed without charge, it is impossible to say. Some tenants have been deprived of turbary for political causes connected with elections. One of the witnesses stated as an instance of this feeling, that a friend of his had been deprived of a piece of bog land which he held as tenant at will, from an extensive proprietor in this district, because he had expressed himself as being favourable to, and ready to vote for, reform, (although he did not vote after all) and, notwithstanding, that this proprietor's land and property in that neighbourhood has been nearly doubled in value by the extensive establishments of the individual he had thus treated, and the increase of means and population which they had occasioned.

For the Names of those who attended the Excavation, vide p. 23.

County Wicklow.
—
Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.
—
State of Cottages.

TWO cabins, which contain two apartments, are usually 18 feet long by 10 wide inside; those of only one apartment are usually 14 feet by 10. The height of the walls is generally about seven feet. The materials are yellow clay, or mud, with stone foundations, or mud and stone mixed, or mud alone. Though many of the cabins contain but one apartment, most of them contain two, the kitchen being 11 or 12 feet by 10, and the bedroom 10 feet by six or seven, but they are only separated by a partition wall as high as the outside walls, the space above, to the roof, being entirely open. They never have a second story nor a ceiling, nor any other protection from the weather but the roof. They are thatched generally with straw, but, sometimes with heath, reeds, or potato stalks, with sods underneath. The roofing is in fair condition and waterproof where the cabin is inhabited by the constant workmen of gentlemen, or large farmers, and kept in repair by the landlord; but when the latter is done by the tenant, or the cabin belongs to small farmers and little middle-men, or is inhabited by labourers who are not employed by the landlord, it is usually in a wretched condition, the rafters being frequently broken or bent in with age and decay, and supported by props in many places, and the thatch rotten, covered with weeds and moss, full of holes and patches, and letting in the wet in 20 places whenever it rains heavily, (a frequent occurrence in this climate). The floors consist of merely the natural earth, or, at best, only a thin coating of clay put over it. They are usually damp in wet weather, being in general from six inches to two feet below the level of the surrounding ground, which arises from the practice of digging out the top spit of earth, or more, to come at the solid ground, and to help to build the walls with. This dampness is further increased from the hole for the dung-heap and refuse from the house, which is always made close to the walls, and becomes a pool of water or liquid filth whenever it rains heavily. The best cabins have large open chimneys; the rest have only a hole in the roof, except a few, where the door is the only vent for the smoke. The largest chimneys that are used are made with a slight frame of wood, and of wattled or wicker-work covered with mud. There are no grates. The hole intended as a window is of all sizes, from nine inches square to two-and-a-half feet high by one-and-a-half wide; the most usual size being about 16 inches by 10 or 12. In and near the towns and villages the majority are glazed, or have once been so; and the broken panes are covered with paper, or wood, or stopped with hay-straw, or an old hat, or piece of a garment, but they are only fixed frames and never open. In the country the more common mode is to have a hole of the size above mentioned, with a wooden shutter to close at night, or in bad weather; but in the poorer cabins there is no shutter, and the hole is then stopped with hay, straw, or old clothes. There are seldom any hinges but iron hooks and eyes on which the doors are hung.

The cabins never have pillars; very few of them have pigsties, or any description of out-house: the pig almost invariably sleeps in the cabin, both from the want of pigsties and for the sake of warmth, which in winter is so favourable to his thriving.

"The cabins erected of late years have been very few; some have been erected by gentlemen for their own labourers, and a few by tradesmen and small middle-men, near Balinglass. Landed proprietors do not permit any to be erected upon their estates; but, on the contrary, generally take every opportunity to pull down those already there; so that there has been little or no opportunity for improvement."—(Rev. Mr. Loxley, F. R. S., Mr. Brophy, and labourers.)—The few built, or repaired and altered by gentlemen for their own labourers, are generally much improved in every respect, having pigsties, larger windows and glazed, better rooms, &c. The description of a number of cabins visited by the Assistant Commissioners, which is given in a subsequent part of this Evidence (on "Clothing and Furniture"), will show the present state of the poorer ones.

Rent of Cottages.

The erecting of one of the common cabins may cost from £3 to £4; of the better ones from £5 to £6. If the cabin be built by the tenant, a rent of from £1 to £1. 10s. is paid for the ground; but ground is very seldom let now for that purpose, and the labourers are obliged to crowd into towns and villages. If the cabin be built by the landlord, the rent near towns is from £2 to £4, and in the country, from £1. 10s. to £2. These statements were assented to by all the witnesses.

A cabin with a rood of land is worth, in the country, about £3 a-year; but there are very few such.

The rent charged by the farmer to the labourer is from two to three, or even four times as much as that paid by the farmer to the head landlord.—(All.)—The cabin is generally kept in repair by the landlord; at least he undertakes to do it, but frequently does not.—(Sergeant Bergen, and labourers.)

Location of Cottages.

The labourers' cabins are situated in villages, or in single houses by the road side, or in the centre of farms, just as it happens, according to local circumstances and convenience. Those situated on farms are generally placed on the worst land, for which the labourer pays from two to four times as much as the farmer does for the average of the whole farm.—(All.)

In the conduct of labourers living in remote mountainous districts, and those living in villages, and therefore more under observation, the Rev. Mr. Lake, &c. and others thought there was no difference, except that those who reside on the mountains are generally more hot-headed than their low-land neighbours, and more apt to get into broils and squarrels at fairs.

It is not usual for the farmer to plough the cottier's garden; the cottier always digs his ground except when he is so constantly employed as not to have time to do it; and, moreover, his garden or piece of ground is seldom large enough here to be worth ploughing.

Labourers' goods are very seldom seized for rent. In case of seizure, the expense of a bailiff would be 2s. 6d. a-day; the same in all cases without reference to the value of the property seized; but the case is of very rare occurrence. If an illegal distress be made, the labourer can easily obtain redress, the expense being only 2s. 6d.

The ordinary fuel of the district is turf, which is generally dear except near bogs. When the labourers are unemployed they burn heath and furze, which they cut on the mountain. Many of the proprietors, however, do not permit this, for fear of its depriving grouse and other game of cover. Many of the poor labourers are obliged to collect woods, stubble, dung, &c., which they dry, and then use as fuel. A number of the cabins have a kind of frame fixed at some distance above the fire for drying these poor substitutes for turf. To an ordinary farmer the cost of fuel may be about £5 annually, besides drawing, which, at the average distance from the bogs, may be estimated at about as much more.—(Mr. Brophy, and other farmers.)

The piling of woods or bodes for fuel is not common here; the labourers can obtain a better supply from the heath and furze on the mountains.

There is no doubt but in many instances the early decline of the labourer's health is, to some extent, attributable to the insufficiency of fuel, as the climate here is extremely damp and cold, and the poorer labourers can generally only afford to have fire for their meals, being without it at other times.—(Rev. Mr. Lake, &c. and several farmers and labourers.)

There have been many instances of both labourers and farmers being deprived of the customary right or permission to cut turf on the neighbouring bogs of the landlords; and it is a practice which is daily and generally increasing in this barony. It is, however, seldom done for the sake of forcing them to quit their holdings or as a punishment, but from the fear in some proprietors (at least so they say) of the turf becoming exhausted, and is more for the sake of being paid for what they formerly gave for nothing as an appendage to each farm and cabin near the bog, and also from the idea that bog land is rapidly becoming exhausted in this part of Ireland, and that, by passing it, they or their children would, some years hence, find it a source of fortune to them. This statement, assented to by all the witnesses, was confirmed by what the Assistant Commissioners heard and saw throughout the barony. Of late years some landlords have entirely shut up their bogs; and one proprietor now sends his turf four miles to market, although there are several bogs much nearer.

Districts in which fuel is scarce are less frequented by vagrants.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 24.

The average size of cabins is about 16 feet by 9; the walls are of mud or stone; sometimes they contain but one room; in general, however, there is some kind of division forming two rooms. The inner room is never longer than the bed; none of these dwellings ever have a second story. There is never any kind of ceiling, and the thatch is the only roof; it is composed of straw or rushes, and in many instances is in a bad state. The floor is merely the naked ground on which the cabin is built; no artificial flooring is ever formed. The floors of cabins are often extremely uneven, and are invariably damp. Most cabins have merely a hole in the roof for a chimney; a few have a sort of fire formed of mud and wicker work, and attached to the wall; chimneys of masonry are very rarely to be found. Grates are never seen; turf burns better on the hearth than in a grate.

The poor people never have glass in their windows, which are merely holes not above a foot square. Not above half the labourers' cabins have wooden doors, the fastening is then seldom anything more than a string; the cabins in the most public parts have better doors, and padlocks to lock them with. The majority of cabins have no pigsties or privies, but it is much more usual now to have the former than it was a dozen years ago, on the whole, however, it was the opinion of the witnesses that there has been an improvement both in the chimneys, the doors, and the windows of cabins. "Any man building a house now, erects one very much better than was used 20 years ago."—(Archdeacon H. Kelly, Mr. J. M. Nunnery, and P. Vassagan.)

The usual cost of erecting cabins is about £3 or £4. The rent of cabins, without land, varies from £1. 5s. to £2; in general, grass for a pig is given in for that price. If the labourer rents only a site for a cabin, which he builds himself, he pays about £1 for it. The rent of cabins with a road of land, is from £1. 10s. to £2. 10s.; this includes turf and grass for a pig. The farmer generally charges the labourer double the rent he pays himself. The labourer repairs his own cabin; he also buys straw for the thatch. Hurdmen are allowed to cut rushes on the farm for thatch.

There are many labourers' cabins collected in the outskirts of the towns; they belong to the poorest of the class. Many others are placed by the bog sides, never in the centre of the farm. They are always placed on the worst land in the farm, and at the same time pay at least as much for bad land as the farmer pays for good.

The Assistant Commissioners having inquired whether the wives and children of labourers resident in remote places, bogs or mountains, are less industrious and well-conducted than those resident in villages, Messrs. Breen and Daly said that they thought there was no difference to be observed; others said that whilst those in the low grounds take more care about their houses, those in the mountains are the most moral and the best conducted. "Labourers

COTTAGES AND
CABINS.
Leinster,
County Wicklow.
Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
James Sadler, Esq.
Bar. Tolstonslow,
Upper.
Recovery of Cottage
Rent.
Fuel.

Munster,
County Clare.
Examinations
taken by
W. J. Galwey, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.
Bar. Connelley.
State of Cottages.

Rent of Cottages.

COTTAGES AND
CABINSMunster,
County Clare.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Grubbs, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Corcoran.

resident in villages are much worse conducted than others, on account of the facility of getting drink."—(*Archdeacon Whitty*.)—A farmer who ploughs the labourer's garden is not supposed to charge above the common price; the labourer in general gives labour in return.

To seize labourers' goods on the plea of rent being due, is very common; the distress is made by the farmer's own men, and no charge can then be made; if the pig is sent to the pound, the charge would not be above 1s. The expense of bailiffs is never in proportion to the value of the property seized. These seizures, however, seem never to have been made for the purpose of keeping expenses on the labourer; but it is often to oblige the labourer to work or to pay his rent. If an illegal distress for rent is made on a labourer, he can obtain legal redress; labourers frequently apply under such circumstances to the magistrates.

The ordinary fuel of the parish is turf, which is very cheap and in large quantities throughout the barony. The cost of fuel to the ordinary kind of farmers is about £1 or £1 10s. per annum. It is very common to deprive the labourers of fuel in order to force them to quit possession; however it is very common for landlords to prevent farmers from cutting turf for their own consumption. *Flanagan* stated that in the parish of Kilmansheen there was, two years ago, an instance of a landlord, who had quarrelled with his tenants, preventing the latter from cutting turf as a punishment for the conduct to which he objected.

Many vagrants come into this barony to get sea bathing, and they often remain, finding the country cheap and food plentiful. Twenty years ago it was very general for labourers reading near bogs to go begging in the summer; but it is not now frequent. Pilfering turf is very common, and children are encouraged in it by the parents, which it was justly remarked must have a lamentable effect upon their morals. Turnips would have been more planted in this district if it were not for the apprehension of pilfering. It is thought that orchards would not grow well in this barony.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 25.

County Kerry.

Barony Inagh.

State of Cottages.

A COTTAGE is usually 13 feet long by 10 broad; the walls are six feet high, and built of stone and mud. It contains generally but one apartment. The roof is merely thatch composed of bad materials, and constantly in want of repair.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—The thatch is of straw, heath, or potato stalks, and in most cases keeps out the rain. The floor is made of beaten earth; it is commonly damp, being below the level of the surrounding ground, and below the water contained in the narrow holes outside the door.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—There are no chimneys in general; some have a sort of basket above the hole in the roof and a few of the newest built have a chimney-flue up by the wall made of sticks and mud.—(*Sullivan*.)—There are no stone chimneys, and but few of wood and mud. Cabins never contain grates; there is no glass in the windows; the doors have iron hinges with a wooden bolt inside, and a hasp outside for a padlock. Many of the worst cabins have no wooden door but a kind of hurdle with heather or long grass woven among the sticks.—(*Sullivan*.)—There is in general a pigsty outside the cabin, but no other shed. There is an improvement of late years in the habitations of labourers; the walls are higher and more straight, the roof better and more water-tight, and the pig sleeps within the cabin less commonly than formerly. "There is certainly an improvement in everything about the cabins of labourers, but a more decided one in the houses of the farmers. Twenty years ago they lived in cabins no better than what the labourers now have."—(*Messrs. Butler and James O'Connell*.)

Rent of Cottages.

"The cost of erecting a cabin is about £3, including the timber for the roof and the labour on the walls."—(*Sullivan and Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—Cabins in the country always have a little land. "For the rent they usually give three days' work in each week, and they have the grass of a pig, and perhaps of a couple of sheep."—(*Sullivan*.)—If the cabin was built by the labourer the rent would be two days' work in the week.—(*Sullivan*.)—The rent charged for the land by the farmer to the labourer is three or four times what he pays to the head landlord.—(*O'Connell and Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—The cabin is kept in repair by the labourer, the farmer gives the thatch, or the labourer uses his own potato stalks.

Location of Cottages.

Cabins are located in general on the outskirts of farms by the road-side. The labourer prefers the road-side, that his pig may go out and feed along the road. *Sullivan* says, "A farmer always places a cabin away from the cultivated part of his land, and at a distance from his corn fields, that he may not suffer from the trespass of labourers' children and pigs. A cabin is often placed on a piece of coarse moory land that can be reclaimed by labour. Such land is not much more troublesome to a labourer who tills the ground with his spade, than more level land would be; he is also assisted by it in his dry crops, if the ground wants burning."—(*Sullivan*.)—Cabins in the mountains are less clean and less tidily kept than those on the low grounds. "I think that it is because they are less likely to be visited or noticed by other people."—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—Labourers are more in the habit of trespassing on their neighbours in places removed from observation."—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—The labourer digs his own potato ground; it is never ploughed.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

Fuel.

It is not usual to seize labourers' goods for arrear of cabin rent; the rent being paid by weekly work is very seldom in arrear.

Turf is the ordinary fuel. No coal is used in any part of the barony. Turf is cheap throughout, no part being distant from a bog. The cost of turf to ordinary farmers is about £1 or £1 10s. a year. Turf being plentiful, the early decline of the labourer's health and strength is never caused by want of fuel, and there is no wood in the fences to pilfer. The witnesses present never heard of labourers being deprived of fuel for the purpose of forcing them to quit their holdings. "Turf is often stolen out of stacks on the bogs, or even by the house side; it is not thought a great crime; it is committed by grown people as well as children."—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*.)—Orchards have not been prevented being planted by such habits; the climate is unfavourable both for trees and fruit. Turnips have only been grown by gentlemen.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

"A CABBIN is usually 16 feet long, 12 broad, and from 7 to 8 high; the walls are built of mud and stone. It is divided by a hurdle into two rooms; some few have a stone partition, the worst cabins have no division. The inner room is the smallest, and merely long enough for the bed. The thatch is of straw, heath, potato stalks, or rushes, and is very often not proof against the weather; there is never an inner ceiling. The floor is merely the natural earth; it is sunk, and below the level of the water dung-holes outside the door, which very frequently makes it damp."—(Mr. Donald and O'Keefe.)—"Most cabins have a wicker chimney-flue down the gable end; but in many there is merely a hole in the thatch with a basket over it, and some have not even the latter. Gates are never used. A hole about a foot square is left as a window in the outer wall of the inner room, but very seldom glazed. The door is usually left open for light; and when shut, the clunks admit sufficient air to the outer room. The door has iron hinges and a wooden bolt, with a staple outside for a padlock or a cord. Very few cabins have pigsties; in most cases the pig lives in the house. We do not think there is any perceptible improvement of late years in the habitations of labourers; the thatch is, perhaps, a little better, and there are a few more wooden doors."—(Mr. Donald and Dowling.)

The cost of erecting a cabin would be about £2 10s. We estimate the door and timber at £1 4s. 6d., and the labour and straw at £1 6s. 6d. If it were built by the landlord, the rent would be about £1 a-year; if built by the tenant, about 10s. When the tenant leaves the cottage, he never carries away any part of the materials, even if the landlord expects him the next year."—(Mr. Donald and Dowling.)—"The rent paid by labourers to farmers is nearly double what is paid by the latter to the head landlords: the former pays all the charges on the land which he lets to labourers. If a labourer rents a cabin from a gentleman, the landlord repairs it; but the labourers often thatch their own cabins. Under common farmers, the labourer must frequently do all the repairs to his cabin."—(Mr. Donald.)

"Cabins are in general placed on some coarse part of the farm and by the road-sides, where the labourer's family will do least damage. Such a piece of land is by that means sometimes brought into use."—(Mr. Donald.)—"Labourers who live in villages are more idle and more addicted to dissipation than those whose cabins are placed separately."—(Mr. Sealy.)—"In this barony the labourer tills his own potato ground with a spade, in other counties farmers often plough for their labourers."—(Mr. Powell, &c.)

"I never knew an instance of a labourer's goods being seized for rent."—(Mr. Sealy.) The ordinary fuel of the barony is turf. "It is all well supplied, no part being very distant from bogs. The turf of an ordinary farmer costs him on the bog about £3 per annum; the expense of carriage depends upon the distance."—(Mr. Donald.)—"After the old turf is consumed, and before the new is fit for use, people sometimes steal turf; but there is very little wood in the fences that would be taken away."—(Mr. Miles.)—"The same witness says, 'I have grown turnips twice, but they were pilfered to such an extent that I have never since planted them. I do not know that they were stolen because pilfering fuel is common; I should think they took them because they wanted to eat them.' Mr. Eland says, 'A gentleman sowed a field of turnips in my neighbourhood, and took no means to prevent pilfering. They were consequently all stolen, but the taste and usefulness of turnips became thereby so well known, that several small patches were in the succeeding years planted in the parish.'"

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 21.

THE usual dimensions of a cabin are about 20 feet by 12; the walls are 7 feet high. The cabin contains two rooms, the inner being the smaller. Straw thatch is the only covering; it wants repair every three years, and requires to be renewed every six or seven years. The flooring in all cases is earth, full of holes, and, after rain, often very wet. Some cabins have a chimney-flue, composed of sticks and mud; but many have only a hole in the roof. The windows are generally 20 inches square, in most cases glazed, but many may be found unglazed. There are no shutters. The door is hung on iron hinges; it has a wooden bolt, with a loop outside for a padlock. Most cabins have a small pigstye outside the door. In every respect we think they are improved within the last 10 years, but not within the last five years."—(Messrs. Skirre, Deely, &c.)

"The cost of erecting a cabin is about £4 or £5."—(Messrs. Condon and Stronghewry.)—"If the farmer builds it, the rent is about £1 10s.; if the tenant, about 10s. The rent of a cabin with a road of land would be from £2 to £2 10s."—(Messrs. Deely, Condon, &c.)—"If the cabin is built by the labourer, the rent paid for the ground on which it stands is about 10s. The labourer usually pays double the farmer's rent, but he pays no charges on the land. The farmer thatches and repairs the cabins."—(Mr. Colvane, &c.)

"The labourer usually lives on the farm where he works, and his cabin is placed for convenience by a road side on some waste corner."—(Mr. Condon.)—"It is said that 'country labourers are better conducted than those resident in villages; the more they are detached, the more quiet they are.'"

It is also stated, that "labourers' goods are frequently seized for rent. They (the farmers) often seize the pig for rent; a bailiff would hardly ever be employed in seizing a labourer's small property, the farmer would do it himself. If an illegal distress is made, the labourer can go to the petty sessions, and get a replevin for 1s. 6d.; viz. 6d. for a summons, and 1s. for the replevin."

"The ordinary fuel is turf. The price is various in different parts of the barony; from Glilan to Abbeyfeale it is very cheap, around Rathkeale it is very dear."—(Mr. Condon.)—"In Shandon fuel is cheap; £3 or £4 would pay for the consumption of an ordinary farmer."—(Mr. Fitzgerald.)—"Near Rathkeale it would cost a farmer of 20 acres £5 per annum, and he must cut it and draw it home."—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—"Where fuel is scarce, pilfering

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Monster.
County Kerry.

Examination taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Barony
Trillickanockery.

State of Cottages.

Rent of Cabins.

Location of Cabins.

Recovery of Rent.
Fuel.

County Limerick.

Barony
Cusulla, Lower.

State of Cottages.

Rent of Cottages.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

Fuel.

COTTAGES AND
CABINS.Munster.
County Limerick.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.Barony
Castella, Lower.

and destruction of fences is common; there is very little wood left in the fences. I think the insufficiency of fuel contributes to the early decline of the labourers' health and strength. I believe the poor suffer severely from want of fuel; they pick the sheep's dung in any fields to burn."—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—"Labourers are never deprived of fuel for the purpose of forcing them to quit their holdings. Vagrants come in the summer season to those districts where fuel is scarce, and in winter they remain to the bogs."—(Mr. Delaney, &c.)—"Habit of pilfering have prevented the growth of turnips and roots, but not of apple-trees. No farmer will plant an orchard who has not a very long lease; if orchards are planted, it must be done by the landlord."—(Mr. McCutty, &c.)—"Mr. Condon says, 'I would certainly grow turnips, but I know that a very large quantity would be taken away by pilferers. The loss would be so great from this, that there would be no profit on the crop. I could not leave them sufficiently long in the field to attain their full size, and then horse them for security. They would be stolen as soon as over they were large enough to eat. I do not think they would be taken to feed labourers' pigs. Children and others would take them to eat both raw and boiled. If I was to grow carrots, or any root of that kind, the same thing would take place. I could only protect the crop by employing a man constantly, by day and by night, to watch them.' Mr. McCutty says, 'Mr. Feeby had a field of turnips last year, and he erected a sentry-box in the field that he might have a man watching them at all times and in all weathers.' Mr. Delaney states, on the contrary, that 'Mr. Brown had a field of turnips last year, and did not suffer from pilfering. Mr. Brown had a number of labourers constantly employed in the neighbouring fields.'"

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 28.

Barony Castella.

State of Cottages.

The walls of cabins are composed of mud and straw mixed, and are about seven feet in height. A cabin has generally but one apartment, which is about 16 feet long, by 13 wide; it serves as kitchen and sleeping room. A cabin never has, in this barony, a second story; the only covering is the thatch, which is composed of straw, and generally in bad condition; the floor is simply the earth on which the cabin stands, it is very uneven, damp, and full of holes, which in wet weather become full of water. In general, cabins have no chimneys, but merely a hole in the roof to let the smoke escape; however, chimneys are becoming more common here; they are made of scollage covered with plaster and. There is no such thing as a grate to be seen in a labourer's cabin. Windows are usually about 12 inches square; however, larger ones are coming much more into use. There are regular stalls in the market at Limerick for the sale of windows, which are generally two feet long. A cabin door has iron hinges, wooden bolts, and a haap and padlock outside: the only outhouse is a pigsty. There has been an improvement of late years in the habitations of labourers; whitewash is used more frequently; the windows are better, and are kept much more cleanly. In building a cabin now they divide it into two rooms, for the purpose of having one as a sleeping apartment.

Rent of Cottages.

The cost of erecting a cabin is about £5. The rent of a cabin without land, when built by the tenant, is about £1 per annum, when built by the landlord, about £2. The rent of a cabin built by the tenant, with a rod of land, would be £3 10s., if built by the landlord, £3 10s.; it is said, "the farmer charges the labourer from £3 10s. to £4 per annum for a house and a quarter of ground, for which he pays the landlord only about 15s." The cabin is generally kept in repair by the landlord.

Location of Cottages.

The cabin of a labourer is placed generally on the road side, and as much as possible at the extremity of the farm on which he is employed. The labourer is generally placed on the worst land on the farm, and he pays as much for it as for good land. No difference can be remarked in point of industry between families living in remote places on bogs and mountains, and other families. Labourers resident in the country are considered better conducted than those in villages, having less opportunity of getting whiskey.—(Mr. Bennett, Rev. Mr. Morison, &c.)—"The farmer generally ploughs the labourer's garden without charge.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

A labourer's goods may be seized for rent, but it is very seldom done; the expense of a seizure is from 8s. to 10s., consisting chiefly of the cost of a warrant of distress, and the fees of pound-keepers and auctioneers.—(Messrs. Adams, Bennett, &c.)

It is not usual to seize a labourer's goods merely for the purpose of heaping expense on him. If an illegal distress is made on a labourer he can obtain redress by reprieve, which costs 5s.—(Messrs. Gibbons, Coote, &c.)

Fuel.

Turf, dried cow dung, and potato stalks, are the ordinary fuel of the parish. Fuel is extremely expensive, the price is said to be "about 1s. a bush, and four kishes to the load." The cost of fuel to an ordinary farmer is about £5 per annum. Some of the farmers draw turf 10 miles. Pilfering of fences is very common. "In scarce seasons there is scarcely a hedge to be seen."—(Messrs. Coote, Bennett, &c.)—"The insufficiency of fuel contributes to the early decline of the labourers' health and strength; great privation is experienced from the scarcity of fuel, but a witness says, 'the want of blankets and 'night-covering' (as they term it) is what they feel most.' There is no instance known of the deprivation of fuel being used as a punishment by landlords, or as a means of forcing labourers to quit their holdings. Although fuel is scarce in this barony, it is much frequented by vagrants; it is supposed that they come because provisions are generally more plentiful here than in other places. Scarcely any theft, but that of robbing the fences, is practised here; and it is not supposed that farmers have been prevented from maintaining orchards or cultivating turnips by the apprehension of thefts."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

A LABOURER'S cottage or cabin is generally 20 feet long, by 12 broad; the walls are from seven to eight feet high; it contains two, sometimes three, very small apartments; it never has a second story, and the thatch is the only protection from the weather; the thatch is entirely of straw, and is kept in good condition, if the tenant has straw of his own.—(Mr.)—The flooring of the cabin is nothing more than the earth, which is frequently full of holes, and these often full of water.—(Corrall.)—They have no chimney-flues, but in general a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke.—(Mr. Doherty.)—The windows are about 15 inches square, and often without glass, than with it.—(Messrs. Scully and Doherty.)—Shutters are very rare. The hinges of the doors are iron, and the bolts of wood. There is a hasp outside, to be fastened with a padlock when the family are out of doors. Cabins have no out-houses of any sort, except pigsties, and it frequently happens that the pig sleeps in the house.

With one exception, the witnesses think that in the condition of the habitations of labourers, there has been no alteration or improvement of late years. During the cholera season the cabins were whitewashed, but that is now neglected. The pig sleeps in the cabin as commonly as before, and the floor and roof are in as bad a state. Mr. Doherty, however, thinks that there is a small improvement in every respect.

It would cost about £10 to erect a comfortable cabin; if built by the landlord or middle-man (the owner in fee-lax or building) the rent would be from £1 to £1.10s. per annum; if built by the tenant, nearly the same amount would be given; with a roof of land the rent would be near £2.10s.

It may be said, on an average, that the rent charged by the farmer to the labourer, is double what is paid by the farmer to the head landlord, but the proportion varies very much.—(Mr. Scully.)—The cabin is always kept in repair by the tenant.

In building cottages in the country they are more commonly placed separate than in villages and hamlets. No attention is paid to the quality of the land on which they are built; they are usually placed by the road side for convenience. No difference has been remarked between the conduct of labourers resident in villages and that of those placed more out of observation.—(Messrs. Fitzgerald, Long, &c.)—No bargain is made between farmer and labourer for ploughing the labourer's garden; he gets a plough and horses whenever he wishes.

It is not common to seize a labourer's goods for rent due; the expense of such a seizure would not be above 4s. or 5s.; in such cases a landlord generally seizes himself—he could seldom procure a bailiff to act, that is, by living in a wretched cabin to remain the legal time in possession. Mr. Long mentions an instance, which had occurred on the morning of the examination, of a man who went himself and seized a labourer's furniture for rent, and drove his pig to pound. If an illegal distress is made, the labourer can redress himself by sequestration, which seldom costs more than 2s.—(Messrs. Fitzgerald, Long, Parnock, &c.)

The ordinary fuel is turf; it may be procured at a moderate rate in most parts of the country, but there are some places very distant from the bogs. A holder of 30 or 40 acres, living near the turbary, gets his turf for about £3 a-year; to one living at 8 or 10 miles distance (which is not uncommon) the cost would be doubled. Where fuel is scarce, pilfering and destruction of woods and fences are common. Mr. Dalton says, "Scarcity of fuel is certain destruction to the hedges and ditches; the poor people would be frozen otherwise."

The insufficiency of fuel, where it exists, it is said, contributes to the early decline of the labourers' health and strength; cow dung picked up in the fields and dried, is used for firing.—The Rev. Mr. Ryan, p. 8, states, in the village of Newin he knew 30 or 40 families who possessed land from 20 to 30 acres, and who for three or four months had nothing to burn but straw; they could afford to burn straw, but the poorer people in the same place had no fuel but dried cow dung. The deprivation of fuel has not in any instance been used by landlords as a means of punishment. In places where fuel is scarce, vagrants are less frequent. The practice of sending out children to pilfer fuel, which arises from scarcity, is considered highly injurious, a bad habit being thus formed; such habits prevent farmers from maintaining fences.—(Mr.)—But that can hardly be said to be the reason why turnips are not commonly grown.—(Mr. Scully.)—The Rev. Mr. Laffan, n.c.c., says, "A farmer told me within the last week, that he planted in a field a large quantity of beans, and before the crop was perfectly ripe they were all taken away."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 30.

Ten best cabins are 32 feet long, and 12 broad, but many are not above 15 feet long and the walls from 5 to 6 feet high.—(Mr. Power.)—Many cabins have only one room, but a large proportion of them are divided into two; the inner room is the smallest, being just large enough to hold a bed and a table. There is no ceiling under the thatch, which is commonly in bad order, and lets in the rain; it is composed of straw, heath, or rushes. The floor is merely the earth, which is naturally damp, and there is no guard against this.—(Messrs. Cahery, Leavy, Holan, Welch, MacCarthy, P. Walsh.)—In general cabins have chimneys, and chimney flues, made of basket-work and mud; some cabins have no chimneys, but only a hole in the roof. The windows are about 14 inches by 24, and commonly contain glass. The doors have iron hinges, a wooden bolt, and a hasp outside to fasten with a padlock. Cabins never have privies. In the country parts the pig sleeps in the house as commonly as in a pigstye. It is stated that there is an improvement in the habitations of labourers within the last 20 years: a greater number of them have chimneys; the cabin is generally larger; they have more commonly glass in the windows; the cabin is more weather tight; and pigsties are more common.

The cost of erecting a cabin is about £5. If the cabin is built by a farmer, the labourer pays from £1 10s. to £3 rent; if he builds it himself, he pays about £1 rent. The labourer usually pays a farmer for an acre of ground the same rent which the farmer pays; the farmer in that case measures it himself, and holds it only one year. If the land is near the sea coast, and manured with sea-weed, the labourer pays 10s. per acre more. The cabin is kept in repair by the labourer.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Munster,
County Tipperary.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Rev. Aldrichfield.

State of Cottages.

Rent of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

Fuel.

County Waterford.

Rev. Davies without
Drom.

State of Cottages.

Rent of Cottages.

COTTAGES AND
CABINS.Munster.
County Waterford.

Examinations

taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.Bar. Decker without
Drugs.Location of Cot-
tages.
Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.
Fuel.

Labourers in general have their cabins on the farms where they are employed, but latterly the landlords and farmers object to their being placed on the farm. When the cabin is on the farm, it is at some extremity, in order that as little damage as possible may be done; if there is a coarse piece of ground, it is given him as a cabbage garden. The wives and children of the labourers in the mountains are less tidy than those in the low grounds.—(Messrs. MacCarthy and Hedden.)—The country labourers are considered as better conducted than those in towns, from being less exposed to temptations.—(Messrs. Bonte, and Hely.)—When dairy ground or crock area is let before being ploughed, the farmer charges 8s. per acre for ploughing.

It is usual for a farmer to seize the potatoes of a labourer until the rent is paid.—(Messrs. Bonte, and Hely.)—The usual fee for distraining is 4s. 6d. Bailiffs are seldom employed. The custom generally adopted is this, the farmer comes and cuts with a spade a "cross on the potato ridge, and the tenant never has been known to dig any of them after this until he comes to an arrangement with the landlord."—(Mr. Bonte, &c.)—If an illegal distress is made upon a labourer, he can obtain redress before the magistrates at petty sessions by *replevin*, the expense of which is about 5s. 6d.

The ordinary fuel of the barony is turf and furze. Firing is very scarce here; hedges are very much injured in consequence. It is almost impossible to preserve hedges near the road. "The labourers suffer much from cold, and want of power to dry their clothes. We think that the want of firing is so great as to injure their health."—(Messrs. Usher, Bonte, Carbery, Langley.)—The deprivation of fuel has been used as a means of punishment when quarrels have taken place between the landlord and tenant; but the witnesses have never heard that labourers have been by this means forced to quit their holdings. Districts where fuel is scarce are less frequented by vagrants; they come here to beg in the summer, and return to their own homes near the bogs, in winter."—Mr. Langley says, "When I came of age, I found that 63 families had located themselves on my bog, for the mere purpose of digging and selling the turf." "It is said that parents send their children out to pilfer fuel, and that this must have introduced vicious habits into that class."—Mr. Hedden says, "I think that parents do encourage the stealing of fuel, and that it must tend to demoralize the children, and incite them to steal other things."—"I consider that the increase of thefts is, in a great measure, owing to children having been sent out when young to plunder for fuel, and having thus formed early habits of thieving."—(Mr. Langley.)—Such habits prevent farmers from maintaining fences or orchards, and from cultivating turnips and other root crops.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 31.

Bar. Middleton.

State of Cottages.

A CABIN is generally about 25 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 7 in height. The walls are of mud, mixed with straw. It usually contains two rooms, a kitchen and a bedroom, divided by a hurdle, or a mud wall. The sleeping apartment is smaller than the other by about six feet; cabins never have a second story. The only protection from weather is the straw thatch, which is generally in very bad condition, admitting the wet.—Mr. Hunt says, "It is nothing but living under a dung-hill."—The floor is merely the earth on which the cabin is built.—"It is generally uneven, and filled with holes, and almost always damp."—(Messrs. Christeen and Hunt.)—"They have frequently only a hole in the roof to let the smoke escape. Where there are chimneys, they are of hurdles made into wicker-work, and plastered over with mud composed of cow dung and lime. Grates are never in use, warmth being supposed to be better diffused by the turf being placed on a sort of hob. The ordinary size of the windows is from 10 inches to a foot square. Cabins have more frequently only a shute boarded with holes, which admits both light and air. The windows have no shutters; the doors generally have hinges. There is seldom any out-house, except a pigsty, but the pigs are as frequently in the cabin."—(Messrs. Christeen and Hunt.)—The witnesses agree in the statement that the character of the cabins, generally, has improved of late years; it is more uncommon now than it was formerly to find cabins without chimneys, without glass windows, or without pigsties.

Rent of Cottages.

The following statement is given of the expense of erecting a cabin:—

	£.	s.	d.
Timber for roof	0	12	0
Ton of straw	1	5	0
Carriage of stones, 3 feet high by 14 wide	0	5	0
Carriage of timber	0	2	6
Carpenter putting up roof	0	2	6
Door, &c., and making	0	5	0
Building cabin walls	0	10	0
Thatcher, four days	0	4	0
Total	3	6	0

"The cost of erecting a cabin generally averages, however, about £5."—(Mr. Hunt.)—The cost of a cabin, without ground, if built by the landlord, is about £3; when built by the labourer, about 10s.—(Mr. Hunt, &c.)—The rent of a cabin, with a roof of thatch, is about £3 10s.—(Mr. Wolfe.)—Ground let at the rate of £2 per acre to a farmer by the landlord, is generally let by the farmer to the labourer at £5.—(Mr. Eversdale, &c.)—Cabins are generally kept in repair by the landlords.—Mr. Hunt says, "They are kept in such bad repair that they are constant subjects of litigation."

Location of Cot-
tages.

In this part of the county, labourers, for the most part, live not in villages, but in single houses.—(Mr. Carey, &c.)—"A cabin is always placed on the worst spot that the farmer can pick out."—(Mr. Hunt.)—"Labourers are charged always as much for the bad ground as the farmer gives for the good, and frequently much more."—(Messrs. Hunt and

Christians.)—"There is no perceptible difference in point of industry or conduct between labouring families residing in remote districts, and those living in villages—all are anxious for employment." (*Messrs. Christians and Hunt.*)—"A farmer generally ploughs the garden for his labourer, without charge.—(*Mr. Hunt, &c.*)

"It is not usual to seize a labourer's goods for cottage rent due. It is the custom in this barony for a landlord, when no more rent is due by a tenant, to stick a "wooden cross" in the ground, and there is no instance known here of a man digging his potatoes, or taking his crop under such circumstances, without first paying the rent; if he did so, he would be deprived by his neighbours."—(*Dr. Waters, &c.*)—"If an illegal distress for rent is made on a labourer, he can obtain redress by reprieve at quarter-sessions, at the cost of 2s. 6d.—(*Mr. Maxwell.*)

The ordinary fuel of the barony is turf and furze. They can be procured at a cheap rate in most parts of the barony in sufficient quantities.—(*Messrs. Corry, Ensomde, &c.*)—"A farmer of 20 acres burns about 50 kishes of turf in the year, together with furze. The expense of drawing it home, labour, &c., is about 1s. 6d. a kish, which makes the expense of fuel about £4 5s. per annum." There is not much destruction of woods or fences. Insufficiency of fuel contributes to the early decline of the laborer's health and strength. "I have known many cases of pulmonary complaints, rheumatic affections, and bowel complaints, caused or aggravated by want of fuel."—(*Dr. Waters.*)—"There is no instance known of the deprivation of fuel being used as a means of punishment, or of forcing labourers to quit their holdings. Districts in which fuel is scarce, are less frequented than others by vagrants. *Dr. Waters* says, "Carrig-a-vanny is a place of great resort for beggars, and bad characters settle there. There are a great many turbaries in the neighbourhood which are considered to offer the inducement for settling." Pilfering of turnips has been going on to some extent here lately—not by children, but by adults. *Dr. Waters* says, "The quantity of castor oil used is much increased, in consequence of bowel complaints and dysenteries being produced by eating turnips." It is supposed that such habits have prevented the cultivation of turnips. *Mr. Ensomde* says, "I would have planted turnips this year instead of rape, but that I feared they would be stolen."

For the Names of those who attended the Emancipation, vide p. 32.

Tax cabins generally consist of two "boys" or apartments, one for living in by day, which is from 10 to 12 feet square, the other is usually made with a view to its containing two beds, and is about 14 feet long. The side-wall is about eight feet high. In this part of the country the cabins are built of mud and rushes mixed, which makes excellent walls, and which they prefer to stone and mortar, as being much warmer, and, when the clay is well tempered, less liable to damp. Cabins have no joists nor ceilings; "nothing but a little screen of straw, which they sometimes put over the bed to keep off the soot."—(*Tanithura.*) The roofs of cabins here are tolerably good; they are composed of thin sods laid over the spars, and covered with a straw thatch. The floors are made by digging up the ground on which the house is built, and then tramping it into a solid consistency. "When this is to be done," said *Captain Atkisson*, "they sometimes have a dance for that purpose, ha'nt they Barney?"—"Yes, sir, and many a match comes out of a thing of the sort."—(*Barney Hally.*)—"Unless there is a drum made round the house, the floors become damp in wet weather, and in general the floors are damp. These cabins for the most part have chimneys composed of sticks and mud; they have no grates. The houses are greatly improved in respect to windows; good large ones are everywhere to be seen. On inquiring whether cabins are provided with privies, *Captain Atkisson*, stated, that he knew only of one farmer who had one. On the whole, "the face of the country is much improved with regard to the houses of the people."—(*Captain Atkisson.*)—"All agreed in this statement", and that the houses were better built. It was added, "and more generally whitewashed." On this *Barney Hally* remarked, "Yes, and many is the disappointment the beggar gets at these fine whitewashed houses."

The cost of erecting a house with two "boys" (apartments) is £7 or £8. Cabins are not built by the labourer, but always by the farmer here; and the rent is £2 for two boys.—(*James Hanlon.*)—"The rent of cabins, with a bit of ground, varies from £2 to £3, according to the size of the garden attached. *Colonel Clive* said that there is no proportion between the rent charged by the farmer to the labourer, and that paid by the farmer to the landlord; he had cottiers on his land who paid far more to the farmer than the latter to him, in proportion. The landlord always keeps the cabin in repair.

The labourers' cabins are always placed on the outskirts of the farm; "where else," said *Mr. Ingram*, "would they be put? The farmers don't like them to be near their own families. The children would raise constant broils and fights, and their fowl would injure the corn fields." *Captain Barker* said that many quarrels arose from children's contentions. On inquiring whether it was usual for the farmer to plough the cottier's garden, the Assistant Commissioners were informed that when a small garden is attached to a house, they work it with a spade, even to the extent of an acre.—(*Barney Hally.*)—"I have an acre, and I spade it every inch."—(*James Hanlon.*)

The labourers' goods are said to be often seized on the plea of rent being due. "It is often done both in town and country."—(*Mr. Black.*)—"The expenses which a labourer

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Manter.

County Waterford.

Emancipation

taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Middleton.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

Fuel.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Emancipation

taken by
Jonathan Hume, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Foss, Lower.

Cottages and Cabins

Rent of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

Recovery of Cottage Rent.

* Upon the estates of Lord Gosford, Colonel Clive, and Mr. Bacon, the improvement is most remarkable. The houses all have a clean and respectable appearance. The people told the Assistant Commissioners that whenever there was a bad dwelling, *Mr. Blacker*, Lord Gosford's agent, condemned it, and obliged the tenant to build a new one, giving him, at the same time, timber for the roof, and presenting him with good glazed windows when the walls were finished. The same is done on Colonel Clive's and the Richardson estates.

COTTAGES AND
CARNS.Ulster.
County Antrim.Examined
taken by
Jonathan Wilson, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.

Bar. Fenn, Lawyer.

Fock.

incurs by such a proceeding are 1s. for the seizure, and 2s. 6d. for the auction.—(James Hanson).—The expense of bailiffs seems to be the same, whatever the value of the property seized; but the witnesses never knew of an instance of such proceedings being taken merely to heap expense on the tenant. If an illegal distress for rent be made on a labourer; he can get a *replevin*, and the case will be tried the next court day.—(Captain Barker.)

The ordinary fuel of the barony is turf; but the labourers burn anything they can get; brambles, whins, cow dung, thorns, &c.—(James Lennell).—“Fuel,” said Patrick Campbell, “is very dear; a cart-load will cost from 3s. to 4s. in winter, but to say the truth we send the children out to gather anything they can collect to boil the pot.” This witness, in reply to the question, “Would you send your children out to take from the farmers’ hedges?” said, “Ay, and from his turf-stack too; would you have us go to bed without our supper?” Sometimes we have to burn the beds from under us.”—(Peter Roche).—The question being put, “Now did any man here ever burn the straw of his bed?” Neal, a labourer, replied, “Ay, I did many a time, and I have land; and burned the roof of the pigsty, and a stool or a chair; oh, sir, you don’t know what we have to do sometimes for the want of the fire!” No instances however had occurred of labourers being deprived of fuel in order to force them to quit their holdings, nor had landlords here ever used deprivation of fuel as a means of punishment. Mr. Atkinson said that the system of pilfering contracted by children on account of the want of fire is the source of more demoralization than any other circumstances. Farmers, however, are not now deterred from cultivating turnips lest they should be pilfered. “Turnips have now become general in this part of the country, so that they are not such a rarity; but a few years ago they were greatly plundered.”—(Mr. Bruce).—The Rev. Dr. Blachey mentioned that “the first year he set a field of turnips every single one was stolen.”

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

County Cavan.

Bar. Leighton,
Upper and Lower.

State of Cottages.

THE usual dimensions of a cottage are 20 feet by 10, and seven or eight feet in height. Cabins generally contain two apartments, a kitchen and a sleeping place; the general size of each apartment is about 10 feet square. The roofs of cabins are, in many cases, in a very indifferent condition; and the floors made of earth are by no means a sufficient protection against the damp. The windows of cabins are very small; a great many of them have no windows at all. “A great number of the cabins have no pigsties, the pigs mostly live with themselves.”—(Michael Flaherty).—Major Bailey says, that “there has not been the least improvement of late years in the habitations of labourers,” and, indeed, they could never have been in a worse condition, both inside and outside, than many of them appeared to the Assistant Commissioners.

Rent of Cottages.

“I have built some cabins lately which cost me £4 each; they pay the expense of erection in two years.”—(Mr. Kenny). There is in general a little garden, but not a quarter of a rood in extent, attached to cabins. Labourers do not build their own cabins; sometimes a worn out creature constructs a hovel of sedge on the side of a bog, a hovel not fit for the reception of a pig. The landlords make an agreement to keep the cabin in repair, but do not always fulfil it.

Location of Cot-
tages.

Labourers are always located at the outside parts of the farms, that the farmers may not be annoyed by them; the town labourers are considered to be worse conducted than those residing in the country districts, the former are more exposed to temptation.

Recovery of Cot-
tage Rent.

The combination against the Cornought men, mentioned in another part of this Evidence, was formed by town labourers. The plough is not used in this barony. The manure and the pig are sometimes seized for rent, but a sale rarely takes place; the arrangement in these cases generally is, that the labourer should give up the house, and get a clear receipt.—(Mr. Kenny.)

Fuel.

Turf, the ordinary fuel of the parish, is abundant, and a great source of comfort; it was stated, however, to be the cause of driving the Cornought beggars into this part of the country, a circumstance much complained of.

Districts in which a scarcity of fuel exists are less frequented by vagrants.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 34.

County Down.

Bar. Ingham,
Upper.

State of Cottages.

THE cottages are, in general, from 15 to 18 feet long, and from 10 to 12 wide, and are composed of stones and mud rudely put together; they, in many cases, consist of but one room, but in some they screen off a small portion for sleeping; in such cases, the kitchen or room in which they live by the day is about two-thirds of the entire cabin. The cabins never have a second story. The thatch is the only covering from the weather, and, indeed, from the height of the cabin, ceilings would only be a nuisance, for even as it is, the cabins are sometimes filled with smoke.

The thatch is of straw, and, in general, tolerably good, but in some cabins which were visited, the Assistant Commissioners found the roof full of holes; the inhabitants said that in wet weather they were obliged to move the bed from one part of the cabin to another. In all cabins in this district, both from the evidence given and from personal inspection, the Assistant Commissioners can state, that in no case are the floors of the labourers’ cabins formed of anything but clay (such as a floor prepared for threshing is made of, and prepared in the same way). In some cases nothing is done to the ground, but it is left as it was before the house was built on it. The floors, for the most part, were uneven and full of holes containing dirty water, through which the ducks and pigs were trampling; and it appeared that in many cases the floors were lower than the ground outside, so that, of course, in wet weather the water must come in. Most of the cabins have low chimneys composed of mud and sticks. In some cases an old firkin was stuck in by way of chimney. Grates are never used, as turf does not need them. The

usual size of windows in the cabins of labourers is about a foot square, some of them are glazed, and some are filled with old rags. When this was observed to Caster Murphy, he replied, "There is not a night in the week that I don't stick my old rags in the window to keep the wind out."—"Some windows are not the size of the crown of my hat."—(McCrone).—"The doors have hinges. Have the cabins usually privies? "What are them, Sir?"—(Hillen).—"They have small sheds for cows and pigs." "The general condition of the labourers' cottages is about the same now as it used to be."—(Hillen).

The cost of erecting a cabin is £5 or £6; they make them of mud and stone, and then they wash them outside with lime. "They don't mix lime with the mortar; it is too dear in this district; it is bought from a great distance."—(Mr. Crafts).—"The cottier never builds the cabin. The rent of it, with a road of land, will be up to £3 at least; without it, it varies from £2 to £3. The Assistant Commissioners having inquired what proportion the rent charged by the farmer to the labourer bears to that paid by the farmer to the head landlord, were answered, "Why the farmer pays nothing to the head landlord for any houses on the farm; he takes the land by the acre, and then he charges us £3 for a house."—(Brasigan).—"The farmer ought, according to agreement, to keep it in repair; but Mr. Crafts, sub-inspector of police, says, "They often seize the labourers' goods for rent, though they themselves have not observed their part of the contract."

The labourers' houses are scattered up and down in the country districts, as near the bog as they can get, and the farmer usually selects the poorest parts of the farm to build the cabins on. "If there is a bog, or a rock, or a swamp, or a fen on the farm, 'tis there he puts the cabins: I say this from my own experience; I have had 50 years' experience of it."—(James Brasigan).—"The labourers in town are not so well conducted as those in the country districts; they have more temptation in town; and as to the children in the country, they are better behaved; they have not so many patterns of devilment."—(Murphy).

The farmer usually charges a cottier or labourer for ploughing for him, 6s. a-day for a yoke, two horses and a man; but very few labourers have a day's ploughing.

"The farmers come," said Brasigan, "the day the labourers' rent is due, and often the day before, for the purpose of warning them to prepare. The rent is due half-yearly; some give two or three weeks; if the rent is not ready then the goods are seized; very few market days pass by when goods are not to be sold for labourers' rent at the market house. The bailiff charges 1s. and the auctioneer charges according to the sale, but in some cases the landlord himself acts as bailiff. I knew a man called James Rollins, and his landlord seized his goods for 1s. rent due. 'Twas because Rollins refused to sell him a heap of dung sometime before, when he could get more for it elsewhere than his landlord would give him."—(Brasigan).—"When a landlord makes an illegal distress the labourer can get redress by applying to the magistrates. The ordinary fuel in use here is turf, bogs being abundant in this district. In England bogs go by the name of "peat moss." Peat is not cheap. A creel or prairie which a man carries on his back costs 4d. Small farmers generally take a part of a moss, about a rood, at a rent of from 15s. to £1. They often underlet small portions of this at a higher price to the labourers. "I myself have paid 10s. for six square perches."—(Darison).—"Taking a moss by the rood means that permission is given to cut out of the bank, or work up out of the bog-hole as much turf as can be spread on a rood. Pilfering fuel is not common; the children sometimes pull the brambles out of the fences when turf is scarce. Many suffer in winter from want of fuel. "I have often been obliged to burn my bed straw to boil my supper, or an old chair or stool, though I'm surrounded by bog."—(Murphy).—"I have often," said Darison, "been obliged to go to bed without my supper for want of fuel to boil it." "The landlord sometimes seizes the turf and sells it off by auction; this is not often done, but he would seize it as soon as anything else."—(Brasigan).—"Vagrants generally go near the bogs by night to be sure of a fire to boil their potatoes."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

Two cabins of labourers in this barony are greatly superior to those in Upper Iveagh, both in size and general appearance. They are from 25 to 30 feet in length by 12 to 15 wide in the clear. The side wall of a house fit for a labouring man is eight feet high. In almost every house in the barony there are two rooms, one for a kitchen the other for sleeping, both are about the same size. There is never any second story, nor a ceiling of any sort; "there is nothing between us and the sky but the thatch and whatever cobwebs are on it."—(Keeve).—"The thatch however is generally a good one; it is composed of wheaten straw, which is very abundant on account of the quantity of wheat grown in this barony. The floors are for the most part of clay. Some make floors of lime and the ashes of a smiddy; these are said to make the best floor. Some scrape the mud off the road for the purpose, that being considered a better material than common clay. "In wet weather, when a man can't keep up a strong fire, the floors and walls are damp; this brings complaints on people in years."—(Keeve).—"All the cabins have chimneys, which for the most part are of brick. The cost of erecting a chimney is thus stated; "1s. 8d. for 100 of bricks, 8d. for half a barrel of lime, and 1s. to the mason."—(Keeve).—"The windows are two feet by one, and are generally glazed; the doors and shutters have iron hinges, latches, bolts, &c. Cabins all have grates. In answer to an inquiry as to their cost it was stated "that 2s. 6d. would buy you a grate that would boil you a dinner fit for a man of £100 a-year."—(Keeve).—"There is usually no out-house but a pigsty; the coals are kept in the house. Cabins have no privies attached. The labourers all stated that they were far more careful about their houses of late years than formerly. "They have to be—there are so many diseases going."—(Keeve).

"The cost of erecting a cabin with two rooms is about £12, if it be made of good materials."—(Gillchrist).—"A little cabin with only one room can be erected for £5, but the

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Upper.
County Down.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Dixon, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Iveagh,
Upper.

Rest of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

Recovery of Cottage Rent

Bar Lecale.

State of Cottages.

Rest of Cottages.

K K

COTTAGES AND CARINGS.	timber would be of an inferior quality."—(Mr. Trotter.)—Some of the farmers remarked that it would be better and cheaper to buy good timber, for that of which Mr. Trotter spoke would decay in a few years. The rent of a cabin is said to vary from £1. 1s. to £2. 2s., according to the size; but Mr. Trotter stated that he knew of several labourers who pay up to £3 for cabins with only one room. When a labourer wishes to build a house himself, an acre of unclaimed land is leased to him by the farmer at a rent sometimes four times as high as he pays himself, and on this the labourer builds his cabin. The farmer generally gives him a 21 years' lease, or a longer term if his own tenure admit it. The houses are for the most part built by the farmer. Cabins are seldom leased. If leased the labourers themselves keep them in repair. If not leased the farmer keeps the roofs in order.
Distric. County Down.	"Cabins are mostly placed in the remote parts of the farm, and wherever it wants improving; besides, the farmers don't like the annoyance of the labourers' families near themselves."—(Gillechrist.)—They appear to be generally placed on the worst land in the farm, and to be charged as much for bad land as the farmer pays for good. In reply to inquiries as to the conduct of labourers it was stated, "I would rather employ a rural labourer than a town labourer; they understand country work better and are in general better conducted; there is more temptation in towns."—(Mr. Seed.)
Examined taken by Jonathan Hunt, Esq. James O'Hara, Esq.	The little garden attached to the cabin is usually cultivated with the spade; if the labourer takes a road from the farmer it is ploughed without any additional charge.
Bar. Local.	"It is not usual to distrain on such tenants for rent. The employer endeavours to get what he can by coaxing labour out of them."—(Mr. Smith.)—Where distrain is resorted to, the expenses are 2s. 6d. for the bailiffs besides auctioneer's fees. In case the sale proceeds, the bailiff gets 2s. 6d., no matter what the amount of rent due."—(Gillechrist.)
Location of Cabins.	—It is not usual however to seize the labourer's goods merely for the purpose of oppression. "If an illegal distress for rent be made, a reprieve will be granted on application to the magistrates, and the case will be tried at the next sitting of petty sessions, and if the distress turn out to have been illegal the farmer is punished with a fine, and redress given to the cottager."—(Mr. Trotter.)
Recovery of Cottage Rent.	The ordinary fuel all over the barony is coal, from Whitehaven, which costs, in summer 13s., and in winter 16s. per ton. Coals are also brought from Scotland, which are lower by 2s. per ton; but the other is considered the cheaper, being of a better quality. Coal, when purchased in small quantities, as it usually is by labourers and small farmers, is much dearer. "A farmer of 20 acres will require in the year from four to six tons, averaging 14s. per ton."—(Mr. Bennett.)
Fuel.	In times when fuel is scarce, the labourers' children collect brambles and other sticks, but do no injury worth speaking of to the fences; whatever is done, is usually with the farmer's permission. All the gentlemen present agreed with the following statement of Mr. Trotter:—"That the labourers of the barony had not sufficient fuel, and that in damp and cold weather fevers and agues are caused abundantly by the want of fuel; in short, it is the source of their greatest evils."
	Beggars are said to flock into this barony from the neighbouring counties. "Local has the name of being a rich barony, and beggars are very fond of coming to it."—(Mr. Smith.)—In answer to the inquiries whether pilfering fuel by labourers' children leads to the robbing of orchards and turnip fields, it was replied, that there are very few orchards or turnip-fields; but Lieut. Martin said, that "it did, in some measure, deter him from sowing turnips, his situation near the road and the village being inducements to the children to pilfer them."
	<i>For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.</i>
Co. Fermanagh.	THE cabins are made of mud and stone, and are about 30 feet long by 12 broad; they contain, in general, two apartments; but there are a great many little huts built along the borders of bogs, without chimney or window, scarcely ten feet square: in some of these you may find a number of wretched human beings collected,—very often a widow and her orphans,—living on the bounty of the neighbours.
Bar. Tyrone.	The thatch of cabins is composed of straw, sods, and rushes; in many places it is overlaid with stones to prevent the wind blowing off the roof. There has been no improvement of late years in the habitations of the labourers, "not any, that I can see."—(Mr. Laidlaw.)
State of Cabins.	A cabin costs about £4 in building, and the rent is £1 a-year. Cottiers' cabins are always built by the farmer, or at his expense.
Bar. of Cottages.	The cabin of a labourer is always placed on the outskirts of the farm. This was the answer the Assistant Commissioners received in every barony they visited.
Location of Cottages.	Seizing labourers' goods for rent is unusual; "farmers seldom have recourse to it."—(Mr. Laidlaw.)
Recovery of Cottage Rent.	The ordinary fuel of the barony is turf, which is abundant in most parts of it.
Fuel.	<i>For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.</i>
Co. Monaghan.	"Some cabins have one bay (room), some have two."—(Connolly.)—There are still as many cottages with one bay, as with two; the bay is about 12 feet square, and about 7 or 8 feet high; they are built of stone and mud."—(Jackson.)—The cabins have no second stories, and thatch is the only roofing: the thatch is of straw, and is kept in some sort of repair by the landlord.—(Jackson.)—"The ground the house is built on is dug up and trampled, to form the floor; sometimes lime is mixed with it, but not often."—"The floor being free from damp depends on the situation the house is built on; if it is in a damp place, the floor will be damp; if it is on high ground, the floor is good."—(Connolly.)—"The cottages mostly have chimneys, but they are made of sticks and clay; you'll see many an old firkin
Bar. Monaghan.	
State of Cottages.	

stack up for a chimney."—(*Cassidy*).—Mr. Hamilton here interrupted him, and said, "Some have brick chimneys; but *Cassidy* still persisted, and said that "No labourers' cabins had brick chimneys."—"*Windows are about one foot square*,"—(*Jackson*).—The Rev Mr. Fawcett said, "Most of them are without glass; you may see an old coat, or some rag, stuffed in the aperture."—Mr. Hamilton is of opinion, that the reason the labourers' cabins are so destitute of windows is the heavy tax on glass; and that it would have been far better to have taken the duty off window glass, than off drinking glass. It was stated that the doors and shutters usually have iron hinges, latches, bolts, &c. The cabins are without privies. Upon the question being put whether the labourers' cabins have pigsties, and sheds for fuel *Cassidy* replied, "Yes; some have wretched little places for the pigs, but they keep the turf inside."—The Rev. Mr. McManis, p. 2., said he did not see any improvement in the habitations of the labourers. The cabins in this barony are decidedly inferior to those in the barony visited in Armagh, and also to those in the baronies visited in the county of Down.

The cost of erecting cabins was stated by different witnesses as follows:—A house, with two bays, will cost £8.—(*Mr. Hamilton*).—This was considered too high by all present, and *Jackson* said he would engage to build a labourer's house, such as *Cassidy's*, with two bays, for £4 or £5. Being asked if he would use lime and stone, he replied, "I'd use stone and the kind of lime the labourers' houses are made of—good mud." The rent of cabins was thus stated, "A day in every week through the year is what myself and my neighbours pay, but we have no rood of land, only a little bit of garden."—(*Cassidy*).—The houses on a farm are never charged in a farmer's rent, the land is let to him at an acreable rent.—(*Major Richardson*).—The cabins are kept in repair by the landlord.—(*Cassidy*).

Having inquired where labourers' cabins are generally placed, the following answers were given:—Well, I'll tell you how that arises; any old house that happens to be on a farm, the farmer settles this up, and lets it to a cottier, but I don't think that a farmer ever builds up houses to make profit of them.—(*Mr. Wright*).—Sometimes a farmer builds a house on a bit of spent bog, and lets it to a cottier.—(*Rev. Mr. Duffy, r. c. c.*)—Oh, ay! that they do, and without the knowledge of the landlord.—(*Mr. Hamilton*).—The same witness observed, that it would be very desirable to bring all the labourers and their families into towns. The Rev. Mr. Duffy, r. c. c., replied, "I do not think so; several labourers have told me they would rather live in the country, in order that they may bring up their children in innocence." The accounts of their circumstances given by the labourers residing in Monaghan, shew them to be in a worse condition even than the country labourers; though they get more days' work, they cannot so easily obtain coin acres; their food, therefore, is more precarious.

Having inquired whether it is usual to seize labourers' goods on the plea of rent being due, the following replies were given:—"We never knew of such a thing, in this country place it is week we give, and not money."—(*Cassidy*).—"Well, then, I know it to my cost; I had a little pig once, and the landlord and the bailiff came and took my little pig, and marked 2s. 6d. costs on the pig besides the rent; you know that to be the case, Mrs. Kelly."—(*Bess Hughes*).

Turf is the ordinary fuel of the barony. "Turf we all burn, gentle and simple; a labourer takes a bit of a bog, and makes turf on it."—(*Cassidy*).—This witness being asked how much bog he took, replied, "About one-third of a rood at 10s. rent, then there is about 10s. more for cutting, and 15s. for carting, and this will give me about 100 car loads, drawn by a little ass; but these 100 loads won't go the year round, we have to be sparing, and we make it up with bushes and brambles." Having inquired whether want of fuel caused vagrancy, the following remark was made:—"This summer there have been more beggars than usual among us; I will tell you the reason of that; the wives of those men who are working at the great canal come out on Monday morning, and beg about the country with their children till Saturday night."—(*Patrick Shade*).—Captain Lewis stated, "that if turnips were sown in the fields they would be stolen."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

The cabins of the cottiers are mere mud hovels unfit for the residence of human beings, built on the worst parts of the farms, and consisting mostly of but one smoky apartment, without window or chimney.

The character of the cottiers and their families, who reside in remote places on bogs or mountains, was that of peaceable, humble, well-conducted people.

Turf is the ordinary fuel all over the barony, and is abundant and cheap.

COTTAGES AND CABINS.

Ulster.
Co. Monaghan.

Examinations taken by
Jonathan Burn, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar Monaghan.

Rent of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

Seizure of Cottage Rent.

Fuel

County Tyrone.

Bar. Donagh.

State of Cottages.

Location of Cottages.

Fuel.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Counaught,
County Galway.Examinations
taken by
Francis Duggan, Esq.
W. T. McCullagh, Esq.

Bos. Angham.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 1.

THE clothing of the labourers is wretched in the extreme: one of the witnesses, *Butler*, says, "Any man not having a family may strive to get clothes, but a man having a family finds it very difficult to feed himself and those that depend on him, and is well satisfied if he can do that same." *John Lally* says, "it is one out of five that can get a new coat every year; a man feels quite content if he can get one every three years. I have this coat that is now on my back two years last spring, and it must do me next spring and next summer. I was made a present of a big coat 12 months ago by a friend, and it is one labourer in 20 that has one."

On inquiring into the yearly expenditure of a labourer for clothes, it was found that a new coat (which is the most expensive article of his dress) was seldom purchased oftener than every third year; and it appeared therefore that a more accurate estimate might be formed by taking the expenditure of three years, the average of which, from the joint testimony of the witnesses present, is nearly as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
One hat	0	3	0
One flannel body coat	0	16	11
Three waistcoats, at 1s. 6d. per	0	5	0
Two pair of trousers, at 7s. 6d. per	0	14	8
Three pair of shoes, at 6s. per	0	18	0
Six pair of stockings, at 1s. per	0	6	0
Six shirts, at 2s. per	0	12	0

Total expenditure on clothes for three years . . . £3 15 7

A woman's expenditure on clothes for three years is stated to be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
One cloak	0	9	6
One gown	0	6	0
One petticoat	0	2	8
Three shifts	0	3	0
Six caps	0	3	0
Three aprons	0	3	0
Two handkerchiefs	0	3	0

Total £1 10 11

Women scarcely ever wear shoes. "The wives of small farmers generally have a pair of shoes, which they wear when going to chapel or to fairs and markets, but they always carry them in their hands till they come near the town, and then put them on."—(*Lally*.)

The witnesses agree in saying that the above calculations should be taken rather as the expenditure of the small farmers and more comfortable cottiers and labourers than of the majority of the labouring class: it was stated that many labourers who had large families are often four years without purchasing a coat, and that their wives are frequently five or six years without purchasing either a cloak or a gown. Their children's clothes are said to cost very little; the shopkeepers in the towns, and the richer class of farmers and gentlemen in the country, give old clothes to the children of those who work for them. A poor man's child may be said to go naked from the age of 10 months to that of 10 years.

"Formerly they used to make their own frieze, but they can now purchase it ready made for less than they would make it; it is of an inferior quality, but their poverty prefers it. The families of labourers do not wear shoes as often as they used to do 10 or 12 years ago: there are more shoes made now than there were then, but the increase is not in proportion to the increase of the population."—(*Butler*.)—*Larkin* says, "There is more sickness caused by the cold felt from want of good clothing than by any contagious disease."

Furniture.

"Not more than six labourers' houses out of 20 contain a bedstead. A bedstead, such as is commonly used, would be got for 5s., and would continue fit for use for about ten years if in a dry cabin, but if the cabin be damp it would rot in five years. Very few cabins are staunch, not one in five; on an average I would say that of the remaining 4 families half lie on the ground, and the other half on a contrivance for a bedstead formed by making two holes in the wall which answer instead of the two head bed-posts, and driving two forked sticks in the floor, which answer for the end bed-posts; resting on these are two stretchers or long sticks, and across these stretchers are laid wattles upon which the straw is spread. This contrivance is never adopted unless when the floor is damp. Every man would have a bedstead if he could afford it."—(*Camer*.)—"Those who have bedsteads generally have canvas ticking filled with straw cut small, or chaff; the straw is sometimes not cut, but it is more comfortable when it is so. They never change the straw unless when they get some for nothing from the farmers. The entire family lie in one bed; if they had a sufficiency of bed-clothes they would lie separate, but not having enough of covering they lie together to keep themselves warm: some families have a whole blanket, but the greater part have only a half blanket; they all use their day-clothes spread over them for covering at night. Father, mother, and children, all lie together if there be not more than four or five children, in which case a second bed is procured. They lie 'heads and points.' Boys and girls of 18 years of age lie in this manner."—(*P. Byrne*.)—"There is generally a dry corner in the house for the bed, though the other part of the house

be not waterproof; they endeavour to staunch that part of the roof by thatching it with rushes, potato stalks, &c., which they collect for the purpose."—(Comer.)—Very few have chairs; the furniture generally consists of three or four three-legged stools, one, very rarely two, iron pots, a wooden box, and sometimes a table, (but the greater part put the potato *acab** on the pot as a substitute for a table) a can for carrying water, a knife, a penker or iron spoon, and two or three plates, sometimes delf and sometimes wood: some have a small dresser consisting of two or three shelves, but the greater number have a recess in the wall containing two or three shelves.—(P. Byrne.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 2.

THE general state of the clothing of the labourers is very inferior. It is necessary not to judge of the general state of clothing among the labourers from what is to be seen on Sundays; many a man stays away from mass because he is ashamed to display his misery to his neighbours who may be better dressed. "There are some who would be anxious to attend this meeting (to give evidence), but that they do not like to appear in rags."—(Lewden.)—"The children and the old people are the worst clothed."—(Mr. Birmingham.)—In some houses the Assistant Commissioners found the parents of the occupiers miserably covered with the most wretched rags and in a state of great filth, whilst the children were not below the average of those about them. On the roads, playing in front of the cabins, not a few children were seen in a condition of perfect nudity, whose parents were not worse off as to clothing than others. When the Assistant Commissioners asked what was the yearly expenditure of a labourer for clothes, one of the witnesses replied, that "it would be fairer to ask what was the *five-penny* expenditure on clothes, for that to his knowledge many a man did not buy any other article during that time than shoes." This assertion was confirmed by the other witnesses. A suit of ordinary clothes for a labourer, consisting of a coat, trousers, waistcoat, hat, shirt, stockings, and shoes, was estimated to cost about £2 10s.; of these articles the only one of which the material is home made (speaking of the generality of labourers) is the shirt, and of that only the thread which is given out to a country weaver.—(Mr. J. Conry.)—The use of shoes and stockings is decidedly on the increase amongst the men, somewhat less so among the women. All the women make their own clothes.

The majority of the cabins which the Assistant Commissioners entered contained, if not bedsteads, at least, some structure of wattle, which served to keep the beds from the ground. The beds consist, at least, of ticking stuffed with straw, and of such there is not more than one to be found in most labourers' houses; the younger portion of the family lie upon bare straw; other bedclothes than a dirty blanket or counterpane are hardly ever seen, but in many houses nothing of the kind existed. The usual furniture consists of one or two chairs, a couple of stools, and a dresser; tables are by no means commonly possessed by labourers: in all respects the cabins of the labourers are far inferior to the dwellings of a similar class in England.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 4.

THE general condition of the labouring classes as to clothing, is represented as being very miserable. "There is a great deal of nakedness," observes Mr. Nixon, "partly through sloth, and partly through necessity: a man has, perhaps, one good suit, which he wears on the 52 Sundays, and on a few holidays, but all the rest of his time he is in rags, both summer and winter. I don't think a labourer spends £1 a-year in clothes, for all his family." "We generally reckon on a coat once in two years, and that costs 15s.; and as for the wife and children, their little rags do not come to 10s. a-year; it's seldom we buy anything new for the young ones."—(Phelim Rossiter.)—Home-made froze and linen is nearly superseded by English articles, which can be delivered much cheaper than the former. It is rare to see a man without shoes, not so as to the women, and still less so as to the children; the use, however, of both shoes and stockings is increasing. The only portion of their clothing which the women are accustomed to make is their shifts.—(Mr. Rutherford.)

The majority of cabins visited by the Assistant Commissioners contained at least one bedstead, or a substitute for it, formed often of some boards, supported by either stones or empty butter firkins; the bedding was universally wretched, consisting in general of little more than a sack, stuffed with hay or chaff, and a quilt or blanket, all in a state of great filth; the man and wife alone enjoy the accommodation of a bed raised above the floor; the other inhabitants sleep on straw, laid on the naked ground; and where the cabins are small, and do not extend to a second apartment, but little space can be allowed between male and female. In addition it often happens that a vagrant and two or three children are permitted "to lay down their straw," to use *Phelim Rossiter's* words, with the usual inmates.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

THE witnesses describe the condition of the labouring classes, with respect to clothing, as being wretched in the extreme. The Assistant Commissioners were convinced of the accuracy of such a statement by their own observations in different parts of the barony. They found the appearance of comfort observable in the persons assembled at market, or at mass, to be, in a great measure, deceptive; the good clothes there worn, and destined to serve on similar occasions for several years, were replaced at home by scanty coverings of rags; their children, almost everywhere, were scarcely protected from the weather, especially the boys, who were often without trousers, and were sometimes removed but by a shirt from a state of even indecent nudity. Speaking of the expense of clothing to a labourer, the Rev. Mr. Scott, p. v. says, "One suit of clothes for a man would cost at least £2, and a suit for a woman £1, but there

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Connought, County Galway.

Examination taken by Francis Aggott, Esq. W. T. McCullagh, Esq.

Bar. Anglin.

Examination taken by Rev. Charles Clarke, R. B. McHugh, Esq.

Bar. Kilmacdonnell.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

Furniture.

County Leitrim.

Bar. Dromsair.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

Furniture.

Rev. Mohill.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

* *Shib*; the basket in which the potatoes are put.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

County Leitrim.

Examinations taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
R. B. Mulvey, Esq.

Bar. McNeill.

Furniture.

are members who don't expend the former sum in two years on their entire family. I have known people to come to first mass in decent clothes, and when it was over, run home and exchange with others, to enable them to appear at late prayers." Home-made frieze is now little worn, it is found cheaper to purchase coarse English cloth. "I think the use of shoes, as compared with what it was 40 years ago, is increased, but they are certainly less general than they were during the war."—(Mr. Norris).—The women cannot make their own clothes; "not one in one hundred can do so."—(Mr. O'Brien, and others.)

Dr. Duke, whose practice amongst the poor is extensive, states that "the majority of labourers' houses are without any kind of bedstead, their beds of straw being laid on the floor; at most there is but one bedstead in such houses, and the grown-up children lie on the ground."—With respect to their stock of furniture, the Assistant Commissioners found that it seldom exceeded a dresser for plates, a few chairs, and a wooden chest.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

County Mayo.

Bar. Murriell.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

"Many a man at this meeting has not half the things on him of his own; I borrowed this coat and breeches from a neighbour; I was ashamed of my own old rags; devil a thing on me was bought with my money, except the brogues."—(Michael Laddane.)

The Rev. Mr. Dwyer, v. r. states, that the annual expenditure for clothes in the families of any given number of the small tenantry, who may be looked upon as the labouring class of the district, does not exceed £1. A man purchases an entire suit for about £2; and, with patching, the coat is made to last at least four or five years. When at home, the man is clothed in rags, and is generally without shoes. New clothes are rarely bought for children, who are covered with what has become insufficient to cover their parents. On holydays, and when attending fairs, or markets, the men are rarely without shoes and stockings; the women are very generally without either, but the children are always so. A very large proportion of the frieze used as coating by the men, is the produce of yarn spun by the females of their families, but woven by country weavers, at an extremely low rate; the women wear cloaks of cloth manufactured in the same way; for other articles of dress they make use of cotton goods chiefly.—(Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—It is stated that many persons are unable to leave their cabins in winter, through the want of ordinary clothing.—(Rev. Mr. McManus, v. c. u.)

Furniture.

The very general absence of bedding is more particularly felt, because, the floor being of damp clay, the straw which is laid on it rapidly becomes bad and unwholesome. There are a great many cabins where the only furniture is a large chest, two or three stools, and an iron pot to boil potatoes. When there is but one bed in the house (the general case when a bed does exist) it is occupied by the married couple of the house, and their younger children; if the cabin contain but one room, the remainder of the family, male and female, lie together, on straw strown on the clay floor; if it contain two rooms, it is generally arranged, that the females sleep together in the inner room, where the married couple lie.—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, v. r.)—J. Kearney says, "I have known it to occur that when a man's son had got married, and that he had not a separate bit of land to give him, or else that he could not afford all at once to build another cabin, the young couple and the old couple, together with the grown-up brothers and sisters, have continued to lie together in the one room for a year and a half."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 7.

County Sligo.

Bar. Corberry.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

"The labourers are in general, whilst at home and at work, clothed very poorly and insufficiently; many of those who possess a good suit, do not wear it except on Sundays, and on a few other occasions; the women and children are still worse off than the men, especially the latter, who are at all times in rags."—(Mr. Richard Yates).—The Rev. Mr. Woodwood computes that about £4 a-year would provide ordinary clothing for a man, his wife, and three children; but that sum would not allow the use of shoes and stockings to extend beyond the man. He distributes articles of clothing to the tenantry of Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., and each suit, consisting of shirt, waistcoat, coat, and small clothes, costs about 15s.; a woman's clothes, exclusive of shoes and stockings, would amount to about 10s. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing on the whole, but less among the women and children than among the men.—(Rev. Mr. Woodwood, and Mr. Pye.)

Furniture.

Most of the cabins visited by the Assistant Commissioners contained rude bedsteads, but very frequently no other bedding than straw or hay, and a single quilt, or sheet, made of coarse sacking, in a condition of great filth; this bedstead, they were informed, was occupied at night by the married couple, and one or more of the younger children; the bedding of the rest of the family often consisted of nothing but a litter of old hay, which during the day-time, was collected in a corner, and had been in use for months. The furniture was very seldom to be compared to that of an English labourer's dwelling; a majority of cabins possessed nothing beyond a table, a few stools, and a large chest.

County Dublin.

Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Babthory.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 8.

The clothing of the labourers here is very bad, worse than generally in other districts. With the exception of those labourers who have constant work, and small families, the clothing of the peasantry and their families is generally wretched; a shirt, or part of one, in rags, with trousers, and a waistcoat scarcely hanging together, or at best showing their naked person in several places through the large rents in them, and the whole covered with a coarse frieze great-coat, which, although patched, and much worn, by probably from three to six years constant wear, and sometimes in tatters, yet from its originally strong and thick texture still holding together. This is a faithful description of the average of labourers' clothing, as observed and noted by the

Assistant Commissioners, and taken from the evidence of the witnesses. Indeed while the witnesses were describing it, the Assistant Commissioners had very many instances before them in the room itself of the truth of the description. The women endeavour to keep up a little more decent appearance, but their poverty is generally strongly expressed by their dirty, patched, and coarse clothing. The children, unless the family be small, and the men well employed, are more than half naked, barefooted, their few clothes hanging about them in tatters, and, in the worst instances, an old coat, or the remains of one, forming their sole covering; several labourers who had more than the average quantity of employment, but who had five or six children not old enough to work, stated that they did not nor could they afford to, lay out more than £1 each per annum upon clothing for themselves and families. In some cases women knit stockings for themselves and families, but this is not general. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing a little, the peasantry now use them whenever they can afford them. The women can seldom make their own clothes, which is attributed to the constant employment and fatigue of the mother in suckling and attending to so many young children, which prevents her from having time to learn to work at her needle, cutting out, &c.; or, if she knew it, from being able to teach her daughters, who are also constantly employed, as soon as old enough, in nursing and looking after the younger children. From the few clothes they can afford to buy, they have also little opportunity of learning; only the common rough mending, therefore, usually given to old clothes, is done at home, they pay others for making their new ones.

The evidence of the witnesses, and the personal observation of the Assistant Commissioners, show that there are very few regular beds in the houses of the labourers. The only substitute consists of a rough make-shift frame of sticks, or split poles, supported on stones or blocks of wood; and of these there is, in most cases, only one in each cabin, for the father, mother, and younger children, the elder ones sleeping in another bed on the floor. In some of the worst cabins, however, the whole family sleep on the floor; the usual bedding consists of straw, covered over with the coarsest calico, or a piece of a cotton bale-cover, by way of an under-sheet, and the only covering is usually but one old blanket, or a sort of quilt made of pieces of old coats and other clothes patched together. The great cost of the man and other outside clothes of the family generally form their chief night covering, the children often sleeping in their day-clothes, many families having little night-covering besides, and some no other covering whatever.

The only furniture usually met with is two or three stools and a table, all made out of rough old boards, supported on pieces of hedge stalks, and a few pots, kettles, and jugs. It is only in the best cabins, whose occupant is well employed, and his family not very numerous, that something like an attempt at a dresser, decorated with a small stock of crockery, is to be seen, but chairs, drawers, &c., are never met with; and when the question was asked at the public examination, it was followed by a shout of laughter from the labourers in the room, and one of them exclaimed, "Furniture indeed, drawers and chairs, oh! such things would look odd enough in our places."

The whole family generally sleep in one bed until the children are nine or ten years of age; after which age the boys and girls sleep in separate beds.—*John Hogan* has three of his younger children sleeping with himself and his wife; *Charles Leonard* has four; when the children have separate beds the girls have one in the same room with their parents, the boys in the kitchen, or if there is only one room in the cabin, the boys' bed is put up in a corner with a screen of mats, or a kind of a curtain made of old clothes and rags before it. Independently of the necessity of so many sleeping in one bed from the want of bedding, it is also necessary to counteract, by the animal warmth of a number of persons lying close together, the wretched deficiency of covering, which is universal.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 10.

The witnesses describe the clothing of the labouring class to be in general bad. The Rev. Mr. Power, *p. 1*, says that "this is more particularly true in reference to children; and, in many instances to women, the men more frequently contrive to be possessed of decent clothes."—The Rev. Mr. Brennan, *p. 1*, states that "the poor suffer fully as much from insufficient bedding and bed-clothes, as from want of any other necessities whatsoever."—Mr. J. Fitzpatrick observes, "To give you an idea of the extent to which the labouring class is unable to supply itself with proper clothing, here is a list of the number of families in the town of Uxlingford, which contains 300 families, to whom, after the cholera, we were obliged to supply such articles by public subscription, in greater or less quantity." The list contained the names of 80 families.—"I am a shopkeeper, and am also engaged in the manufacture of coarse clothes, such as are used by the poor; the generality of labourers with whom I am acquainted, and my own among the number, earn about £6 a-year; and I have found that they cannot afford to lay out one year with another, more than £1 or £1. 10s. on clothes."—(Mr. Coyne).—"From the cheapness of manufactured goods, labourers are no longer in the habit of making the materials of their clothes at home. Much yarn is not spun, except by holders of more than 20 acres; men holding a less number of acres, seldom have sheep."—The Rev. Mr. Power, *p. 1*, says that "the use of shoes and stockings is not, by any means, so general as it was 14 years ago."—Mr. Coyne, speaking as a shopkeeper, "has reason to think that the contrary is the case. The women, in general, do not know how to make their clothes, and are, of course, obliged to pay others to do so; however, their ignorance on this point is daily becoming less, by the instruction afforded to the young girls in schools."

The greater number of labourers in the country (who are cottiers and therefore pretty constantly employed) were found possessed of at least one bedstead, which was appropriated to the married couple and to the younger children, in some instances to the number of four or five,

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leicester.
County Dublin.

Examination taken by
John Power, Esq.
James Butler, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

Furniture.

County Kilkenny.

Examination taken by
John Power, Esq.
H. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Garvey.

Clothing of the Peasantry.

Furniture.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leinster,
County Kilkenny.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Mulvey, Esq.

Bar. Galsworthy.

making is all six or seven occupants of one bed; in such houses the grown-up children lay on the ground on straw, kept together by side and foot boards, but without any boards underneath. In the dwellings of the occasional labourers, who are to be met with in the greatest numbers in the small country villages, the latter description of bed was frequently the only one which the inhabitants possessed, and it was occupied at night by the whole of the family indiscriminately. The bedding of the most comfortable labourers consisted of a sack stuffed with chaff, under which was a plaited straw mat, but the number of those who possessed such articles was far exceeded by those who had nothing beyond mere trosses of straw; in every instance a deficiency of bed clothes was observable, and in some they were totally absent, the people lying down at night in their day clothes. Several cabins were met with which contained nothing beyond a couple of stools and an iron pot, but, in general, they possessed a rude unpainted dresser, holding a few plates, a large deal chest, one or, at most, two chairs, and a table, all usually much out of repair.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 11.

Bar. Galsworthy.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

"The clothing of the labourers is bad from head to foot."—(Mr. Cantrell).—"I do not think that any labourers' family in the barony can afford to lay out £1. 10s. a-year on clothing. When a man gets a coat he wears it to a thread before he thinks of replacing it."—(Mr. J. Keefe).—"A labourer," observes Mr. J. Ryan, "never buys a whole suit of clothes at a time,"—and Mr. Cantrell adds, that "none of them could do it." In very few instances do they manufacture the materials of their clothes at home. "The use of shoes and stockings is rather decreasing."—(Rev. Mr. McCady, v. v.).—"Especially among women and children."—(Mr. S. Davis).—"The women make their own under-clothes, but their cloaks are made by mantua-makers. The practice of making every article of their own clothes is much on the increase; they cannot afford to be particular as formerly."—(Mr. S. Davis.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 12.

King's County.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. S. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Cusack.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.
Furniture.

THE state of the labourers' clothing is not very bad; the witnesses do not think that there has been any alteration in its general condition within the last 12 years; a labourer's family expend on clothes about £1. 10s. per annum; they manufacture none of the materials at home, except, perhaps, the stockings. Rev. Mr. Frye and Gleeson think that the use of shoes and stockings has increased in the last 20 years. The women can make all their own clothes, except their gowns; they can work much better than formerly.

The cabins generally contain a raised bed for the whole family, but there is a great want of bedding; straw, with a sheet or blanket laid over it, is often the only bed, and one or two blankets the sole covering; where the family is large they generally have two beds; but Mr. Atkinson says, "I have seen six in a bed, and they would often suffer much from cold if so many did not sleep together."

Every cabin has a table or two, and commonly a dresser, with some wooden chairs and some crockery.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 13.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Harris, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.Bar. Philipps,
Upper and Lower.Clothing of the
Peasantry.
Furniture.

THE clothing of the labouring classes is very indifferent, and £2 was considered the utmost that any labourer's family expend on clothes in a year; in some cases the labourers manufacture frieze, that is, they buy the wool, and their wives spin it and get it woven; the farmers' families all do so.

The furniture of a labourer's cabin was stated to be very trifling; in general they have bedsteads, but, with regard to bed clothes, they are very badly off. Sergeant Makase says, "their day-clothes are in many cases their night-clothes; I made an inspection of the houses of the labourers of this parish some time ago, and the proportion of blankets was one to every six or seven persons."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 14.

County Louth.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Frederic Butler, Esq.Bar. Dandall,
Upper.Clothing and
Furniture.

THE clothing of the labourers, except that of single men, or men with very small families and having constant employment, is very bad; the family-men get a coat once in from four to seven years, according to their employment and the number of their families. The appearance of the women is more decent from the cheapness of coarse calico goods, but their covering is extremely thin and insufficient, and they appear to have scarcely any under-clothes; the clothing of the children is also very insufficient, the girls, even when more neatly dressed in their outward clothing, have, like the women, little more than a coarse calico gown upon them. In large families their clothes are patched and ragged; with few exceptions the boys' clothes are very bad, and among the poorer families some of them are half naked. Single men may spend from £2 to £3 in the year upon their clothes; men having families, the same amount upon clothes for themselves and families, and the latter, if only occasionally employed, from £1 to £2. In very few cases do they manufacture the materials of their clothes at home, both from want of money and from the low price at which they can purchase manufactured goods. The use of shoes and stockings, if any change has taken place, has rather decreased among women and children, in consequence of the general scarcity of employment for them. Women cannot in general make their own clothes, and therefore put them out to be made; some, however, do so, because their families are so large that they have not time, and others because they wish them to be more smartly made.

The man and his wife, or the master or mistress of the family, usually sleep on an old bedstead, or a frame of rough wood, supported on blocks of wood or stone; the older children, or other members of the family, more generally sleeping on the ground; the bedding consists of a coarse tick, filled with chaff, among some of the more comfortable of the labourers, but,

Furniture.

among others, of hay, straw, or rushes, over which a piece of coarse calico or socking is thrown as an under sheet, but some of the poorest families lie on the bare straw; the covering consists of one or two old blankets, or bits of blankets, old clothes, carpet, socking, &c., sewn together, but some are so destitute that they have little more than their day-clothes to cover them at night, and in almost all cases these, and especially the man's great coat, form the chief part of their night-covering in winter: the greatest hardship they experience in this respect in winter is, that when their day-clothes become wet the poorest families have no alternative but to lie shivering under a threadbare and ragged blanket, or to cover themselves with their wet day clothes. Until the children are eight or nine years old they sleep with their parents after that age, if they have covering enough, the boys and girls are put into separate beds, but if the family is very poor, and have not sufficient covering, they continue to sleep together for several years longer. None of the cabins contain chests of drawers, or other furniture usual in an English cottage. The better cabins have a dresser, with a little show of plates, cups, mugs, and tin utensils; a small table, two or three stools, and a few pots, pans, pails, or piggins; a chest or two for clothes, a tub or cask for potatoes or meat, &c. The poorer cabins only contain a couple of stools, a make-shift table, and just enough of pots, pans, and mugs, to enable them to eat and drink.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.

This clothing of the labourers is very ragged and bad: men constantly employed generally buy a new coat only once in four or five years, if they have a large family: if a small one, once in two or three years. A man only occasionally employed is obliged to go two or three years longer without one, and some of them never get a new coat at all, but only cut-off clothes from their employers, or charitable persons. A man in constant employment cannot spare more than £1. or £1. 10s. in the year for clothes, according to the size of his family; a labourer occasionally employed will spend from 10s. to £1, according to his means and family. The man may get a pair of shoes for himself in the year, but the family must often go barefooted, the children almost always. The use of shoes and stockings is not generally increasing except among the labouring men themselves, who are in some degree obliged to wear them to protect their feet in digging. The women often go barefooted, and the children, as just stated, almost always. The majority of women get their clothes made by others, most of them from ignorance, not knowing how to make them themselves, but many because they have not time themselves, from their numerous families, and some because they wish to have them more smartly made. The materials of the clothes of men or women are very seldom made at home. A very few make a little linen, and some a little coarse cloth, but, except knitting stockings, their home manufacturing has nearly disappeared.

Except in the more miserable cabins, where the inmates all sleep on the ground, the parents, or master or mistress of the family, usually have a bedstead, or rather a frame of rough wood, split poles, or stout sticks, raised off the floor by stone blocks or other supporters. The children and rest of the family sleep on the floor. Even where a single man lives with his mother, sisters, aunt, &c., he, as the master of the house, sleeps on the bedstead, and they on the floor. A second bedstead is very seldom to be found. The only bedding is straw, rushes, or, in a very few cases of unusual luxury, a coarse socking tick filled with chaff. The more comfortable labourers have a piece of socking or coarse calico, or hulk-cover, over the straw, by way of under sheet, but the poorer families have nothing.

The covering consists of an old blanket, always very threadbare, and generally full of holes, and of pieces of old clothes, carpeting, &c., patched together. In all cases the day-clothes of the family, and especially the man's great coat, form the chief part of the night-covering also; and in the poorer cabins they have nothing else, except a few rags and tatters, which scarcely hang together. Nothing can exceed the wretchedness met with in many of the cabins in this respect; a little damp dirty straw, or a few rushes, with a small bundle of rags for covering, and the only bed and bedding, in too many of the more destitute labourers' cabins especially, for the children, or father, mother, brother, or sister of the man or his wife. In such cabins the inmates often pointed, in answer to the question of "Where is your bed?" to a little heap in one of the corners of the cabin, which would in any other country have been readily taken (and not considered very good either in size or material) for the dog's bed, and which not unfrequently differed very little in either the quantity or quality of the bedding from that of the pig in the opposite corner. The greatest complaint, however, which the Assistant Commissioners heard, when visiting these wretched abodes, was the want of covering, not only from the cold in winter, but still more in wet weather, from the suffering caused by the necessity of covering themselves by night with the man's wet coat and other day-clothes, which, for want of being to dry them, and from the thickness of frieze coating, will remain wet, or exceedingly damp, for days afterwards.

The father, mother, and all the children, usually sleep together, until the eldest children are 10 or 12 years old. The latter are either that age put into a separate bed, and if they are of different sexes they sleep apart. If the cabin has two apartments the girls sleep in a bed in the room with their parents, and the boys in one made up in the kitchen; but if there is only one apartment in the cabin, the boys are put in a corner, and in some cases a sort of screen of mats, or of old clothes hung on a line, is put up at night in front of their bed. In the suburbs of towns and populous villages (where the greatest misery is always found) it is not unusual to find cabins containing only one room, in which a man, his wife, and four or five children, are sleeping in a bed at one end, or in one corner of the room, and one or two widows, or old men, (either beggars, or persons assisted by their children who are at service,) sleeping at the other end, or in opposite corners. In one instance seen by the Assistant Commissioners the father, mother, and four children, slept in one corner, a widow-woman in a second, the doskey

L. L.

Clothing and Furniture.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Biddell, Esq.

Bar. Dunalk,
Upper.

County Meath.

Bass, Kells,
Upper and Lower.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

CLOTHING AND
FURNITURE.Leicester,
County Meath.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Solter, Esq.Barn, Kells,
Upper and Lower.

in a third, and the pig in a fourth, of a cabin about 14 feet by 12. The better kind of cabins have a little table, two or three stools, a chest or two for clothes, a dresser with a small number of plates, cups, and mugs, and a few pails, tubs, and pots and pans. The inferior description have seldom a dresser, and the stools, table, stack of crockery, and cooking utensils, are proportionably worse, and less numerous or almost minimal. As to chairs, drawers, and other furniture met with in English labourers' cottages, they were never heard of in the labourers' cabins here.

The description just given of the labourers' cabins, the furniture and bedding they contain, and the number of individuals who generally sleep in one bed, will convey a correct idea of the general habits of the labourers, and especially of those who are in better or fair average circumstances. It may, however, be useful to give some extracts from the notes made by the Assistant Commissioners on the spot, relative to the furniture and habits of the more destitute labourers, and the state of the worst cabins, in order to enable the reader to judge for himself from literal accounts of individual cases in these baronies.

Village of Carletonrue, Barony of Lower Kells.—Cabin inhabited by two young lads, (15 and 18 or 19,) and two young women, brothers and sisters; it contained a kitchen and a bed-room, 12 feet by 6. The brothers slept in one bed at one end of the bed-room, and the sisters in one at the other. Both beds are on the ground, of rushes and straw; no under sheet, and only ragged pieces of blankets and old clothes for covering. No chimney; hole for smoke in the roof, and a small hole instead of a window; the floor of both rooms very low, uneven, and damp; no furniture but two or three stools, the remains of a table, and a few broken pots and pans. The boys only get occasional work, and the girls scarcely any.

Parish of Moyalty, Barony of Lower Kells.—Man and his sister the only inmates. The man almost constantly employed by his landlord, a small farmer adjoining; only one room, no chimney, a hole a foot square for a window, and another for smoke in the roof. The man sleeping on a kind of bedstead, but his sister on the ground, where she has nothing to lie on but a little damp mossy hay, with an old tattered blanket to cover her. The pig lies in the opposite corner, and his bed is decidedly better than the woman's; two stools, a small dresser, with a few plates and mugs, a chest and a pail, and one or two pots or pans. No garden whatsoever, though the rent is £1. 10s. The cabin next door was, so nearly as possible, in the same state. It was inhabited by a man, wife, and two children. In another part of the parish a wretched cabin without chimney or window, only one room, measuring 11 by 8 feet. Man, wife, and six children, all sleep together, and pig tied up in a corner.

Fears, Barony of Lower Kells.—Man, wife, and four children, occupying a cabin and an acre and a half of land, for which he paid £3. 4s. The whole family slept together on some old mossy rushes, laid on rough sticks supported by stones, and their only covering was the remains of a blanket formerly rent in 50 places, and in a state probably never equalled by anything still in use. The only other furniture to be seen consisted of two stools, part of what had formerly been a dresser, and a potato pot; a hole in the roof in lieu of a chimney, and a hole six inches square for a window.

The suburbs of the town of Kells contain the greatest misery which the Assistant Commissioners have ever seen in any country. To describe, therefore, the denseness of cabins there in which they found wretchedness and destitution under every form would be endless. Cabins of single rooms are there frequently occupied by a large family, with sometimes a widow or an old man lodging with them, or occupied altogether by several widows, or by one or more, and one or two old men, and all (pigs included) sleeping in the different corners of the room. The families are those of labourers, who generally get but very little employment; and the old men and widows subsist chiefly by begging, except those who are wholly or in part supported by their children, who give them all that they can spare of the wages they earn at service. The general state of their bedding and covering may, after what has been already stated, be better imagined than described. A number of these cabins are situated in little courts at the back of the main row of cabins which form the front of the street or road. These courts are seldom more than six or seven feet wide, and that space, which forms the only passage or entrance to the cabins, is usually blocked up with the heaps of manure made by the pigs, and with the rubbish and filth thrown out of the houses at the very doors. The following was the most deplorable case which the Assistant Commissioners met with: the cabin was only about eight feet by six, and merely separated from the one adjoining by slight boards, or rather wide rails, with openings of one or two inches between many of them. There was neither chimney-hole in the roof, nor one in the wall, the door being the only aperture of any description for light, air, and smoke. The furniture consisted of one stool, an old kettle, a pot and a mug, a few handfuls of straw, almost black with damp, rotteness, and filth, lay on the ground in one corner for a bed, and two or three pieces of old blanket formed the only covering. This cabin was inhabited by a man (a labourer in occasional employment), his wife, and two young children. They pay £1. 5s. a-year for rent, without even a yard to the cabin. The floor was exceedingly low and damp; the latter, indeed, it was sure to be, as it was situated in a narrow court, filled with dung-heaps half way up to the walls, and where it was almost impossible for sun or air to penetrate. The dreadful misery existing in the suburbs of Kells is attributed to the great number of poor, who are said to have come there, within the last 10 or 15 years especially, after being ejected from little farms or cabins in other parts of the country, being also attracted by the residence of landed proprietors in the vicinity, and by that of many gentry families in the town and neighbourhood, from whom they hoped to obtain employment and succour, as well as to partake, in time, of a small fund held by the corporation for the relief of the poor.

Sauligarteen, Barony of Upper Kells.

Wretched cabin of only one room, inhabited by man, wife, two sons, and two daughters, all grown up. Men sleep in one bed and women in the other.

Cabin 12 feet by 8; no chimney nor hole in the roof for the smoke, nor in the wall for light or air; no aperture whatever but the door. Only one room, which is inhabited by a man, his wife, six children, a pig (when they had one), and a donkey, the latter being tied up in a corner of the cabin night and day, unless when at work. The family (in all eight) sleep in one bed, and through the very centre of the frame which forms the bedstead passes a huge prop, which it has been necessary to put up to support the roof. The bed was of straw, covered with an old corn-sack cut open, and the only covering was a piece of threadbare and ragged carpeting. The furniture consisted of two stools, a small table, three plates, and two or three old pots and pans. The door, which was off the hinges and lying outside against the wall, was made of open rails like a field-gate, and was put up at night like a barricade against the doorway. The roof was bent in, broken, and propped up in every direction, so that when it rained the wet poured in everywhere, and it was only astonishing that the first gust of wind did not blow or crush in the whole of the cabin. The man was a labourer in occasional employment, and used to make a great part of his means of subsistence by buying a piece of turf ground on the adjoining bog, and carrying the turf on his donkey to Kells, but destitution having overtaken him, in consequence of the failure of his corn-acre potato crop last season, he had not the means of living with his family this summer while cutting and drying the turf for market (which takes seven or eight weeks), and had, therefore, been obliged to give up this, his usual means of subsistence. But for the benevolent aid of a neighbouring farmer, who gave him food for his donkey, lent him potatoes until next crop, and gave or procured him work, he and his family must literally have starved or tossed out to beg. The rent of his cabin was £1.

The cabin next door was not much better—neither chimney nor window. The donkey and a pig (whenver they had one) lay in the cabin, which also consisted of only one room. Same rent. A third house was much the same as the second. There was a hole as large as a hat completely through the roof. Rent, with half an acre of land, was £2.

In several other villages or hamlets in this barony the Assistant Commissioners met with much the same thing. Cabins of single rooms, containing families of man, wife, and four, five, or six children, all sleeping in one bed—with a donkey or pig, or both, lying in the corners of the cabin, and the family sleeping on rushes and old bagging, and with only rags to cover them.

In all the instances mentioned in both baronies, and in all the poorer cabins they visited, the Assistant Commissioners found the clothing of the women extremely bare and insufficient, and the children more than half naked, and often in complete rags, which severely hung about them. It is impossible to walk through the wretched streets and rows of poor cabins in the suburbs of Kells without seeing dozens of children in a state of all but nudity, a piece of a man's old coat, waistcoat, or trousers, fastened across their shoulders or round their waists, being frequently the only garment of the boys. The *Archdeacon of Meath* stated, at the public examination, that he had travelled all over Europe, but had never seen so miserable a peasantry in any other country, and that it was a perfect mystery to him how more than half of them managed to exist. The latter part of this opinion was concurred in by the Rev. Mr. McCreay, &c., and several other gentlemen who were present. The English Assistant Commissioner, having had similar opportunities of examining many other countries, perfectly agrees with the *Archdeacon of Meath*, and the greatest difficulty he also experiences is to reconcile the possibility of some of the most destitute of them finding means of subsistence, even upon the very lowest scale of human existence, with the all but total absence of any resources which seems to prevail among them. This would seem to verify what they often said themselves in answer to the Assistant Commissioner's question of, "But how then do you manage to live?"—"We hardly know ourselves," replied they. "We manage, with God's help, to get over one day after another, we hardly know how, sometimes with a full belly, but oftener with an empty one, until we get work, or something turns up to help us."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 18.

THE state of the clothing of the labourers is generally very bad. The men's clothes are often ragged and tattered, and the women's clothes, though more decent, are very thin and insufficient. The majority of the children are half-naked, and many of the boys have only some pieces of old clothes hanging loose about their shoulders and bodies. Labourers constantly employed may expend from £2 to £3 annually on the clothes of their family; those not constantly employed from 10s. to £2, according to their earnings and the number of the family. Except shoes, and sometimes a frize coat for the man, the poorer sort can only buy second-hand clothes, or have only those which are given them. A man must have at least one pair of shoes a-year, and they make their frize coats last them, according to their means, from two to six years; many of the poorest the Assistant Commissioners met with, had not had a new coat for five or six years. Some of the labourers in better circumstances buy wool, and have their stockings knit and their frize coating made at home, or by some of their neighbours, and also grow or purchase flax to make their shirts, finding the articles to be thus made much stronger and more lasting than those they can buy ready manufactured, although they cost them much dearer. But the poor labourers live so much from hand to mouth that they have not the means of buying the raw materials, and of waiting while they are being manufactured. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing, but it is only the better sort of labourers and small farmers who can afford to let their children wear them. The poorer class, and those with large families, cannot, and even some of the women among them go barefooted. The women do not generally make their own clothes; in most cases because they cannot, though in others because they wish to have them better made, or their family is so large and young that they cannot spare time.

Most cabins contain one bedstead, or rather a frame made of rough wood, split poles, or stout sticks, raised up on blocks of wood, or on stones or clay. On this frame the father,

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.
Lolaster.
County Meath.

Examination taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sullivan, Esq.

Bar. Kelly,
Upper and Lower.

Bar. Meynagh,
Lower.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leicester,
County Meath.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.,
Francis Sadler, Esq.Bar. M'Geevrough,
Lower.

mother, and younger children sleep. The rest of the family, if sufficiently numerous or grown up to require a second bed, usually sleep on the ground. The bedding consists of straw or rushes, and even that generally in a very scanty quantity. Only a few of the labourers in better circumstances have a coarse sack or tick filled with chaff to lie upon. The straw or rushes are covered generally with a piece of bagging, or of an old bale-cover, or the coarsest calico, for an under sheet, but some lie with nothing but the straw or rushes under them. For covering, some of the labourers in better circumstances have two old blankets, but others (and they are the great majority) have only one article of covering, consisting of a blanket, of a piece of carpeting, bagging, or old clothes sewn into a quilt, which is always extremely threadbare, and often in rags. In fact, their own day-clothes, and especially the man's great coat, form their principal, and in some cases their only covering by night. The chief complaint in this respect which the Assistant Commissioners heard of was, that when their day-clothes got wet, and particularly the man's great coat (which, from being very thick, takes a long time to dry), they had no alternative but to sleep with little or no covering, or to lie all night under their wet clothes. The latter, they said, they had often to do in winter, both from the want of other covering, and of fuel to dry their clothes. The father, mother, and as many as four or five children, if they are under 9 or 10 years old, sleep together in one bed. After that age a separate bed is made up in the same room for the older boys and girls until they are 13 or 14; when about that age the boys and girls sleep in separate beds, the boys generally having theirs in the kitchen, but when there is only one apartment in the cabin the boys sleep in a corner, and sometimes a mat is put up before their bed. In a few cases, however, of very small cabins, and where the family is large, and they have not straw or covering enough, the boys and girls sleep together until they are usefully grown up.

Chairs, drawers, and other furniture usual in England, are totally unknown here. The only articles to be seen are low rough-made stools, very like, but often inferior, to English milking-stools, a little table, and a few pots, pans, and mugs. In the better cabins a small dresser, with a few cups, plates, and crockery, a chest or two, a pail, and other small articles are met with.

To this general description of the labourers' cabins and the furniture they contain, the Assistant Commissioners could add individual accounts of the numerous cabins they visited, but, as the average state of these would be a mere repetition of what has already been stated, they will confine themselves to a description of a few cabins of the poorer sort, in order to show the extent of poverty and the low state of moral feeling in these hives of human misery. In this barony, as elsewhere, these wretched habitations are chiefly found in the suburbs of the town and in bogs, being the only places where the small occupiers and labourers can find shelter when they are ejected from their small holdings and cabins, in consequence of the "clearing system."

Suburbs and Neighbourhood of Trim.

Cabin about 16 feet by 10, containing only one apartment, and inhabited by a labourer, his wife, and two children, a widow with two children, and another widow with one child. All three families slept on the ground, each in a corner of the cabin, and a pig in the fourth corner. The beds consisted of bad old straw and rushes, with a few dirty rags formed of remnants of blankets, old clothes, and bags, which appeared to have been once all sewn and patched together, but were now once more separating from rotteness and want of mending. Three stools, and a few old pots and mugs, completed the furniture. A hole not a foot square served for a window, and a similar one in the roof formed the vent for about half the smoke, the remainder finding its way out by the door, and under the thatch. The rent paid for this cabin was 10s. per week. The man seldom got work but in harvest, and in potato setting and digging (about two months), which often obliged his wife and children to beg for their maintenance. The two widows got almost the entire of their support by begging.

Cabin inhabited by a labourer, his wife, and three children:—cabin about 12 feet by 8, much cleaner and nester than the last, but equally deficient in bedding and furniture. All slept in one bed. No vent for the smoke but the door or among the rafters into the adjoining cabin (the separation between the two not reaching to the thatch); rent 6s. per week. The man is hardly ever employed but during harvest and potato digging and setting, and his wife has often to beg with her children.

Widow with five children at home; cabin and its contents much more clean and comfortable. Her husband was a first-rate labourer and thresher, and therefore generally had constant work at good wages, but he was killed by a fall from a ladder a few months ago; she had not yet much felt the effect of want, because her husband had, just before his death, hired and ploughed three rods of potato ground, which had turned out a good crop, and she and her children were then living upon the produce, but she did not know what would become of them when the crop was consumed, as the little articles of furniture and clothes they possessed would soon go for the necessities of life; and as she had a child at the breast, and several others very young, she could not go out to work.

Labourer in constant employment with a gentleman at 1s. per day, but having eight children at home, his wife said they could hardly live. The cabin only contained one room, and the father, mother, and younger children, all slept in one bed, and the older children in another; the pig slept in one corner, and, during winter, the cow in another.

The above instances in the suburbs and neighbourhood of Trim have only been selected by the Assistant Commissioners, out of the numerous cases they met with, as specimens of the condition of the poorer class of labourers, and not as exceptions to their general condition. They could mention many similar cases among labourers, widows, and aged persons of both sexes, where two or three families live in cabins of one room, and pigs, goats, or cows, lie in the other corners. Besides work and begging, another means of subsistence, adopted by some

of the occupiers of these cabins, is to give a night's lodging to beggars and tramps, who, in return for this, share the alms of potatoes and broken victuals which they have collected with the inmates of the cabin. This is a common practice in the suburbs of all towns and in populous villages. The state of the cabins themselves too is generally wretched. They are seldom water-tight, and the door is almost the only means of admitting light and air, and letting out the smoke. The floors are usually a foot or two below the level of the road, and the manner from the pigs and cows, filth of every description, and pools of dung-drawings, often form the only pathway to these miserable abodes, up to the very threshold.

In consequence of the great increase of the population, of the strict enforcement by proprietors and agents of the law and the clauses in leases against the subdivision of land and the erection of new cabins, and of the prevalence of the "clearing system" (doing away with small holdings of land, and pulling down cabins) within the last twenty years, the bogs have become complete villages. The labourer is now to be found there in every gradation, from comparative comfort to the lowest state of wretchedness. The former is exhibited in the man who is located so long as to have established his right in the cabin and garden, which his toil and care have erected out of a swampy waste, or who has had a piece of exhausted bog (from which all the turf fit for fuel has been cut away) let to him to build upon, and who in either case has established his character for industry, honesty, and intelligence, so as to obtain constant employment, or nearly so, from the neighbouring farmers, or who, by great economy and exertion, has been able to save the means of purchasing an ass, or an old horse, and a little cart to carry turf into town. The opposite extreme of condition is met with among the recent settlers, who are trembling in the constant fear of being ejected from their newly-erected habitations, and who, being entire or comparative strangers, have little or no chance of getting employment but in harvest and other very busy seasons; and among widows, old people, and cripples, or labourers in bad health or of sickly constitutions, and who have no near relations able and willing to maintain them. The damp position of many of these cabins has been already described, and the cabins themselves and the furniture and bedding they contain are so similar to those in the suburbs of Tinn, (spoken of before) that it is needless to describe them. These people live by getting a little work during harvest, by knitting, lodging beggars, begging occasionally or constantly themselves, and a little occasional assistance from relatives and friends. Among the instances of distress which the Assistant Commissioners met with in these bogs was one of a class very seldom found, considering the extent of population, and the state of the poor. It was a woman with an illegitimate child, of about four years old: as soon as the mother's pregnancy was discovered she was turned out by her brother, with whom she had lived since the father's death, and she had ever since been a homeless wanderer, without home or protection. She was ashamed to live near her native district, where her relatives and friends scouted her, and the very children hoosed at her, and she maintained herself and child by knitting, and by the kindness of labourers' families, who took her in for a few days or a week or two at a time, charging her nothing for her lodging, but she was occasionally obliged to beg for her food. From the superior appearance and language of this unfortunate woman, the Assistant Commissioners suspect that she had been a comfortable farmer's daughter, and respectably brought up. She did all she could, shied of direct falsehood, to make the Assistant Commissioners believe she was a widow, and they have no doubt that she passes for one wherever she is not known; but, there being no other person present, a little cross-questioning caused her to burst into tears, and to acknowledge the truth.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.

"The clothes of children are generally very bad, especially those of boys, most of whom are in rags, and half naked; the working clothes of the men are also very bad; those of the women and elder girls are more decent, from their great cheapness, but they are very slight and insufficient, with a great deficiency of under clothing. The Sunday clothes of both men and women are much better, and those of the women frequently very smart and tidy. The labourers get new clothes once in two or three years."—(*James Simms and Mr. Carter*).—*Peter Quinn* has not been able to buy a great coat for the last six years; *James Simms* and *P. Conway*, both unmarried labourers, spend about £2 a-year upon clothes. *Mr. Dexter* thinks that the average expense of single labourers for clothes is nearly £1 a-year; several labourers, assisted by the farmers and the Assistant Commissioners, made a calculation in court, and found that the annual expense of an unmarried labourer for clothing was about £1.4s. *Peter Lewis*, a labourer living in the suburbs of Mayborough, could only buy within the last 12 months, one pair of shoes, which cost him 5s 6d., a shirt 3s., and about 10s. worth of clothes for his wife and three children. *Mr. Carter* observed that, from the small means and the bad clothing of the labourers in his neighbourhood and near the town, he was sure that this was about their average expenditure for clothes. *Peter Farrell*, a labourer in constant employment at 6d. a-day with diet (his breakfast and dinner), spends annually from £2 to £2 10s. upon clothes for himself, his wife, and six children. In going through the two baronies, and inspecting the cabins, the Assistant Commissioners made particular inquiry into this question, but they found that no item of the labourer's expenditure varied so much as that of clothing, as, not being, like food, an article of absolutely indispensable necessity, or at least beyond a very limited extent, its amount entirely depends upon the means and number of the family, and other accidental circumstances. It accordingly varies from £3 to £4 in the families of labourers having constant employment, some hand and, a small family, to as low as 10s. in the poorest class of labourers. The latter purchase second-hand clothes of the pawnbrokers, or at the stalls of dealers, who attend on market-days; these clothes cost from 7s. to 15s. the suit for a man, and will last him about a year, but necessity frequently obliges him to make them do for much

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Treasurer Dublin, May.

**Bar. Moyferagh,
Lower.**

Queen's County.

Baronies *Maryborough, East and West.*

**Clothing of the
Peasantry.**

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Lanier.
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Farrow, Esq.
Francis Soliman, Esq.Baronies Mary-
borough, Elton
and West.

Furniture.

longer, and to go with his family in complete rags until some favourable chance work enables him to renew his stock; the women's clothes are also secondhand, or of the commonest printed cotton; and those of the boys consist merely of the remnant of their father's old garments, which hang about them in tatters, leaving half their persons completely naked. Manufacturing at home the materials of which labourers' clothes are made, and indeed all other kinds of manufactures, except knitting stockings, are now almost entirely at an end. The use of shoes and stockings is stationary.—(Messrs. Dexter, Carter, and Holm.)—James Simons thinks it decreasing. The Assistant Commissioners found that, all through the two baronies, the wives and adult daughters of the more comfortable labourers wore shoes and stockings, but that those of the poorer description did not. The boys and girls under about 12 years of age, almost invariably go barefoot. The children's clothes are generally made at home, but the rest are usually put out to be made or cut out by some handy woman or girl in the neighbourhood.—(Mr. Dexter, confirmed by labourers.)

In the country the parents have generally a bedstead or some species of wooden frame raised a foot or two from the ground by blocks of wood or stones. In and near towns only the best class of cabins contain a bedstead. The rest of the family almost invariably sleep on the ground. In a few cabins a tick filled with chaff is found, but the generality have only straw for bedding, and the poorer ones frequently only rushes or dirty straw or hay, and very little even of them. The more comfortable labourers have an under sheet, and some few also an upper sheet of the coarsest linen or cotton, and two old blankets, or one blanket and a quilt. The poorer labourers sleep on the ground, with generally an old piece of socking, calico, cloak, or blanket over the straw, and a broadbare and ragged blanket or quilt for covering. Some of the most miserable have neither anything over the straw nor any other covering at night but their day-clothes, which indeed form the chief night-covering, during winter, of all but a few of the best class of labourers. The situation of those poor people, when their day-clothes get wet in winter, may be more easily imagined than described; and many of the illnesses prevalent among them arise from covering themselves at night with their wet garments. The better cabins contain a dresser, with a little stock of crockery, a table, two or three old chairs, one or two chests for clothes, and a few tubs, pots, kettles, and other culinary utensils. The poorer ones have only a shelf, with a few broken plates and mugs, a little table, one or two stools, and a pot or kettle or two for cooking; some of the most wretched are deficient of even these miserable articles. As many as four or five of the younger children sleep with their parents, generally until they are 12 or 14, after which age they usually sleep in other beds, the boys in one, and the girls in another. Mr. Wray, whose duties, as sub-inspector of police, frequently lead him into cabins at all hours of the night, has often seen children sleeping with their parents and brothers and sisters in the same bed, until, and even after they were young men and women. The indecent custom prevails here of all the inmates of the house sleeping in the bed-room, although there is a kitchen in the cabin; not only parents and adult sons and daughters thus sleep in beds, frequently touching each other, but this often occurs with strangers who lodge with them. Every one agrees (and it was the reason which the labourers themselves assigned to the Assistant Commissioners), that the cause of this is, that they do not like others to see "the poor situation in which they sleep, which might be the case if they slept in the kitchen, where neighbours and strangers are continually coming in."

The following account of some of the numerous cabins in these two baronies, which were inspected by the Assistant Commissioners, will furnish an idea of the present state of the cabins, furniture, and habits of labourers in this district.

Suburbs of Maryborough.

Occasional labourer, wife, and nine children, at home; cabin of one room, without ground; 8s. per week rent; chimney and one small window, roof rotten and falling in, propped up in several places where net comes in, floor very damp; children in rags and half naked; all sleep on the ground, parents and four children in one bed, and the other five in another; he in dirty straw, without anything over it, and with only an old piece of socking as covering for one of the beds, and a ragged quilt for the other. Hardly an article of furniture. Pig lies in a corner of the cabin.

Occasional labourer, wife, and nine children at home; keeps an inn (which costs him about £1. 10s. a-year for grass and hay), to collect bag-stuff, road-scrappings, &c., for manure, by which means he gets half an acre of potato ground, rent free, for the season; two daughters do needlework, and one son gets occasional labour; two rooms in cabin; chimney, and one window; no garden; rent £3. All sleep in three beds on the ground; each bed of straw they lie upon is without sheets or anything else over it, and with only one ragged blanket for the covering of each bed. The inn lies in a corner of the kitchen. A shelf or two with a little crockery, one chair, two stools, one table, and a few cooking utensils.

Occasional labourer, wife, and four children; cabin of two rooms, for the ground of which, without garden, he pays £1. 10s. per annum, having built the cabin himself; roof very bad, wet pouring in in five places while the Assistant Commissioner was there; children in rags; bed, bedding, and everything else, most wretched.

Man, wife, and seven children, besides eldest daughter, (whose husband has been for three months past in hospital,) who has been dangerously ill for the last five months: cabin of one room, with neither chimney nor window, nor any aperture for light, air, or smoke, but the door; roof very bad, wet coming in at several places; rent £3, without ground. All sleep in three beds on the ground upon straw; only covering to one bed was a piece of socking; to the second a remnant of an old blanket—and the third had none at all.

Occasional labourer, wife, and five children; cabin of one room with chimney, and hole in the wall for window; roof bad and propped up; one bedstead, bed of straw, with an old blanket; almost bare walls; man 34 years of age, but looks 50; he is half naked and in rags.

and his countenance is a living picture of a constant state of half starvation. His wife who has suckled her last infant until it is now 17 months old, from the want of proper food to wean and feed it on, although her health has greatly suffered already from it, has now, tempted by the necessities of her family, undertaken to suckle a natural child brought to her this morning, for which she is to be paid £4 a-year. A woman lodges with them who lives by knitting and assistance from the neighbours. An old widow, and a woman with three children deserted by her husband, live in the west cabin of one room, rent 10s. per week; sleep upon the ground on straw in corners of the cabin, and the pig in the third corner. Every thing most miserable.

Occasional labourer, wife, two children, and nephew; one room, 10s. per week rent; only two stools, two cups, and one pot to be seen. All the family ragged and emaciated, sleep on the ground upon a little straw, with only the remains of a blanket.

Occasional labourer, wife, and four children; cabin of one room, ten feet by nine; roof very bad and propped up, rain coming in at several places, floor very wet. All sleep together upon the floor on straw, and sole covering the remains of an old quilt in 20 pieces; only furniture two mugs, one pot, and a broken pan; no chair, stool, or table; woman barefoot and half naked; children with only a few tatters hanging about them; man wrapped up in an old great coat, but as he reached forward the Assistant Commissioners perceived that he had nothing whatever under it but the remnant of a pair of trousers. He had been ill almost continually for about a year, so as to have been prevented from planting any potatoes last spring, and doing more than a day or two's work in the harvest. The family were then living on small and cut potatoes, which the farmers permit women and children to pick off the fields after the crop is cleared. They have very frequently, since the man's illness, been reduced for many successive days to one meal of dry potatoes per day.

Occasional labourer, aged 55; lost the use of his right leg last spring from rheumatism; is now obliged to beg for subsistence. Widow and two children lodge with him, who also beg.

Occasional labourer, wife, and two children; widow and child lodge there, who beg; cabin propped in several places, and falling in; one room, £1. 1s. rent; poor and miserable.

Occasional labourer, wife, and two children at home; one room, £1. 10s. rent; roof bad and propped up; wet comes in, and a pail is laid on the bed to catch the water; chimney and window; bedstead, straw, old blanket, and quilt, and a few articles of furniture, as usual.

A number of wretched cabins in this and the other suburbs of Maryborough are inhabited by widows, with or without children, who live by occasionally working, but more generally begging, until their sons, if they have any, are old enough to work for their own and their mother's maintenance. These cabins are almost invariably pictures of the most dreadful misery, the families living generally two or three in one room, with a pig, and sometimes an ass, lying in one of the corners, and with scarcely an article of furniture in them. Among these the Assistant Commissioners found a cabin of one room 12 feet by 9, inhabited by two widows, one of whom had two children, and the other had four, all living by begging. Another cabin of similar size contained two widows and a single woman, who subsist by occasionally working and begging. One of these widows had lost her husband a month before, and was herself lying on a sick bed from fatigue and privations while nursing him. She had six children, and the cabin presented a dreadful picture of want and misery. In one of these cabins inhabited by two widows and their children, there was nothing whatever but an armful of straw for their beds, a ragged quilt, two stools, and a potato pot. But the most wretched habitation consisted of a cabin of two rooms, one of which was inhabited by three families, and the other by four, although each room was only 12 feet by 10. In the one were a widow and her three children, a woman deserted by her husband, and three children, and a young woman and three younger sisters, who had lost both their parents during the cholera. They slept on the ground upon straw, with only a few rags to cover them. The other room contained a widow and her three children, another widow and child, a third widow without children, and a labourer in occasional employment, with a wife and two children, and his younger brother. Each family lay together on the ground in one of the four corners of the room, upon a little straw, and with only a tattered quilt or blanket over them all. The inmates of both rooms were but half covered with ragged garments, and formed, especially the labourer's family, a dreadful picture of wretchedness and destitution. The labourer and his children were making rush mats, but begging was the chief means of subsistence of all these families.

Occasional labourer, wife, and four children at home; one room, 12 feet by 10; window, but no chimney; rent 8s. per week; sleep on the ground upon straw, with only one old blanket; pig lies in a corner of the room; the only furniture two stools, one pot, one tub, and two mugs. Man and children in rags, and half naked; woman appeared to have nothing on her but a gown.

Occasional labourer, wife, three children, and his mother; one room, formed of a little slip partitioned off from a room in a cabin; rent £1. 12s. All six sleep together; very poor and miserable.

Occasional labourer, wife, and three children; two rooms, yard, and little garden; built all himself; pays £4 a year for the ground alone. Whole cabin then swimming with water from every part of the roof, even the beds being drenched with wet; kept an ass to collect bog-stuff, &c., for manure, which enabled him to get one and a half to two loads of potato land, rent-free.

Occasional labourer, wife, and three children; built a cabin himself; pays £2. 10s. rent for ground alone; poor and miserable.

Several of the adjacent cabins were erected by the lumbar, who paid this rent for the

CLARENCE AND
FURBERG.

Leinster.
Queen's County.

Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Forces Sedition, Esq.

Borough Mary-
borough, East
and West.

CLOTHING AND

FURNITURE.

Leinster.

Queen's County.

Excursions

taken by

John Power, Esq.

Francis Sullivan, Esq.

Baronies Mary-

borough, East

and West.

ground alone, without garden, and most of these without even a yard. This land, and nearly the whole of this town, is in the hands of middle-men, who extort these exorbitant rents from the starving labourers, widows, and other wretched inhabitants of cabins, although several of these middle-men are men of considerable fortune.

Several cabins here are lodging-houses, which bear a respectable character; but the way in which persons of all ages and sexes are put to sleep in the same room is grossly indecent. In one of these rooms a labourer, his wife, and four children, slept in one bed; a young man in another; a woman and four children in a third; and two young women, servants out of place, in a fourth, although the room was only about 12 feet by 10.

A number of cabins adjoining have been erected by the occupiers, occasional labourers, who pay from £1. 10s. to £2. 12s. rent to a rich landed proprietor, resident in the neighbourhood.

Occasional labourer, his wife, and two children, old man and daughter, and a single woman and her brother, all living together in a cabin of one room; each family sleeping on the ground in one of the corners, and the pig in the fourth—all destitute and miserable.

In the roads leading into the town are cabins inhabited by labourers in constant employment. Most of these, especially those with small families, or only lately married, are in more comfortable circumstances, and their cabins and furniture proportionably neater and cleaner. They usually take about half an acre of con acre potato ground, and keep a pig or two. Their usual rent is £2. 10s., although without ground, and some of them have even built the cabins themselves; and others, who have a garden, pay from £3 to £4.

Widow, daughter, and son-in-law, and their child. This young couple were both about 18, and had been married a year; the wife appeared a mere child. They all lived in one room, in great misery.

Occasional labourer, wife, and six children at home; an old man and woman lodge with them. Cabin of two rooms, with chimney and window; rent 1s. per week; floor very damp; one bedstead for parents and three of the children; the rest sleep on the ground: straw and one old blanket to each bed. They take one rood of potato ground, at £10 per acre; obliged to sell the mature last spring for 13s., instead of putting it out for a crop.

Occasional labourer, wife, and two children; cabin of one room, 12 feet by 6, and only 3 to 4 feet wide in the centre, at the chimney; rent 8s. per week: all sleep on a frame, with straw, and a ragged blanket; pigs lie in a corner of the room; men and children half naked.

Occasional labourer, wife, and five children; two rooms, chimney, and window; £2. 10s. rent; wife ill for the last eight months, lying on straw upon ground in kitchen, and pig in the opposite corner; one of the girls also in bed for five weeks, with cold; gratuitously attended by Dr. Jacob's assistant.

Occasional labourer, wife, and two children, and his sister and child. Roof falling in, and propped up in seven different places; wet comes in at any part; almost bare walls; men and children in rags, and half naked; two rooms in the cabin: they keep an ass, which lies alongside of their bed.

Occasional labourer, wife, and one child; cabin of one room; sleep upon ground in a corner on straw; the pig lies in another corner, and the ass in a third. The only articles whatever within the cabin were a broken stool, and a small pitcher for water; they were obliged to borrow a pot to boil potatoes in.

Woodville, Barony of East Maryborough.—Constant labourer at 6d. per day, with breakfast and dinner—two sisters and a younger brother live with him; cabin of two rooms, and half an acre of land, at £3 rent; furniture and cabin neat, clean, and comfortable; two bedsteads, and dresser, &c.; keep a cow, and pay £3 for summer grass, and £1 to £1. 10s. generally for hay in winter. Cow-house and pigstye in yard, but badly covered for want of straw to thatch it. Two widows from Maryborough had come in to beg, and one of them was then eating her dinner of potatoes, which the eldest girl had just given her.

Sheffield, East Maryborough.—A number of comfortable stone and slated cabins, of three rooms, have been erected here by Major Casson for his cottiers and labourers, who have from two to six acres of land, with 8s. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet, for their wages. The furniture and appearance of these families were generally neat and comfortable.

Constant labourer at 6d. per day, with diet, with wife and seven children; built cabins himself, pays £1. 4s. per acre for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land; was formerly a farmer, and held 40 acres of land, but was ejected, and his land added to a large farm. All sleep on ground on straw, and two ragged blankets.

Dollynaskeen, East Maryborough.—Two cabins, both inhabited by constant labourers, who built them here, after having been ejected from a neighbouring estate, and from not being able to get any other habitation. They are both built in a hollow waste four or five feet below the road, and are completely surrounded with water, which flows up to the walls and doors from all the adjoining ditches. They consist each of one room, 12 feet by 10, and the floor and interior are of course excessively damp. They contained very little furniture, and the inmates appeared very poor and wretched.

In the neighbourhood of Lamberton, Straboe, Shean, Killeen, &c., in the East Barony, and in many parts of the West Barony, the Assistant Commissioners found many cottiers and labourers having a cabin with from one to five acres of land, at from £1 to £1. 10s. per acre, including the cabin, and receiving generally all the year wages of 8s. per day, without diet. It may indeed be said that the work of most of the country districts in East and West Maryborough is done by cottiers and labourers who have from one to five acres of land, and that there are few labourers who hold no land except those inhabiting the populous

suburbs of towns, the vicinity of bogs, and one or two other thickly inhabited spots. The condition of the worst of these people appeared proportionably improved in comfort, neatness, and respectability. There is, however, a great difference in the description and state of repair of the cabins of these cottiers and labourers, according to the dispositions of the various gentlemen to whom they belong. One of these, a rich resident proprietor, suffers the cabins of his labourers to fall into the most dilapidated state, the roofs and walls propped, and wet coming in at every part of them. The roof of a cabin even at *his* very gate is falling in, and propped up with poles in four places, and all the panes in the window are broken and blocked up with boards, straw, or old clothes. The cabins on this and an adjoining estate form a singular and painful contrast with those of a resident proprietor, whose property is immediately contiguous. The cabins of the latter gentleman are remarkably neat and substantial, and consist of three good rooms each, with chimneys, windows, &c.

Kilmainch, East Maryborough.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife, and six children, built cabin himself, and pays £1 13s. rent for half an acre of land. This land belongs to a middle-man, who pays £1 10s. per acre himself, and lets it to the poor at from £3 3s. to £3, living well himself in the town, by the profit he thus receives. Women and children half-naked, furniture as usual.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife and two children, built cabin himself, pays £3 for about half an acre of land; roof bad and lets in wet, that of bed-room falling in (being propped in five places) for want of means to buy wood and straw to mend it; chimney, but no window nor hole in wall; cabin surrounded by water, ducks swimming against the walls of the cabin, furniture tolerably good.

OCCASIONAL labourer; wife and five children, and sister and child. This man built this cabin, and made a good garden out of an old quarry, which he got leave to occupy rent free by levelling it at his own expense. He had also erected a good pigsty in the yard. Although very poor, every thing in and about the cabin was the picture of neatness, and bore testimony to the industry and perseverance of its inmates. By collecting a few loads of bog-stuff and road scrapings, this man is able to manure one rood of potato land.

Strade, East Maryborough.—Old man, wife, and son and daughter, with seven acres of land, at 15s. per acre. This house presented a dreadful contrast with the last-mentioned cabin. The old man looked the picture of starvation and was almost naked; the roof and walls were falling in, and the land was beggared and full of weeds. They had neither cow, pig, nor live stock of any kind, and their only resource now was to let out the land to the labourers for potato crops. The cause of all this was probably drunkenness, the son having returned in a state of intoxication from Mountmelick, while the English Assistant Commissioner was inspecting the land.

Ballydo, West Maryborough.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife and four children; can't work from lameness; only support is occasional work got by eldest boy, and begging; formerly held a few acres of land, but having fallen into arrears of rent he gave up his ground, and the proprietor lets him live in the cabin rent free. It is a hovel 10 feet square, without chimney or window; the roof is falling in, and the walls are not five feet high; almost bare walls; sleep on straw, with an old blanket, and children very sickly-looking, and half naked.

Widow and daughter. Little cabin built by her husband, who held land under a neighbouring nobleman, and since his death has had cabin rent free; daughter works for farmers, and is now digging potatoes at 5d. per day and diet; neither knits; never beg. Interior of cabin and furniture neat and clean, though the cabin itself is miserable; chimney, but no window. A middle-aged woman (who works occasionally, but more frequently beg-) is now with them; she lives thus in this neighbourhood, going from house to house as a guest.

On the road from Ballydo to Monroth are several wretched cabins, inhabited by widows. A poor decrepid old woman of above 90 years of age lives in one of them, a wretched hovel, without chimney or window or scarcely anything but straw and a few rags. She has the cabin and half a rood of land rent free from the neighbouring proprietor. The neighbours help to cultivate her garden, and occasionally give her a little turf.

Suburbs of Monroth, West Maryborough.—Occasional labourer, wife and one child; built a cabin himself; pays 10s. rent for ground 10 feet by 5 or 6; chimney, but no window; roof falling in and letting in wet all over; family only covered with some ragged remnants of clothes, and a few cups and a pot the only furniture; wretchedly destitute in every respect. The Assistant Commissioners inspected a great number of the neighbouring cabins here, and in the other suburbs of Monroth, and found the foregoing description applicable to almost all the cabins of occasional labourers. The cabins inhabited by labourers in constant employment, and by those whose children have constant work in the cotton factory here, were much more comfortable, and the appearance and habits of the occupants were proportionably improved. The rent of cabins here, built by the landlord, is from £2 to £3. More than one family is seldom met with in any of them. One cabin was inhabited by a girl of 17, who had already one child, and whose husband was only 19.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.
—
Letter.
Queen's County.
—
Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.
—
Baroness Milford-
borough, East
and West.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leinster.
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.,
Francis Sadler, Esq.,

Bar. Porteshinch.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 22.*

In consequence of so many of the labourers in this barony having a little land, their clothing is generally better than in many other counties and districts. Those who have no land and numerous families are badly clad, and their children as ragged and half naked as in other places. It is impossible to give an average or general estimate of the yearly expenditure of a labourer's family in clothes, because clothing not being like food, an article of indispensable necessity beyond at least a certain extent, the sum expended on them varies according to the income and the number of the family of the labourer. The witnesses stated various sums, from £1 to £4, or even more, as the amount expended annually. That the highest of these sums would be necessary, if the family were decently dressed, there can be no doubt; but it is equally evident that no labourer without land, and who has a wife and four or five children, can afford at the present rate of wages to expend half that sum on clothes.

The Assistant Commissioners took great pains to inquire into this point, in going through the barony and examining the cabins, and they found that no item in the labourer's expenditure varied so much as clothes,—from £4 to £5 in one or two instances of the most fortunately situated labourers, to under 10s. in the cases of the poorest families; the single man, or the married man placed under the most fortunate circumstances, will purchase, perhaps once a-year, a new suit of clothes, which will cost him from £2 to £3. The poorer labourer instead of these will buy once a-year a second-hand set at the pawnbrokers, or in other shops in the towns, for from 10s. to £1, and the poorer class will only give the lowest of the prices, and make them last two years instead of one, and when very "hard set," will (and have frequently to do it) go themselves and their families in rags, and almost naked, until they earn the means of replenishing their clothing. The men's clothes form the only considerable expense in the item of clothing, for those of the women and girls consist of the most common printed cotton for gowns with scarcely any under clothes, the poorest not wearing shoes or stockings; while the boys, in almost all large families, have only their father's old clothes hanging about them, and are generally half naked.

In the use of shoes and stockings little or no change is perceived of late years.

The labourers' families manufacture little or none of the materials of their clothes at home; among the small farmers there is a little spinning of wool and flax, and even that small remnant of old times is fast disappearing.

Some handy neighbour generally cuts out the women's clothes for them, and they sew them themselves; they are better instructed in this way than they were formerly, but the majority of them still put out their cloaks and best gowns to make.

The great majority of cabins contain one old bedstead, or a rough frame supported on blocks of wood or stone, for the father and mother and younger children, the elder children sleeping on the ground; but in some of the more comfortable cabins there is a second bedstead for the children. In the poorer cabins the whole family sleep on the ground, upon straw, hay, or rushes, with a ragged piece of old calico or old sacking ever it, and sometimes not even that, and their only covering is an old blanket and quilt, often in rags, and in many cases only one of these, their day-clothes forming their chief, and sometimes almost their only covering at night: when these get wet in winter, the situation of these poor families may more easily be imagined than described. In the more comfortable cabins, a tick filled with chaff or clean straw covered with a coarse sheet of canvas, forms the bedding, and in some cases two blankets (but usually old and thin) and a quilt the covering;—since the rise in wool, the night covering of the labourers has become much worse than it used to be.

In the more comfortable cabins only one to three of the younger children sleep with the parents, the others sleeping together until about 12 years of age,—after which the boys and girls have separate beds; in poorer cabins as many as five or six of the younger children sometimes lie with their father and mother, and the other boys and girls often sleep together in another bed until they are 15 or 16 years old. In almost all cases they all sleep in the bedroom, even where the cabin contains two apartments; the reason assigned being a feeling of pride, not to let the visitors see the scantiness and wretchedness of their bedding and covering: this violation of decency is carried to such an extent, that not only adult relatives of the two sexes, and of all ages sleep in the same room (their beds touching each other), but the Assistant Commissioners found in many cases, strangers (men and women) lodging in the same cabin, thus several sleeping in the bed-room, without any regard to sex, although no one slept in the kitchen.

The better kind of cabins contain two or three old chairs, a table, a dresser and shelves, with a little stock of cups, saucers, plates, and mugs; a chest or two for clothes, meal, &c.; a tub, pitcher, and a few cooking utensils. The poorer description have only stools, a smaller table, and either no dresser and shelves, or a mere apology for one, with but a very few cracked cups, mugs, and plates, and only sufficient cooking apparatus to hold water and boil potatoes.

The following description of labourers' cabins in this barony is taken from the notes of the Assistant Commissioners, who inspected above 100 of them. It will confirm the account given above of the cabins and furniture of that class, and will also furnish some matter of fact information respecting their habits and condition. In order to avoid tedious and unnecessary details or repetitions, a brief summary only is given of the striking circumstances in each case.

Suburbs and Neighbourhood of Pustarlington.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife, and two children; cabin of one room, £1. 10s. rent; has one window and a chimney; the whole family sleep together on the ground, in one corner, upon straw, with only a double piece of sacking, which forms the sheet and only covering; the son is tied up in another corner. This family formerly possessed a small cart, but were obliged to sell it for food and other necessities a few months ago. The wife is sometimes obliged to beg; she

and the children are very bare and ragged. One table, two stools, and a few plates and mugs, the only furniture to be seen.

Occasional labourer, wife, and five children, and mother; cabin of two rooms, rent 10d. per week; all sleep on the floor in the bed-room, on straw, and a few dirty rags their only covering; one table, one or two stools, a pot, and two mugs the only furniture. The family and whole cabin a picture of wretchedness and poverty.

Occasional labourer, wife, and five children; pays £2 rent for half a rood of ground, on which he built the cabin himself; furniture—bed and bedding as usual; man has had no work for some time, and makes small heath brooms to maintain his family; he sells them at two to four for 1d. at which price he earns from 3s. to 4s. per week.

Widow, with one daughter, who is sometimes at service; cabin of only one room, 12 feet by eight; rent 6d. per week; almost bare walls; she and her daughter sleep on the ground in one corner, and the pig in another; bedding, straw, and the only covering a piece of sack; a window, formerly containing four little panes, but now entirely blocked up with boards, straw, and rags; inmates and cabin all very miserable.

Occasional labourer, wife, and two children; two women both with children lodge also in the cabin, which consists of two rooms; rent 9d. per week; all sleep on the floor, upon straw, with scarcely any covering; little or no furniture.

Occasional labourer aged 58, wife, and six children; wife and children often beg; cabin of two rooms, rent 9d. per week; all sleep on the ground, with only a little straw, and a few rags to cover them; almost bare walls.

Woman and four children; her husband has left her; two women and three children lodge with her; only one room in the cabin; all sleep in different corners on the ground, with scarcely any bedding or covering.

The foregoing cases are merely selected as a specimen of the poorer cabins in the suburbs and neighbourhood of Portlinton, in which there are from 50 to 60 of the same description.

Esso Village.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife, and four children; cabin of one room; floor very damp, being one foot and a half below the level of the road; one window and a chimney; one bedstead; bedding and furniture as usual.

Occasional labourer and his sister; the wife of a policeman stationed there lodges with them, and the man and two women all sleep in the bed-room, in three separate beds, but touching one another, although no one sleeps in the kitchen; cabin, furniture, &c., all neat and clean.

Constant labourer, wife, and children; built the cabin himself, and pays £3 rent for two acres of land; also hires another acre elsewhere at £2 rent; works constantly for Lord Portlinton, and gets 10d. a-day for eight months, and 8d. during four winter months; cabin, bedding, and furniture all very neat and clean; he boards, lodges, and clothes a boy of 10 years old, from the Fossil Hospital in Dublin, for £3 a-year; and has another boy and girl from the same place, without any remuneration but the work which they do for them.

There are several other cabins in this neighbourhood which are clean and comparatively comfortable, being inhabited by labourers who have either constant work, or one or two acres of land, or both, and not very large families.

Classmahan.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife, six children, and sister; cabin of only one room 12 feet by 10; a chimney, but no window; roof very bad and lets in wet. They sleep in three corners, all on the ground, on straw, with little or nothing to cover them; nearly bare walls; very wretched and destitute.

Man aged 82, and paralytic wife, generally bed-ridden, of about the same age. Cabin and one acre of land, rent £3; built the cabin himself; very poor and miserable: neighbours assist him to till his ground, or he could not exist.

Widow and two daughters, 15 and 17 years of age. Cabin of two rooms, and built by herself; pays £1 1s. rent for the ground it stands on; is able to manure and plant about one-quarter of a rood of potato ground every year. She and her daughters knit and take in needle-work, but get very little of it. Bedding and furniture poor and scanty.

Occasional labourer, wife, mother, sister, and five children, sleep in the four corners of the room, there being but one in the cabin; two bedsteads; the rest sleep on the floor; bedding straw; little covering; half an acre of land, rent £2 10s.; built the cabin himself; children in rags; little or no furniture; very miserable and distressed.

There is a number of other cabins of similar kind at this place, which the Assistant Commissioners visited.

Jamerton.

SINGLE woman, aged 65, plait straw hats; never begs; sells a little measure from ashes and refuse of houses and sweepings of road. A hole of a cabin, 10 feet square, built by herself; wet comes in everywhere; sleeps on the ground upon a little straw; two good blankets given her by a charitable lady in the neighbourhood; bare walls; neighbours assist her; very miserable.

Single woman, about 40 or 50 years old, living alone in a hovel 10 feet by 5, rent 4d. a week; neither chimney nor window; no vent for smoke, light, or air but the door; sleeps on the ground upon straw; one old blanket, one table, two stools, one or two plates and cups, she plait straw and begs.

The Assistant Commissioners found many other wretched cabins in this neighbourhood.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Lenster,
Queen's County.

Excursions
taken by
John Power, Esq.,
Francis Sullivan, Esq.

Bar. Pottinger.

MAN, 82 years old, wife, and grand-daughter; miserable cabin of one room with a small garden, rent £1; formerly had a rood and a half of land, but that is now taken from him, and he is forced to go out to beg; neighbours also assist him.

Constant labourer, wife, and seven children; cabin of two rooms with three roods of land, rent £3 4s.; extremely poor.

Occasional labourer, wife, and two children; cabin of one room, no land, rent £1; roof very bad and propped up, lets in water at several places; one bedstead; bedding straw, one under sheet, one blanket; almost bare walls, very poor and miserable.

Widow and sister, an old woman and her grand-daughter live with them. Cabin of one room, rent-free; roof wretchedly bad; widow seldom begs, but the old woman does; keeps a pig and takes two or three ridges of potato ground for manure of pig, &c.; her son at service assists her a little. Each family occupies a separate corner at night on the ground; lie on straw, and one rag of a blanket each for covering; pig sleeps in the third corner: all very destitute.

Ballybrittas.—There are several cabins here in the same wretched situation, but the village contains a number of others, neat and clean, and comparatively comfortable, which are inhabited by labourers constantly employed, some of whom have also a little land. These families pay most exorbitant rents for their cabins, and what is worse, to a rich proprietor resident in the neighbourhood—one family pays £4 10s. for a cabin of two rooms, and three roods of ground; a second pays £6 for a cabin of three rooms and one acre of land; a third, for a cabin of three rooms and a little garden, £3 5s.; and another pays £3 15s. for a cabin of two rooms and a small garden. Notwithstanding the neatness and the general superiority of appearance of the inmates, and contents of these cabins, the Assistant Commissioners found among them the same intention to decency as in the whole family. Father, mother, sons, and daughters of from 20 to 25 years of age, all sleeping in the same bed-room, while no one slept in the kitchen.

Cappoquil.

OCCASIONAL labourer, mother, three single sisters, and niece; women get occasional work at harvest and potatoes; one plows hats, gets 6d. a hat, and takes two days to make it; man sleeps in one bed, and three women in another in the bed-room, while the two other women sleep in the kitchen, rent £1 5s.; built the cabin himself; a chimney and window; furniture and bedding very bare.

The Assistant Commissioners inspected 11 other cabins in this neighbourhood, which were almost all inhabited by labourers constantly employed, or holding from 1 to 3, or 4 acres of land, and therefore much cleaner and better furnished, with the exception of one or two, which did not exhibit the signs of improvement. Most of these people had built their own cabins, and were paying from £1 to £1 10s. rent for the ground which the cabin stands on.

Nescolanck.—Occasional labourer, wife, seven children and mother; two rooms, rent £1 5s.; roof bad, and walls crooked and falling in; very damp, lie on the ground in two beds, on straw; one ragged blanket and a bit of carpet the only covering for each bed; women and children very ragged; almost bare walls, and everything wretched and miserable.

The numerous cabins in the suburbs and neighbourhood of Mountmelick, especially that part of the town situated in this barony (Pottinger), are inhabited almost exclusively by persons employed in the various trading or manufacturing establishments in the town, or who work the greatest part of the year in the town, and only during harvest, potato-digging, &c. in the country, or by weavers, wool-combers, and others connected with the manufactures of the town. On this account the Assistant Commissioner only inspected a sufficient number of them to form a general opinion of their condition, which they found to be usually very superior to that of the agricultural labourers, and their cabins being neat, clean, and comparatively comfortable. These men earn usually 6s., and sometimes 7s. and 8s. per week, and many of their elder children also find employment in the manufactories and other large establishments.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 23.

County Wicklow.

Bar. Pottinger,
Upper.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

THE general state of the labourers' clothing is very bad. The labourers get on an average a new coat once in seven years.—(Rev. Mr. Lalor, p. 2 and others).—The men spend about 10s. a-year on clothes, which are generally all second-hand and last three years. A coat costs 2s. 6d. breeches 2s. 6d., and calico for shirts is got at 4d. per yard. They generally have but one shirt, and lie in bed while it is being washed. The women and girls, from the cheapness of printed cotton, manage to keep something together for an outer garment, but are sadly deficient in under clothing.—(Mr. Coggon and labourers).—About one-third of the population who are of an age to attend divine service, are prevented by the want of clothes. The wife and girls have one shawl between them, and take it in turn to go to chapel.—(Rev. Mr. Lalor, p. 2).—Many having no cloaks borrow one when they want to go out. The children are generally all but naked, a few rags tied or stitched together are their only garments, and barely serve the purposes of decency, but impart little or no warmth. The use of shoes and stockings is decreasing every day among women and children, but the men must have shoes to dig with, though they are generally very old and bad.

Very few of the labourers were can make their own clothes; besides, having generally young families to attend to, they have not time: they pay from 6d. to 1s. for having their gowns made.

The majority of cabins contain a rough bedstead, or rather frame, propped up on blocks of

Furniture.

wood or stone, for the man, his wife, and infant child; the elder children and other inmates of the cabin, if any, such as parents or other relatives, sleep on the ground. In the poorest cabins all the family lie on the ground. The bedding consists, in a few of the best cabins, of a tick filled with chaff; but in all the rest chiefly of straw. In summer, straw being scarce, the poorer labourers often sleep on rushes, heath, fern, or moss. Mr. Brady stated that he had been asked permission to cut rushes on his land, and had frequently seen the labourers, wives and children gathering moss for the purpose. Over the straw a piece of the coarsest calico, of old sacking, bale cover, or of an old cloak or other clothes, is put by way of under-sheet. So few even of the most comfortable labourers are able to have a regular sheet, though as coarse as a corn-sack, that it is needless to speak of it: upper sheets are still more out of the question. The covering consists of two blankets and a quilt in a few of the best cabins; of one blanket and a quilt in the second class; and in the third, or poorer class, of the tattered remains of a blanket, carpeting, old clothes, and other rags, either stitched together into a quilt, or used in several smaller pieces, each of the numerous occupants of the bed having a portion of the rags. Their day-clothes form the most of their covering. In some of the poorest cabins there is no covering whatever but the day-clothes of the family; and when these become wet in water, watched indeed in the state of the shivering inmates. Even in the best class of cabins the blankets are very old and thin, and frequently ragged. This description was not only given in court by several farmers, and all the labourers, and several gentlemen who repeatedly visited all the cabins as members of the Board of Health when the cholera prevailed, but is drawn from what the English Assistant Commissioners saw themselves in nearly 200 cabins which they minutely inspected in the different parts of this barony, and at times when the inmates could not have any intimation of their visit.

The first or best class of cabins contains two or three chairs, or good stools, a table, a small dresser decked with a little stock of plates, cups, saucers, and mugs, a few tin vessels, and pots and pans for water and cooking, a chest or box or two for clothes, &c., and a tub or two for potatoes or meal.

The second class contains two or three stools, a table, a dresser or shelves with crockery, vessels for water and cooking, a chest, and perhaps a tub, but all of a smaller and inferior description, and the articles much fewer in number.

The third, or poorest class, have little more than the bare walls, one or two little stools, a make-shift table, one or two broken cups and mugs, an old tin can or cracked pitcher, and a pot to boil potatoes, forming the whole catalogue of the furniture; and the Assistant Commissioners saw one or two where even some of these articles were not to be found.

The children usually sleep with their parents until they are 12 or 13 years of age, unless the number of them be too great. When there is sufficient covering for the older children, only two or three of the younger ones sleep with their parents; when there is a deficiency of covering, as many as five or six children sleep with their father and mother. Several witnesses stated that when they had separate beds, and the cabin contained two apartments, the boys generally sleep in the kitchen, and the girls in the bed-room; but the Assistant Commissioners regret to say that, out of perhaps 50 instances they witnessed, where the sons and daughters had separate beds, only in two or three cases did they find them sleeping in different rooms, although frequently young men and women from 17 to 25 years of age and upwards. The Assistant Commissioners found the same institution to the decency of life in cabins inhabited by single men and women, or widowers and widows, such as uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces, and brothers and sisters. They met with numerous instances where the bed-room, being only 9 or 10 feet long, by 6 wide, was completely covered by three beds, consequently alongside of and touching one another, in which slept the father, mother, and two or three of the younger children in one bed, two or three daughters from 15 to 22 in the second bed, and one to four sons from 15 to 25 in the third. In other cases beds so placed were occupied by single brothers and sisters, or other relations who resided together; and even in one or two instances the parties were mere lodgers in the same cabin. In all these cases there was a kitchen much larger and more dry and comfortable than the bed-room, in which nobody slept. When the Assistant Commissioners remonstrated with them on the indecency of this practice, the reason they assigned was, that their bedding and covering were so miserable that they were ashamed to expose it to the view of others, which would be the case in the kitchen. When the cabin contains only one apartment there is no alternative; but even in this case the Assistant Commissioners found in some of the cabins of other counties an attempt to make a screen of old clothes or mats round the beds of the men, which in this barony does not seem to be thought of.

The following account of a number of the cabins visited by the Assistant Commissioners will convey to the reader a better idea of the state of the cabins of the labourers, of their furniture, the rent they are charged, and some of the domestic habits, than any general description which could be given. The Assistant Commissioners do not think it necessary to include among these any account of the first or most comfortable class of labourers, who have constant employment from gentlemen or large farmers, because they are few in number, and their condition and the state of their cabins are much more uniform, and sufficiently described above.

Clough, near Ballyglass.

A CABIN occupied by a labourer, his sister, nephew, and a man lodger, containing two apartments, no chimney, two openings for windows, but not glazed; rent for the ground upon which the cabin stood (having been built by the tenant himself), without a garden, £1. 10s. per annum. There were three beds, the man and his nephew sleeping in one, his sister in another, and the lodger in the third. The men slept on bedssteads, and the woman on the ground, and

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leinster, County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
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Thomas Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Falkenstein,
Upper.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leicester.
County Wicklow.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.Bar. Tullistown,
Upper.

although one of the beds was in the kitchen, the woman slept in the bed-room with two of the men.

The bedding consisted of straw, with coarse socking over it, and an old blanket to each bed; the furniture was composed of two or three shelves, with a few plates, cups, and mugs, three stools, one table, and one chest, and a pot to boil the potatoes. This cabin, and all those in the neighbourhood, belonged to small middle-men, generally tradesmen and shopkeepers in the town, who derive a considerable part of their income from these enormous rents.

Cabin inhabited by a widow, her son, and daughter; she has 2 rent-free from a gentleman for whom her husband worked. The little furniture and every thing in this cabin were remarkably neat and comfortable (the effect and remains of her former better condition) although the cabin was extremely small and miserable, having neither chimney nor window, and the pig was sleeping in a corner of the kitchen for want of a sty. Her almost only means of subsistence was the manure made by her pig, and that collected by herself and her children from the adjoining roads, by which means she got nearly as much potatoe land, free of rent, as supplied them with food.

Cabin inhabited by a labourer occasionally employed, his wife, and six children; containing but one room, rent £1. 10s. without a garden; has neither chimney nor window: the children almost naked, having nothing but rags and bits of old clothes hanging about them. The parents and younger children slept on a rough frame, and the elder ones on the floor; the bedding was of straw, with nothing over it, but on each bed the ragged remains of a blanket; the only furniture in the cabin was an iron pot, one tin mug, and one stool. The roof, walls, and floor, were in a wretched state, and the whole cabin presented a scene of the most appalling misery.

Occasional labourer, his wife, mother, and two children; built the cabin himself upon half an acre of land, for which he paid £4 rent until last year, when he became "caretaker" over a small farm belonging to his landlord, for which service he now has the land rent-free. This cabin contained three rooms, and the furniture and whole interior were more comfortable than usual.

Widow and four children, cabin of one apartment, rent paid by her father; furniture—small dresser and crockery, a table, three stools, a bedstead, a bed of straw, one old blanket and quilt; no chimney, a small hole for a window; her own and children's clothes very old and thin, but not ragged; lives in part by work, and part by begging.

Occasional labourer (also does a little odd work at carting turf, &c. with a donkey), wife, and seven children; built the cabin himself; ground-rent £1. 14s. without a garden; has two sons, aged 18 and 20, work occasionally; all sleep on the ground upon straw, in two beds, the father, mother, and two girls in one bed, and five boys in the other; the bed-covering bad; all sleep in the bed-room, though the cabin contains a kitchen; the furniture consists of three stools, one table, shelves with three or four plates, and a few cups and mugs; the girls were decently dressed, but the boys were very ragged. No chimney nor window; the roof of the cabin very bad, letting in the wet; floor very damp.

Widow, cabin of one apartment, without window or chimney, rent £1; lives by occasional work, begging, and lodging "tramps" and workmen, who travelled for work; sleeps on ground upon straw covered with sack; only covering is the ragged remains of one blanket; one table and stool, a broken tea-pot and three cups and mugs, an iron pot, and two tin mugs; the floor very damp, partly from the roof, and partly from its low situation.

A widow, her son-in-law, and daughter; she works and begs; cabin contains but one apartment, rent £1; neither window nor chimney; son-in-law and daughter sleep in one corner, and she in another; all on the ground upon straw, having one ragged blanket and a quilt for each bed.

An occasional labourer, his wife, and three children; built the cabin himself, and pays £2. 10s. rent for half an acre of land on which it stands; the floor very damp, being very low, and having a large pool of water outside it; a chimney and a small window; furniture and interior clean, neat, and comparatively comfortable.

An occasional labourer, his wife, and six children at home; three of his boys work occasionally; built the cabin himself, rent £1. 16s. for the ground and merely a yard; three bedsteads, beds of straw, no under-sheet and one old blanket to each bed; stools, table, shelves, and crockery, &c., as usual.

An occasional labourer, his wife, and five children at home; cabin divided into two apartments by a wall five feet high, rent £1. 10s.; roof bad, and floor very damp; no chimney nor window; two bedsteads, beds of straw; no under-sheet, one old blanket to each; furniture as usual; pig sleeping near the fire-place; the women and children barefoot; the former very badly clothed, the latter half naked.

An occasional labourer, his wife, and three children at home; built the cabin himself, and pays £5 for the acre of land on which it is erected; a bedstead, the bedding straw; the crockery and furniture as usual.

A widow (23 years old) and one child; no window nor chimney; but one apartment, rent £1. 8s.; little furniture as usual; lives by begging, saying that her child is so young that she cannot leave it to go to work, even if she could get work.

Occasional labourer, his wife, and three children; the man has bad health, and the wife begs to support the family; one apartment, no chimney nor window, rent £1 6s.; the family sleep on straw, upon a rough frame for a bedstead; a ragged piece of calico over the straw, and a piece of sack, their only covering; the wife and children barefoot, and the latter in rags.

* "Caretaker" means a man who prevents depredations, trespass, &c., over the land, and the poverty, and, perhaps, dishonest habits of the lower classes, render such a person necessary on most of the farms near the town.

Occasional labourer, his wife, and eight children at home, besides his daughter (a widow), and two children; this cabin was built by him last summer when he was ejected from another; it was erected against the bank of a field and the gable end of another cabin, which thus formed two sides of it; the side walls were not five feet high, and at the back not three, and it was possible to stand upright only in the middle of the cabin, the size of it being but 12 feet by 10, and the extreme height in the centre about seven feet; there was neither window nor chimney nor hole for smoke, the door forming the only opening to admit air and light, and to let out the smoke; the 13 inmates of this hovel slept on the ground in three beds, upon a little straw and rushes, and with only one old quilt for each bed; the floor was extremely damp, both from the position of the ground and the badness of the roof, which admitted the wet whenever it rained heavily; all the family were wretchedly clothed, and furniture was out of the question.

Occasional labourer, wife, and five children; built the cabin himself, and pays £8 10s. for 1½ acre of land. Children very ragged, furniture and beds as usual.

Occasional labourer, wife, and six children; woman and children beg occasionally; the children almost naked, and the woman herself in rags, and looking very ill and emaciated. All slept in two beds upon straw on the floor, and the covering is an old quilt for one bed, and a bundle of cotton rags for the other; only three plates, two mugs, a pot and two stools, to be seen; floor very damp, and roof bad, and letting in the wet; no chimney nor window to the cabin.

Tulla Road, Suburbs of Balinglass.

Occasional labourer, his wife and four children; built the cabin himself, pays 20s. rent for the ground; floor very damp, the roof letting in the wet; a chimney, no window; two bedsteads, beds of straw, one old torn blanket and quilt, shelves and a few plates, children very ragged and poor; the man just recovered from an illness of 10 months, during which time his wife and children begged, or were assisted by neighbours; children earn 1s. a-week plaiting hats.

Occasional labourer, his wife, and five children, pay £2 rent for a cabin of one room, no land; one bedstead, where all seven sleep together on straw, one blanket and sheet; the pig sleeps in one corner; floor very damp and dirty, scanty furniture, children dreadfully ragged, only a few rags hanging about their shoulders and loins.

Three brothers (two of them occasional labourers) and two sisters; boys 22, 20, and 10 years of age; girls 20 and 16; all sleep in the same room although there are two rooms in the cabin; two bedsteads, beds of straw, one old blanket to each bed; cabin built by themselves, ground-rent £1. 11s. 6d.; a chimney and small glazed windows.

A widow, her son, and daughter. The son teaches dancing among farmers' families for two months in winter; rent £1. 10s.; size of cabin 10 feet by 12, floor very damp, a chimney and window; one bedstead, beds straw, one old blanket to each bed; the women sleeping on the ground, the pig in the corner.

An old beggar and his wife, both about 80, the cabin held rent-free from a farmer for whom he once worked; bed on the ground, consisting of straw and covered with rags; little else but the bare walls.

A widow, who has as lodgers a labourer, his wife, and one child, and sometimes two others who are at service, also a widow and child; all three families sleep in the bed-room, twelve feet by six, in three beds, all touching, while the kitchen remains empty; one frame-bed, the other two on the floor, all of straw, an under-sheet and one quilt to each; the floor damp.

An occasional labourer, his wife, and nine children; the cabin contains two rooms, rent £2 10s. without a garden; all sleep on the ground on straw covered with a few rags; one boy 14 years old in bed at 11 o'clock in the day, because his clothes were too ragged to put on till mended. They consisted of an old coat of his father's in 50 pieces, trousers in the same state, and a piece of calico about his neck instead of a shirt; the other children half naked and in rags.

A widow and two children, begs, pays 1s. a-week rent, cabin twelve feet by eight, sleep on the ground in one corner on a pad of hay, with a few rags to cover them; no window nor chimney, floor very wet; two plates, two mugs, one pot for potatoes; very miserable.

A widow and two daughters, one daughter married; her husband deserted her and enlisted, leaving her two children; the cabin contains two rooms, rent £1 6s. a-year without any land, she begs and her daughters work; two women and three children who live by begging lodge with her; all sleep on the ground on straw, with one rag of a blanket to cover them.

A widow and five children at home; the girls make straw bonnets and hats, the woman begs; the cabin contains two rooms, rent £1 6s. a-year, very damp, a chimney and window; the girls sleep on the floor, the woman on a bedstead; the beds were of straw, there was an under sheet, but no covering whatever but their day-clothes, and those excessively old, scanty, and ragged. The furniture consisted of a shelf, three plates, three mugs, two pots, and two tin cans.

Park, Parish of Balinglass.

An old man and his wife, living alone, 79 and 82 years of age; their neighbours and sons help them; the cabin is held rent-free from his landlord, who ejected him from land he held; a dreadfully miserable cabin of only one room, 12 feet by 10. The floor damp, as the wet comes in; the roof is propped up in half a dozen places, and only high enough for a person to stand upright under the middle of it.

An occasional labourer and his wife, both ill, and unable to work. Cabin consisting of one room, twelve feet by eight, with a little garden. Cabin very miserable, floor damp from wet coming in, roof very bad having partly fallen in, and being now propped up in several places; the pig pays the rent, and the man and wife get from it, and by eating furs, enables them to get a rod of potato land for nothing; a bedstead, bed of straw, an old blanket, and a quilt.

Clothing and Furniture.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Chapel Hill, Baltinglass.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Enumerations
taken by
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Bar. Tallbotstown,
Upper.

An occasional labourer, aged 60, his wife, and one son of 16; another son, his wife and child live with him; the cabin contains but one room, rent £1. 8s., only a small yard, floor damp, and roof bad and lets in the rain; no chimney, one window, one bedstead, where father, mother, and son sleep on straw, a ragged sack both for under-sheet and covering. The other son, with his wife and child, sleep on the floor on straw, covered with a ragged sack and a blanket; the boy works with an ass and a mule which they keep, every thing here was very poor and dirty.

An occasional labourer, wife (in very bad health for several years past), and four young children, and the man's father also an occasional labourer. The cabin very damp, the wet comes in,* a chimney and a window; the pig in one corner of the kitchen; two bedsteads, straw to lie on, and rags to cover them; woman and children excessively ragged and miserable; very poor, but never beg, though stated by the neighbours to be often without food.

A widow and her daughter, and sister (also a widow) with a son of 20; rent £1. 3s.; only one room; floor damp, from wet coming in; two frame bedsteads, one widow and her daughter lying in one corner; the other widow and her son in second corner, and the pig in the third; the bedding straw, and the covering mere rags; the sister begs when her son is out of work; the daughter makes candles of rushes; little or no furniture: all very ragged and miserable.

Two widows, one with a son of 16; the other, two daughters of 16 and 19, and one son of 15; cabin consists of one room, 14 feet by 10; rent £1. 8s.; each family sleep together in one bed, upon straw on the ground; ragged blankets and quilts; furniture as usual; pig in third corner: all very ragged and poor.

Widow with two boys and two girls, another widow with eight children; cabin only one room, 12 feet by 9; floor very damp, as wet comes in; no chimney nor window; they sleep on straw on the floor, with only a few rags to cover them; got very little work; beg; all very ragged and shockingly miserable; furniture, one table, one stool, two pots, one cup, and one saucer.

Occasional labourer and his wife, a son and a daughter grown up, and a woman and child lodging with them; the cabin only one room, 12 feet square; rent 12s.; repair it themselves; roof bad, and wet comes in; the father, mother, and a son of 17, sleep on bedsteads, on straw, with one ragged blanket and quilt; the daughter on the floor in a second corner; the woman and child in a third, and the pig in the fourth; all on straw; the daughter and the woman and child have only one old rag and their day-clothes to cover them; very little furniture: all very ragged, and excessively miserable.

Occasional labourer and two children; a man, his wife, and two children, lodge with him; cabin only one room; rent £1: two beds of straw, and a few rags to cover them, little or no furniture; miserably poor; children all but naked.

A blind widow and her daughter; beg; very poor and destitute; cabin one room, 12 feet by 9; rent-free from landlord, having known her when in more comfortable circumstances.

Besides the cabins in and near Baltinglass there are a great many houses in the town that were built for a superior class of inhabitants, but which are now let out in separate rooms, of 6d. and 8d. a-week for a room. Many of these rooms (as is the case in the cabins) containing two or three families, in the same miserable and destitute condition described in the cabins above mentioned.

Parish of Nabanslagh.

OCCASIONAL labourer and carman, wife, and four children; cabin only one room; horse tied up, and stands in one corner; no chimney, hole in roof; hole 18 inches square for window; rent £1. 10s.; roof bad, admitting rain; furniture as usual.

Occasional labourer, wife, and 10 children at home, and another only just gone to service; cabin contains two rooms; rent £1. 3s.; hole in roof for chimney; floor damp; roof very bad, and lets in wet; thatched only with potato stalks; one end of house, where they sleep, built of round loose stones, and like a pigsty; one bedstead for man and boys; sleep on hay, with only a bit of calico and an old coverlet over them; woman and girls sleep on ground, on hay, with no covering but their day rags, and when it rains are obliged to move their bed into the kitchen; the pig in one corner; gave 10s. for it a month ago, and landlord threatens to seize it for rent: the woman had been in very bad health for several years from confirmed asthma, and she and her children were complete pictures of living starvation; the latter were stunted in their growth, not appearing, by several years, as old as they really were; and their sunken eyes and pallid countenances bore fearful testimony to their scanty fare. Both they and their mother had but a few rags hanging about them, and the boys not sufficient for common decency; the younger children (one year and two years and a half old) were literally naked, and then lying in bed for want of clothes; the child of two years and a half old was so weak and debilitated that it could not stand, and was on its mother's or sister's knees when not in bed. The appearance of both the infants was horrible, and the scene presented by this wretched abode was dreadful beyond description.

Parish of Kiltegan.

OCCASIONAL labourer, wife, and five children at home; built the cabin himself; pays £1 a year for the ground on which it stands; not water-proof; no chimney nor window; one bedstead for man, wife, and young children; the rest lie on the floor, all on straw; one bed has an old sack for covering, the other an old calico sheet; half a rood of potato ground manured by them, which they therefore get rent-free: all ragged and miserable; little or no furniture.

* So bad was the roof of this wretched cabin, that the poor woman, when ill, has repeatedly been carried with her bed to a neighbour's during heavy rains.

Widow, 60 years of age, assisted by her neighbours, barefoot and very ragged; a beggar-woman lives with her; cabin one room, 10 feet by 8; roof not water-proof; no window nor chimney; two bedsteads; both sleep on straw, with an old tattered blanket for each.

The English Assistant Commissioner, during his agricultural survey, found a number of wretched cabins among the mountains, which the representatives of a lately deceased proprietor had allowed to be erected by middle-men, who, callous to the consequences, sought only their own interests, and let patches of land to the poor to build upon, and thus created a ragged and half-starved neighbourhood.

Parish of *Deaghmore*.—Cabin of two constant labourers; one containing one room, without land; rent £2; the other contains two rooms and a good garden; rent £3. 10s. They are tenants of a farmer (their employer), who pays, on an average, £1. 15s. an acre for his land.

Parish of *Kilbendogh*.—A widow and five children; holds one acre of land; rent £2; built her own cabin; deals in pork, bones, and offal; herself and children shockingly ragged and miserable: all sleep together on straw; one old blanket, one quilt, very little furniture; floor very damp; pig in one corner.

Parish of Rathfron, Suburbs of *Stratford*.

Widow and three children; two rooms, nothing but bare walls, except one stool, one pot, and two or three cups and plates; sold all her furniture a year ago for her food; sleeps on the ground on straw, a few rags for covering; shockingly destitute.

Widow of farmer; a widow with two children, lives with her; rent £1. 5s.; two rooms; both women beg; everything neat and clean; bedding and covering good.

Occasional labourer, wife and five children at home; rent of cabin and half rood of land £2. 10s.; no window nor chimney; all lie upon straw on the ground, a ragged blanket covering them; the woman and children half naked, and almost bare walls.

Occasional labourer, wife and four children; cabin with two rooms, floor very damp; no chimney nor window; all but bare walls; most miserable.

Occasional labourer, wife and five children; miserable cabin, almost bare walls.

Parish of *Ballinure*.

A widow with eight children; the eldest son works constantly, at 8d. a-day; rent £1. 10s. not as usual, very ragged and poor; eldest girl pregnant (the Assistant Commissioners met with several similar cases in this barony) her brother informed them, that after confinement she would be sent away from home, never to return; but the old widow next door said that she had known many such occurrences, and that the girls remained at home, notwithstanding.

Widow, 68 years of age; son lost his health and cannot work; granddaughter, aged 15, completely paralytic; also an orphan seven years old, whose mother died while lodging there; all dependent on the widow; she has the hut rent free—built by herself; one room, 13 feet by 10, floor damp, as roof lets in water, side walls five feet high, middle of roof seven feet, propped up; no window nor chimney; dreadfully miserable; one bedstead for son and young orphan; herself and granddaughter sleep on the floor, all on straw, an under-sheet and an old blanket to each; pig in one corner; gets one and a half reeds of potato ground rent free by the manure of her pig, and what she collects on the roads; she earns a little at knitting children's stockings at 6d. per pair; not assisted by any one for orphan; never begs, but her son gets relief sometimes from the neighbouring farmers, and a poor neighbour, himself a labourer, gave her half a cart-load of turf the day before the Assistant Commissioners visited her. The debilitated frame of this poor old woman, the emaciated countenances of her half-dying son and paralytic granddaughter, and the wretchedness of the hovel and everything it contained, formed a scene of almost unexampled misery.

Two occasional labourers, have each a room in a public-house; rent for each £2; both families poor and miserable.

For the Names of those who attended the Ennomination, vide p. 24.

THE Assistant Commissioners having made inquiries as to the general state of the clothing of the peasantry, were informed, that "on working days their clothing is bad, on Sundays they are well clothed."—(*Messrs. Bray, Carroll, Stanger*).—Mr. Daly did not think their clothing at all improved, and represented it as very bad. The yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes is about £1. 10s. or £2; they in general manufacture at home the frize and coarse linen and flannel which they make use of; shoes and stockings are more frequently worn than they were 20 years ago; "There are five shoemakers," said some of the witnesses, "in this town for one that there was 20 years ago." The women are in the habit of making all their own clothes, except their gowns, which they are obliged to pay for.

The cabins have in general a bedstead with straw laid on it; the better class of labourers and headmen have feather beds; a coarse sheet is used to lay over the straw, and a blanket or patched quilt to cover them; they suffer more from bad bedding than from any other cause; as to furniture, a board laid over a potato pot is frequently the only table; they have also some "benches" or stools; there is a recess in the wall which serves for a cupboard, and a wooden vessel or two serve instead of crockery; there is seldom more than one bed in a cabin.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Leinster,
County Wicklow.

Ennomination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Fourth Baron, Esq.

Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

Munster,
County Clare.

Ennomination
taken by
W. J. Garbner, Esq.
E. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Corcoran.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.
Furniture.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Munster,
County Kerry.Examination
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Isenroth.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 25.

THE clothing of the peasantry is in general very poor; the yearly expenditure of a labourer's family in clothes may be about £1. 10s., "this is the nearest calculation we can make, and he must pay that principally in labour, not in money."—(Connell, Fitzgerald, Sullivan.)—The yarn to make the coat is spun, the clothes are kned, and the stockings are made at home; the use of shoes and stockings is not increasing amongst labourers or their families.—(Fitzgerald.)—Women make their own clothes, except their gowns, for which they are obliged to pay.—(J. Connell.)—"We do not think that the clothing of the male labourer has improved within the last 10 years."—(Sullivan, Fitzgerald.)—"The clothing of the smallest class of farmers is certainly improved in the last 20 years, it is better in every respect, and the use of shoes and stockings among them and their families is more common."—(Fitzgerald.)—"Their clothing is vastly improved in all respects within 12 years; the difference of their appearance on Sundays must strike very forcibly every one who has been long acquainted with the country."—(Mr. Mahony.)

The furniture of a cabin consists of a very bad kind of bedstead with loose straw upon it, a table or a board laid over a turf basket, an iron pot, a bowl, and a plate or two; there is but one bed, with a coarse sheet, and one covering for the whole family, and they often sleep in it with all their clothes on, on account of not having warm covering. "They have often no table, and if a stranger comes in they take the door off the hinges, and lay it over the turf basket to make a table; a few of them have a seat, called most justly a 'rack'; their bed and bedding are most miserable, and hold the whole family, or sometimes, when they will not, they sleep and sit up by turns; a poor traveller is often accommodated by them with lodging in this bed with themselves; in the place of shelves there is in general a recess left in the wall."—(Fitzgerald.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

Barony Tragh-
nackny.

"THE clothing of the labourers is in general bad, but I think it is improved within the last 10 years."—(Mr. Miles.)—"We cannot calculate the yearly expenditure of a labourer's family in clothes under £3. 6s. 6d."—(Mr. Donald, O'Keefe.)—The Rev. Mr. O'Leary, p. v., says, "I do not think that labourers in general expend above £1. 15s. or £2 per annum on the clothing of their families; I state what I believe them actually to lay out, not considering at all the sum that would be necessary to keep the clothes of the family in moderate condition." "The women spin at home the fringes of which the coats and breeches are made, and make their own stockings and part of the shirting; the use of shoes and stockings has increased very much in the last 10 years."—(Mr. Miles.)—Women employ persons to make their gowns, but are able to make their other clothes.

Furniture.

"In a cabin the bedstead, if there be one, has a rope bottom, with a mat and some straw laid on it; the straw is covered with a canvas sheet, and the other covering consists frequently of only one blanket; even the blanket is sometimes wanting, and where there is no bedstead the straw is laid on the floor for the whole family; a cabin contains also a table, a hen-coop, a shelf serving for a dresser, two or three chairs, a pot or two, a little crockery, and some wooden mugs."—(Mr. Donald.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 27.

County Limerick.

Bar. Conello.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

"LABOURERS in general are very moderately clothed; they are worse off in that respect now than they were 10 years ago."—(Messrs. Condon, Delaney, Banting, &c.)—"We cannot reckon the yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes at less than £1. 10s. They generally manufacture at home the materials of which their clothes are made; they spin and knit the stockings, and spin the yarn and thread for the cloth and shirting. Women pay for making their gowns, but they can make their other garments. As regards the use of shoes and stockings, we see no increase or difference within the last 10 years."—(Messrs. Gorman, Condon, &c.)

"The furniture of a cabin consists of a bedstead, a bed of straw, bed clothes of the worst and most scanty description, a table, a stool or two, and a little crockery, all of the worst description; there is very seldom a second bed."—(Mr. Condon, &c.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 28.

Bar. Conello.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

THE condition of the peasantry, in point of clothing, it is said, is very bad, "except on Sundays, when by some means or other they contrive to have decent clothing by taking them out of pawn; but there are few whose clothes would obtain anything at the pawn office."—(Mr. Bennett.)—"The yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes is about £1. 10s. When wool is cheap, they manufacture at home the materials of which their clothes are made; but for the last two or three years wool has been so very dear that they have been unable to purchase it. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing; women make their own clothes, except their gowns, for the making of which they pay.

Cabins generally contain nothing as bedding, except straw. A policeman states that he went out one morning with a search warrant, and in many of the cabins which he entered the people were lying upon boards. The whole family generally sleep in one bed. A policeman states that he has seen six persons sleeping in a bed. The remaining furniture consists of a table, a stool, and some seats made of straw, which are called "bosses."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

County Tipperary.

Bar. Middleton.

"In point of clothing the condition of the labouring class is, generally speaking, much improved; they are still, however, very indifferently clad. Old clothes brought over from London and Liverpool are a good deal used. The yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes is not less than £1."—(Mr. Scully, Heffernan, &c.)

No article of dress is manufactured by themselves: the use of shoes and stockings is increas-

ing. It is stated that women generally make their own clothes. *Butler*, a labourer, however, says, "They sometimes pay my wife to make their clothes for them."

A cabin, except in rare instances, contains only one bed for the whole family; the usual furniture is a bedstead, a table, a dresser, two chairs, some crockery, and a large iron pot. These articles are always of the worst description. In some wretched cabins, perhaps, none of these are to be found, and the inmates lie on the floor.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 30.

It is said that on Sundays the peasantry are all well clothed, but their working clothes are indifferent. There is a great improvement, generally speaking, in their clothing, but there is room for much more. They manufacture at home the flannels for the gowns and petticoats, and the lining of the men's clothes. They also make their own stockings; but, for the most part, purchase the materials of which the other parts of their dress are made. The use of shoes and stockings is increasing; 30 years ago shoes and stockings were not worn by one-third of the labouring class; now a large majority have them. Women generally make all their own clothes except their gowns.

Of late cabins have bedsteads, with straw, a coarse sheet, and a pair of blankets for bed and covering. A cabin contains also a table, some stools, a few shelves, a few plates, an iron pot, and a rough box, to serve as a chest.

It very often happens that as many persons lie on the bed as it will hold, and some part of the family lie on straw on the floor.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 31.

Thus peasantry are in general very poorly clad. *Dr. Waters* says, "I have known several instances of persons prevented from going to prayers on Sundays, particularly of females, kept at home by not having a cloak." The yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes, is about £1. 10s.—(*Mr. Esauade*).—They do not generally manufacture at home the materials of which their clothes are made. Almost all the peasantry wear shoes and stockings. A labourer's wife can generally make all her own clothes except her gown, for making which she pays 6d. or 7d.—(*Mr. Esauade*).

A cabin has seldom more than one bedstead, which is used by the parents; the remainder of the family lie on some straw near the fire. Their covering consists generally of a blanket and their own clothes.—(*Dr. Waters*).—The other furniture consists of a form, a hanging dresser containing two or three plates, a table, and a chest which is sometimes used as a table. Four or five children commonly sleep in a bed.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 32.

On inquiring as to the state of the clothing of the peasantry, the Assistant Commissioners received the following answers:—"It is very bad; they are ill covered."—(*Patrick Campbell*).—"They buy old second-hand cloths, at Armagh and Newry. There is that old soldier's coat which Campbell has on now, he has had it for two years, to my knowledge."—(*John Cullen*).—"A new coat would last five or six years, but you know a man would not wear that every day; he'd get as handy an excuse to cover him as he could."—(*Some witness*).—"Guess how much I paid for this waistcoat—only 3s., at the last pawnbroker's; and, my dress is not very sumptuous."—(*Patrick Campbell*).—"The women don't make their own clothes. It is a business among women."—(*John Cullen*).

Almost all the cabins contain bedsteads. Two or three years ago *Mrs. Blacker*, the lady of the Reverend Doctor Blacker, distributed among the poor of her district between 150 and 200 bedsteads. "The father and mother, and a couple of children, usually sleep in the same bed."—(*John Cullen*).

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

The clothing of labourers is in general very bad, and many of those who were present at the examination, were in an extremely ragged state. "The clothing of the labouring classes is of such a nature, that to my knowledge many of them are kept from prayers on Sunday, and the children are scarcely as naked as when they came into the world."—(*Rev. T. Brady, &c.*)—"This statement the Assistant Commissioners saw verified on visiting the houses of many labourers. It was the general opinion that £2 exceeded the yearly outlay of a labourer's family on clothes. "If I get one pair of shoes, that is the chief cost; you need not count anything else."—(*Michael Finerty*).

The bed-covering used in cabins is very bad; the furniture does not include a chest of drawers, but sometimes a chair or two.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 34.

Some of the labourers are very badly clothed in this district; the generality do not appear very destitute in point of clothing. The following is an account of a labourer's expenditure in clothes, if properly clothed, agreed on by all present after a protracted inquiry on the point.

	£	s.	d.
Two yards of cloth, at 5s. per yard, 10s.; making, trimming, &c. 5s.; two coats in the year	1	10	0
Two pairs trousers, at 7s. each	0	14	0
Two waistcoats, at 3s. each, 6s.; two shirts, at 2s., 4s.; two pairs stockings, 3s. 4d.; two neck handkerchiefs, 2s.; hat, 2s. 6d.	0	17	10
Two pairs of shoes	0	10	0
Woman's clothes	1	0	0
Children's ditto	1	0	0

Total £5 11 10
N N 2

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

Manister.
County Tipperary.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Middlethird.

County Waterford.

Bar. Deane without
Drom.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

Bar. Middlethird.

Furniture.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Street, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Fraser, Lower.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

County Cavan.

Bar. Loughlin.
Upper and Lower.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Furniture.

County Down.

Bar. Lynch,
Upper.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Beech, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Jeacock,
Upper.

Furniture.

They do not manufacture at home the materials of which their clothes are composed, excepting sometimes when the labourer happens to be a weaver, and makes the linen of which shirts are made. The use of shoes and stockings is said to be on the increase; "How could a man work without shoes, and women too are getting more into the use of them." *Mary McAllister* said, "Women don't make their own clothes; I don't make mine; I didn't learn. There is a regular trade among a kind of dress-makers; there are two or three women scattered up and down through the country who make them; labourers' wives can't afford to learn to make their own clothes."

Bedsteads are usual; all the labourers present stated that they themselves had them, and in all the cabins visited by the Assistant Commissioners in the district, some description of bedstead was found. "Some are scant of bed-clothes, but all have some clothes beside their day-clothes, some have sheets and a blanket."—(*Hillen*).—Some of the cabins visited were without any chairs, stools, being substituted for them, and none have chests of drawers; they sometimes contain a dresser. "The parents and two or three children generally sleep in the same bed, and when it is narrow, they lie heads and points."—(*Branigan*).

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 35.

Bar. Leake.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

The clothing of the peasantry is said to be "very indifferent indeed."—(*Pat. Carrar*).—"One coat is five or six years."—(*Mr. Munn*).—The peasantry used to buy their clothes second-hand from Bangor, but since the prevalence of the cholera, they are afraid to wear them. An inquiry into the different articles of dress, which a labourer and his family ought to possess, elicited the following as the annual expenditure:

	£	s.	d.
For the man himself	2	3	6
For his wife	1	0	0
For his children	1	0	0
Total	£4	3	6

It was stated that the gentry of the country are kind, in occasionally giving some clothes to labourers' families. "The women are unable to make their own clothes, but are obliged to employ others for the purpose. It is a regular trade like tailoring."—(*John Krown*).

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.

Co. Fermanagh.

Bar. Tyrkessedy.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

When the Assistant Commissioners inquired as to the general state of the clothing of the labourers, *Mr. Lindsay* replied, "Very indifferent; they are badly off, both for day-clothes and night-clothes."

The yearly expenditure of a labourer's family on clothes was calculated to amount to about £2. They do not manufacture at home the materials of which their clothes are made, but generally buy old clothes at the pawnbrokers' auctions. The question being put, Whether the use of shoes and stockings is increasing? *Mr. Lindsay* replied, "I can't say it is."

Cabins, for the most part, contain some kind of bedstead; but the furniture to be found in a labourer's hut is of a very miserable description.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.

Co. Monaghan.

Bar. Monaghan.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

On inquiring the state of the clothing of the peasantry, the following remarks were made:—"Oh, it is very bad."—(*Jackson*).—"Plenty of the labourers and their children are obliged to stay from prayers for want of clothes; they borrow from each other; some go in the morning, and some in the evening."—(*Connolly*).—"I have the clothes now on my back four or five years, I have the smallclothes two years, and this coat five years; you want to know how much I lay out in clothes,—not much then; I wear two pair of shoes, and about 5s. worth of linen in the year; anything more you need not speak of."—(*Jackson*).—"I know a man who had a coat 35 years, but he kept constantly patching it."—(*Connolly*).—"I am of opinion that there are many more now who wear shoes and stockings than formerly."—(*Rev. Mr. Young*).—"You see as much shoes on me now as in the dead of winter; as to what we lay out in clothes we can't tell, it is so little."—(*Bess Hughes*).—The Assistant Commissioners inquired if the women made their own clothes, and were answered, "They can make everything but a gown."—(*Jackson*).—*Rev. Mr. Young* observed, "that since the total failure of hand spinning, the women were becoming more skilful at the needle."—"Very few of them make their own clothes."—(*Bess Hughes*).

Furniture.

Upon the question, Whether the cabins contained bedsteads and bedding? the *Rev. Mr. Daffy* said, "I scarcely go into any house where I don't find some sort of a bedstead, but if the family is very large, some straw is shaken down for a portion of the family."—(*Bess Hughes*) said, "There was not a rag of a blanket on us since Canillemas, but we will lift ours out of the pawn-office before winter."—"It would deprive you, gentlemen, of your rest at night, if you saw the way we are lying."—(*Alice Kelly*).—"A bedstead frequently contains five or six people."—(*Rev. Mr. Young*).

County Tyrone.

Bar. O'Neill.

Clothing of the
Peasantry.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

"The labourers here are badly clothed."—*Rev. Mr. McSorley*, &c. &c.

PAWNBROKING AND SAVINGS' BANKS.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 2.

THERE is no pawnbroker in the barony.

The Assistant Commissioners were present at a weekly meeting of the Ahncragh Loan Society, and had an opportunity of questioning some of the applicants as to the reasons of their requiring a loan; some wanted to purchase a pig, some meal, some to buy potatoes in Queen's County, and to bring them to this for sale. The funds amounted to £720, part borrowed from the county of Galway trustees, at one per cent. and part from individuals at six. The sum is disposed among 400 borrowers, and during the two years which the society has been established, no loss has occurred—a piece of good fortune which may be ascribed to the great attention paid to it by the Rev. Henry Hunt, the treasurer. A person taking a loan pays the interest of 6d. in the pound for 20 weeks, or rather has that sum deducted at the time of receiving the loan; 1s. in the pound is repaid weekly, which secures the repayment of the whole loan at the end of the 20 weeks. The interest at 6d. in the pound for 20 weeks would amount to £5. 10s. per cent. per annum, and as the interest is deducted at the time of obtaining the loan, that would raise the interest to £5. 18s. per cent. This calculation is made on the supposition that none of the money be repaid till the expiration of the term; but out of every £100 lent one week, £5 is returned the following week, and so on, till in the last week of the 20 only £5 is unpaid, so that £50 is the average sum out of the 20 weeks, and this being taken into consideration, the interest amounts to nearly double the sum which was stated above.*

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 4.

THERE is no pawnbroker in the barony of Droamhair.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide Appendix D., p. 5.

THERE is not a pawnbroker in the barony of Mohill, "but," observes Mr. Norris, "there is a class of men in their place whose gains are of a far more questionable nature; they are called usurers, and are to be met with in every direction; they lend small sums of money, but always require excellent security, and they bind both borrowers and securities by solemn oaths to punctual repayment of the principal and of the interest, which is exorbitant in proportion to the smallness of the sum lent. Not long ago, a case came before Lord Clements and myself, as magistrates, in which a man had bound himself to pay 12s. a-year, in quarterly instalments, for the use of 15s. principal."—The Rev. Mr. McKiernan, p. r., complains, "that such instances of extortion are too frequent in even the most retired districts."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

ALTHOUGH the town of Westport is the seat of considerable trade, and contains 4,448 inhabitants, there is not in it, or in any other part of this barony, a pawnbroker's shop.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 7.

THERE were formerly three pawnbrokers in the town of Sligo, at present there are but two, and these are the only two in the barony. The Assistant Commissioners were unable to procure from the witnesses present, of the poorer class, a detail of the working of the pawnbroking system; they appeared reluctant to confess that they were in any way acquainted with it; one of them exclaimed, that "any man ought to be ashamed to own that he had anything to do with a pawnbroker." One witness alone, Patrick Molloy, was found willing to state, that "he had this season pawned the makings of a pair of breeches which he had contrived to buy, but when the potatoes got dear he thought it better to go to the pawnbroker than to the meal-monger; he got 2s. on what he pledged, and paid 3d. for two months' interest; he had no other expenses." Reverend Messrs. McHugh, p. r., and Woodward, observe, "that the country people seldom resort to the pawnbrokers, who are too distant to be made available for urgent distress, and whose business is nearly confined to the working classes in Sligo." The latter gentlemen "has never known the clothes given in charity by Sir R. and Lady Booth to have found their way to the pawn-office."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 8.

THERE are no pawnbrokers in this barony, the nearest is in Drogheda, eight miles distant. The labourers are not in the habit of pawning their tools when sick or out of work. Those present at the examination, one and all, replied, "that they would rather go to bed without supper, than run the chance of being idle next day."—"We'd never part with the weapon," seemed to be their universal feeling. The Assistant Commissioners heard, however, upon inquiry, of some instances where great necessity had driven labourers to sell their tools, their neighbours giving them a high price by raffling for them, which served as a kind of little subscription to assist them.

PAWNBROKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.

County Galway.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Malley, Esq.

Bar. Kilconnel.

County Leitrim.

Bar. Drumahaire.

Bar. Mohill.

County Mayo.

Bar. Murrough.

County Sligo.

Bar. Carbery.

Leinster.
County Dublin.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Balbrathery.

* It would be exactly double, only that the interest accruing on the interest being paid beforehand is included in the £5. 18s. It will amount to £13. 8s. 5d. per cent.

PAWNBROKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.Leicester.
King's County.Examination
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Clonmel.

Examination
taken by
Jonathan Blane, Esq.
James O'Han, Esq.Barr. Philipstown,
Upper and Lower.

County Louth.

Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sullivan, Esq.Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 12.*

THERE are no pawnbrokers in this barony.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 13.

IN this barony there is no pawn office, neither is there a loan society, but in a neighbouring barony there is a loan society established, which had the reputation of having conferred great benefit on the district. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that "the establishment of one in Philipstown would be most advantageous."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 14.

THERE are no pawnbrokers in this barony, except in the town of Dundalk, in which there are four, being one more than there were three years ago. The chief articles pawned are clothes or tools. It does not often occur that workmen are prevented from accepting work when offered to them by having pawned their tools; for, if they have pawned their own, they can generally borrow those of a neighbour.

It is not usual for the poor to pawn clothes that have been given to them; very few have clothes given to them, and the few who have generally need them too much to pawn them.

The amount of interest allowed by law is 25 per cent. Articles of very small value frequently will not bear interest; and in no case is any charged if the sum advanced does not exceed 1s.

The only charge besides interest is 1d. for the ticket, where the sum advanced is under 10s. A fresh ticket is necessary only after a year, or when an additional advance is required on the property pledged. The regular charge for interest is 1d. per month upon advances under 4s., and a 3d. for every 2s. more than that sum. The lowest value of articles for which money will be advanced is 4d. The first articles the poor pledge are the woman's best clothes, being the articles they can most easily dispense with. There has been a great yearly increase to the business of pawnbrokers from the country during the last four or five years, for the purpose of enabling the small farmer and labourer to buy potato and flax seed, to pay county cess, &c. The chief articles pledged on this account are winter clothes, bedding, and other things not required in summer. About two-thirds of its value is generally advanced upon an article pledged. Articles of small value are more frequently redeemed than articles of greater value. The time allowed for redemption is six months, as fixed by law; but 12 are always given, and generally 14. Forfeited articles seldom sell for as much as the money advanced upon them, the interest, and the charges. The balance is seldom claimed, because the owner knows there is little probability of a surplus if claimed; the balance, if there is any, is always readily paid. The sales always take place in the town, and generally in the house of the pawnbroker. People are still reluctant to purchase or wear clothes which have been the forfeited property of their neighbours; but the feeling now exists less than formerly, necessity and custom having produced this effect. A great many of the lower classes in the north of Ireland now purchase their clothes in this way; and a number of second-hand clothes shops have been established in most towns, for the sale of clothing and other goods purchased at these sales. No ill feeling or opinion whatever is entertained towards pawnbrokers; and the relief which advances of money afford under temporary distress is considered a great accommodation. There can be no doubt but the privacy with which loans can be obtained from pawnbrokers tends much to encourage recourse to them, especially among persons of more decent feelings; and the same cause, in many cases, encourages secret indulgence in vicious and dishonest practices. It is not remarked, however, that servants are induced to rob their employers; there have been two or three trifling cases of prosecution against servants during the last 10 years. The only instance of a pawnbroker in Dundalk being concerned in the sale of spirituous liquors was one of a person who took out a licence in the name of his son, who was a minor, and did not even live with him. No case is recollected here of pawnbrokers being prosecuted for receiving articles improperly obtained; nor is it supposed that such charges are prevented from being preferred for fear of incurring the enmity of the pawnbroker. Though a system were established of obtaining money upon pledges, as now, on more moderate terms, but without the present secrecy, persons of more decent feelings would prefer the present system on account of its secrecy; but the callous would give up secrecy for the sake of more favourable terms.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.

County Meath.

Barr. Kells,
Upper and Lower.

Queen's County.

Baronies
Maryborough,
East and West.

THERE are no pawnbrokers in the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells. The Assistant Commissioners were told that they were useless, as the people had nothing to pledge.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.

THERE are two pawnbrokers in Maryborough, and one in Monrath; the second in Maryborough commenced business within the last three years.

The description of articles chiefly pawned are clothes, and sometimes tools. Workmen are not frequently prevented from employment, when offered to them, by having their tools pawned; but *James Stewart* has known it to happen. So few clothes are given to the poor that they seldom pawn them.

The interest charged by pawnbrokers is 4d. per month upon an advance of from 10s. to 12s., and 3d. per month for every 1s. under 10s. The only other expense incurred is 1d. for the ticket. At the end of six months a fresh ticket is necessary upon the same article. The lowest value of articles for which money will be advanced is 6d., and only charged 1d. for the ticket. No interest is charged for any advance under 1s., unless it remains longer than six weeks.

The articles which are usually pledged first are women's best clothes, as they can most easily be spared. The sum lent is generally about one-third of the value of the article pledged, if so much be required. Articles of small value are often redeemed. The time usually allowed for the redemption of articles is six months, but the pawnbrokers often give nine months, and upon a few articles of value 12 months.

Articles, when sold, seldom fetch more than the advance and other expenses due on them; the balance, if any, is readily paid on application, upon payment of 2d. for the search: they are frequently claimed.

The sale of unredeemed pledges is always made in the town, and generally on the spot where they were pawned; and notice is given of the sale a month or two previous to its taking place.

The people evince no unwillingness to purchase at these sales, or afterwards to wear clothes, &c., which had been the forfeited property of their neighbours. The people are rather in favour of pawnbroking, as affording relief in times of pressure; and it is not looked upon by the working people as a discreditable pursuit. Mr. Morgan, pawnbroker, said that the privacy with which loans can be obtained from pawnbrokers does not generally tend much to encourage recourse to them; but most of the labourers present said that it did. Mr. Morgan also thought that the secrecy does not encourage indulgence in vicious and dishonest practices to any extent, though some of the labourers were of opinion that it did, as their wives sometimes pawn their clothes for tea, spirits, &c. Mr. Wray says that it does not generally induce servants to rob their employers, because the pawnbrokers assist in detecting servants, and this deters them. No instances have occurred here of a pawnbroker being directly or indirectly concerned in houses opened for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Wray knows of no instance of pawnbrokers having been brought before magistrates for illegally receiving in pledge articles improperly obtained, or of their having made usurious or otherwise illegal demands for the use of money.

The witnesses were divided in opinion on the question whether, if small loans could be obtained upon the deposit of pledges as now, upon more moderate terms than the pawnbroker gives, but without the present secrecy, would the dread of public observation induce the people to prefer the pawnbroker with all his usurious exactions; but it was the general impression that the more decent, who only resort to pawnbrokers under great and urgent necessity, would prefer the present secrecy; while others, who are callous, would brave publicity for the sake of more moderate terms.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 92.

THERE are no pawnbrokers in this barony; but there are four in that part of Mountmellick which is situated in Timinehinch barony, and who are resorted to by persons from different parts of this barony: they have all been established within the last seven or eight years: at first there were but two. Several witnesses stated that they have been found to have a very injurious tendency, theft and vice of every description having very much increased since their introduction. Mr. Shiner, and others, thought these shops the greatest curse which had ever been inflicted on the town and neighbourhood. The articles generally pawned are wearing apparel: it seldom happens that tools are pledged. The rate of interest charged is in conformity with the Act of Parliament, and the total amount of it depends on the sum advanced, which varies exceedingly. The expense incurred besides interest is nothing more than the charge for the duplicate, which, for every article under 10s., is 1s. A fresh ticket is necessary if the old one be lost, or when the time allowed has expired. Pawnbrokers generally give a year, and sometimes from 14 to 16 months. 1d. per month is the interest charged for every sum under 4s.; and 3d. for every 2s. above that. The lowest value of an article on which money will be advanced is 2s.; but articles of such small value are seldom offered. The first articles the poor pledge are usually the women's best clothes, because they are things which can be most conveniently dispensed with. From one-half to two-thirds of its value will be advanced upon an article; but this varies greatly, according to the sum required by those who pledge the articles.

Small articles are generally redeemed much more so than large ones. Six months is the legal time allowed for redemption; but 12 months are always allowed, frequently 14 or 16, and sometimes more.

Forfeited articles, when sold, seldom clear more, if so much, as the sum advanced, with the interest and charges. The balance, if there should be any, when claimed, is always readily paid, but it is seldom claimed, as it is well known there is seldom any surplus. The sales take place always in the town, generally in the house itself of the pawnbroker: most of the clothes sold at these are bought by the poor in and about the place. The reluctance to dress in the forfeited property of their neighbours is wearing away from habit and increasing necessity.

The poorer classes are generally in favour of pawnbroking, on account of the relief to be obtained from them in times of distress; some, however, look upon them with different feelings, considering the facility they afford to raising money for drinking and dissipation is the cause of much wretchedness; and this is greatly felt by husbands and wives who have partners addicted to tipping: several of the witnesses knew many instances of this. The privacy with which loans can be obtained from pawnbrokers tends much to encourage resort to them; but the feelings of pride and shame which formerly deterred many from having recourse to this mode of relief, or induced them to avail themselves of it with great secrecy, are fast disappearing before the rapid advances of poverty and necessity, and it is now resorted to in the most public manner. Women often pawn their husbands' clothes; and the idle and dissolute are tempted, by the secrecy which the system affords, to steal clothes while drying, and to rob shops, &c., and pawn the articles thus procured. Several of the witnesses stated that they had been robbed,

PAWNBROKERS
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS
—
Letcher,
Queen's County.
—
Examinations
taken by
John Peery, Esq.
Francis Sullivan, Esq.
—
Baronies
Marlborough,
East and West.

Bar. Portlank.

PAWNBROKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.Leinster.
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadler, Esq.

Bar. Portlough.

County Wicklow.

Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.Mentator.
County Clare.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Carrigrohane.

and, on going to the pawnbroker's, found the stolen property pledged there. It also offers servants a great facility for robbing their employers, and, in many instances, proves a temptation too strong to be resisted.

Pawnbrokers have, in some instances, been brought before the magistrates for receiving goods improperly obtained; as, for instance, in cases of weavers pledging goods given them to manufacture. It is not considered that any persons are prevented from preferring such charges by the fear of incurring the enmity of the pawnbroker.

If loans could be obtained on pledges as now, upon more moderate terms, but without the present secrecy, many would prefer more moderate terms and publicity, while others would rather retain the present secrecy: publicity, however, would put an end to robbery.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 23.

THERE are no pawnbrokers in this barony.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 24.

"THERE is but one pawnbroker in the barony."—(*Feras.*)—"I have come into the neighbourhood," said the same witness, "within three years, and there was no pawnbroker here until I came."

"The description of articles generally pawned is spare clothes and bedding, also pieces of frieze, linen, and blanketing." The Assistant Commissioners having inquired whether workmen frequently pawn their tools, when sick or out of work, the same witness replied, "They do not; I have known a few cases of it, but rare ones." "They very seldom pledge the things that are given them in charity."—(*Same witness.*)

The proportion the interest charged usually bears to the value of the article pledged is 25 per cent.; a ticket must also be taken out, which costs 1d. for any sum under 10s., and 2d. for any sum between that and £2. "The ticket will extend to 12 months, if the interest is paid; at the end of 12 months I always let them take out a new ticket for another 12 months."—(*Feras.*)—"The expense incurred by pledging an article worth 2s. 6d. for a year is 1s. 1d.; the same charge would be made on any article up to the value of 4s. "I have often advanced as small a sum as 2d., but no interest is charged on any sum below 1s."—(*Feras.*)

Spare clothes and bedding are nearly the only articles the poor have to pledge.

The proportion which the sum lent generally bears to the value of the article pledged, "depends on the customers; if I think they will redeem them, I advance the whole value; in other cases I do not like to advance above two-thirds of the value."—(*Feras.*)

In reply to the Assistant Commissioners' inquiry, whether articles of small value are often redeemed? *Feras* replied, "They often are redeemed; as often as articles of larger value." Twelve months is the most common period allowed for redemption; sometimes only six months are given.

"The poor often attend at the sales to try and get their own articles lower than they were pledged; they also always ask for the balances; I have never many such balances left in my hands."—(*Feras.*)—"Pledges are obliged by law to be sold in the same town. The people do not show any reluctance to purchase at such sales; they sometimes bring customers to the shop to purchase their own articles, when the term of the ticket is almost expired.

"When the pawnbroker came into the town of Ennistymon, the poor people were pleased at the opening of such a shop."—(*Dohy.*)

A pawnbroker is held to be as respectable as any other shopkeeper. Those who have not been accustomed to go to the pawnbrokers', go in the dark; the most respectable among the poor go as privately and secretly as they can. "I have not known one instance of servants being induced to rob their employers by the facility of pawning." "I have only known one instance of an article being stolen and brought to me to pledge; that was a table-cloth that was laid out to-day."—(*Feras.*)

The pawnbroker does not sell any liquors, and has never been supposed to do so. It has occurred that the pawnbroker has received stolen goods in pledge, but he has not been suspected of receiving those articles knowingly.—(*Dohy.*)—"I have not heard of his being brought before the magistrates for making usurious or otherwise illegal demands for the use of money.

To the inquiry whether it is supposed that such charges might or would have been preferred more often, but for fear of incurring the enmity of the pawnbroker, and thus being deprived of assistance in time of need? *Feras* replied, "It has not, because there would be no difficulty in getting their own articles pawned by a friend; they not unfrequently send articles to be pawned by the hands of a friend."

To the question whether, if small loans could be obtained upon the deposit of pledges as now, upon more moderate terms, but without the present secrecy, would the dread of public observation induce the people to prefer the pawnbroker with all his charges? the same witness replied, "If they could get the money at a less interest, they would go to that place; they would not, in general, care for the publicity."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 25.

THERE is no pawnbroker in this barony.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

THERE are two pawnbrokers in the barony, both in the town of Trillick. The number has not varied during three years. The articles usually pawned are bedding and clothing, by the

County Kerry.

Barony Inveragh.

Barony
Trillick.

country people; they pawn their spare clothes first. When tools are pawned the owners always find means to release them when they want to use them. Clothes have very seldom been given extensively among the poor; blankets were given them when the cholera was in the country, but I would not receive them in pawn when I could discover, by their marks, that they had been given to the poor."—(*Rattle*).—The legal interest is a farthing per month for each shilling advanced. A ticket is charged 1d. for all advances under 10s.; 2d. from 10s. to £2; and 4d. for advances above £2. In 12 months a new ticket must be taken out. The expense of pledging an article worth 2s. 6d. for one year, would be 1s. 1d.—1s. for interest, and 1d. for the ticket; the expense does not vary. So small a sum as 2d. is sometimes advanced on an article, but no interest is charged for any sum under 1s. There is so much competition in Tralee that we often advance nearly the full value of an article, if it is required. Small articles are more frequently redeemed than those of larger value. Twelve months are allowed for the redemption of articles, and the time is constantly extended. We have rarely any balances left in our hands.—(*Rattle*).—The poor never inquire about the balances.—(*J. McDonald*).—"If the articles are worth more than the sums advanced, the owners often bring other persons to the shop to purchase them; they seldom let them be put up to sale, if they are worth redeeming. The sales are held in the town where the articles are pledged, and the sale is cried through the streets, and held at some convenient public place."—(*Rattle*).—"The establishment of a pawnbroker in the town is thought by the poor to be an advantage. The employment of a pawnbroker is considered as creditable as that of any other tradesman. People in the town generally go to the pawnbrokers at night, that they may not be seen."—(*J. McDonald*).—"Pawnbrokers do not attend strictly to the law which regulates the hours of keeping their shops open. I have known no instance in Tralee of a servant being induced to rob his employer by the facility of disposing of articles. Linen that has been left out after washing is sometimes stolen and pledged."—(*Rattle*).

Instances have never been known or heard of here of a pawnbroker being concerned, directly or indirectly, in a house opened for the sale of spirituous liquors; nor has it occurred that a pawnbroker has been brought before magistrates for illegally receiving goods improperly obtained, or for making usurious charges. In answer to the inquiry whether, if small loans could be obtained upon more moderate terms, but without the present secrecy, would the dread of observation induce the people to prefer the pawnbroker? *Rattle* answered, "I think the comparative privacy would still bring many to the pawnbrokers. I do not think one half of my customers would leave me if they could get an advance at less interest by going to a perfectly public shop; the most vicious and hardened would be more willing to go there than those in temporary distress."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 87.

Mr. Ruckle, a pawnbroker, states that "there are two pawnbrokers in the barony, both in Rathkeale. The number has not increased within three years. The articles generally pawned by the poorer classes are of bedding and wearing apparel. Workmen frequently pawn their tools. Blankets were given away to the poor in 1832, and numbers of them were brought immediately to be pawned; 25 per cent. is charged as interest on loans. A ticket is necessary, which costs 1d. for sums not exceeding 10s.; 2d. from 10s. to £2; 4d. from £2 to £10. After 12 months a new ticket is necessary. The only and the regular expense incurred by pledging an article worth 2s. 6d. for one year is 1s. 1d. Sums so low as 4d. are sometimes advanced on articles, but no interest is charged on any under 1s. The articles pawned first by the poorest class are of wearing apparel; in fact they have nothing else to pledge. The sum generally advanced is about three-fourths of the value of the article; small articles are as often redeemed as those of larger value. Twelve months are allowed by law for the redemption of articles, but the time is often extended to two years. When articles have been sold the poor often inquire whether any balance is owing to them. I have not in general any balances remaining on my hands. Sales of unredeemed pledges are made on the spot according to law. The people evince so unwillingness to purchase; I find purchasers in general, but if not I buy the articles myself. Pawnbrokers are not looked upon as so respectable as other shopkeepers. People make no secret of coming to pledge; the law obliges them to come during daylight."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 88.

THERE is one pawnbroker in the barony who has come to the town of Killinane from the last two years; the feather bed and the spare clothes are the only things which the poor have to pledge.—(*Messrs. Gilberston, Hayes, and Diffon*).—There is no instance known of workmen having been prevented from work by having pawned their tools. Clothes have for some years been given in charity to the poor, but the witnesses are not aware that any of them have been pawned; some of the blankets, however, that were distributed in the cholera season were pledged. The interest charged on loans by the pawnbrokers is 25 per cent. The additional expense is 1d. for a ticket; a fresh ticket is necessary at the end of six months, but an article can always be redeemed within twelve months. The expense of pledging an article worth 2s. 6d. for one year would be 1s. 1d., and if a new ticket be taken out at the end of six months it would be 1s. 2d. No greater or less expense would be incurred on a loan of this amount. No loans under 9d. are advanced, and for such sums no interest is charged. Bedding and spare clothes are the first articles pledged by the poor. A loan is usually about half the probable value of the article pledged, the advance seldom exceeds this. Small articles are more often redeemed than those of larger value; the period of redemption is always extended to 12 months, but never farther. *Mr. Gilberston* says, "I have known poor people to claim the balances, and I think they generally do so."—"In Limerick the poor frequently look after the balances, but the pawn-

PAWNBROKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.

Minister,
County Kerry.

Examination
taken by
W. J. Gilberston, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Barony
Traheenachery.

County Limerick.

Bar. Connello,
Limerick.

Bar. Connello.

Pawnbroking.

PAWN-BROKING
AND
SAVING-BANKS.Munster.
County Limerick.Examination
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.Bar. *Gallwey*

broker has been established here so short a time that we cannot speak on the point for this barony.—(Messrs. *Gilbertson, Hayes, and Dillon*).—No auction of pledged goods has yet taken place in this barony. The witnesses are not aware that any feeling of unwillingness exists to purchase such articles. There was a very friendly feeling exhibited amongst the people towards the pawnbroker who came to establish himself in this barony. Pawnbroking is regarded by the people as equally creditable with the occupation of any other tradesman; the privacy with which loans can be obtained tends much to encourage recourse to them: persons who are least accustomed to exposure prize the privacy more than those who have long been in the habit of going to the pawn office. "I think the secrecy encourages vice in the case of stolen articles, but I do not think it encourages drunkenness, because persons prone to that vice would have no objection to be seen going to the pawnbrokers."—(Messrs. *Gilbertson and Hayes*).—No instance is known here of a servant being induced to rob his master. The pawnbroker in Killinisan keeps a public house; with respect to the malpractices of pawnbrokers, and whether the poor are deterred from making charges against them for fear of incurring their enmity, a witness says, "I have never heard it whispered that such would have been done if the poor had not been in his power." If a more public and cheaper method of obtaining small loans existed it is said "the most hardened would resort to it without any feeling of shame, but those who had been least accustomed to borrowing would still sacrifice something for the sake of privacy."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

County Tipperary.

Bar. *Middleton*.

THERE is but one pawnbroker in the barony, Mr. Littleton. He states that wearing apparel is what is generally pawned. He does not receive workmen's tools, nor clothing which he knows to have been given in charity; but there is very little so given. The interest which he charges for money lent is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per month for 2s., and regularly advancing at that rate. The cost of a ticket for a sum under 10s. is 1d.; above 10s., 2d.; above £2, 4d. There is no other expense. A fresh ticket on the same article is usually taken out at the end of 12 months. The law permits one to be required at the end of six months. The expense incurred by pledging an article worth 2s. 6d. for a year is at its minimum 1s., and at its maximum 2s. 2d. The smallest sum advanced is 6d. No interest is charged for articles under 1s. Sums lent are generally from 60 to 80 per cent. on the value of the article pledged. Articles of small value are redeemed quite so often as others. Not one article in 30 pledged is left unredeemed. The law allows six months for the redemption of articles, but most pawnbrokers allow 12 or 15 months. Forfeited articles seldom sell for more than the advance and the expenses. At the time of giving this evidence Mr. Littleton had not more than 5s. of unclaimed balance in hand. Sales of unredeemed articles are made on the spot. Respecting the unwillingness of people to purchase at these sales, or afterwards to wear the clothes which had been forfeited by their neighbours, Mr. Littleton says, "they seldom purchase at the auctions, but I do not think it arises from any feeling towards their neighbours, or from fear of them, but because they have not then an opportunity to ascertain whether the article will fit or suit them."

The secrecy with which loans can be obtained has not in most cases, in Mr. Littleton's opinion, any tendency to encourage recourse to them; he has stopped three or four articles this year as stolen, and reported them to the magistrates. If a cheaper mode of obtaining small loans existed without the present secrecy Mr. Littleton thinks it would be resorted to. Labourers often leave their clothes with him as security when they go harvesting, and blacksmiths and other tradesmen bring their manufactured articles, at seasons of the year when there is not much demand for them, and redeem them when the usual selling seasons commence.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 30.

County Waterford.

Bar. *Decker* with-
out Dissent.

THERE are three pawnbrokers in the barony; the number has not increased during the last three years.—(Mr. *Patterson*, pawnbroker).—The usual articles pawned are spare clothes, bedding, beds, and home-made flannels. "I have known a few instances of workmen being prevented from working by having pawned their tools" —(Mr. *Hoson*).—"It is sometimes done, but not in many cases."—(Mr. *Patterson*).—A large landed proprietor often gives clothes to the poor of the town of Dungarvan, which are marked; the pawnbrokers never receive those things, though the poor often wish to pledge them; 25 per cent. is the interest usually charged for loans; a ticket is necessary, which costs 1d. for articles under 10s., 2d. under £2, and 4d. for all above; a fresh ticket is necessary if the article is kept above 12 months, which is the time commonly granted, though six months is the legal period. The expense of pledging an article, worth from 2s. 6d. to 4s., for one year is 1s. 1d.; 6d. is the least sum advanced, and no interest is charged for any loan under 1s. Spare clothes and home-made flannels are the articles usually pledged first, because they are least often wanted. There is so much competition amongst pawnbrokers, that the whole value of the articles pledged is often advanced.—(Mr. *Patterson*).—Small articles are more often redeemed than those of larger value; 12 months is the time usually granted for the redemption of articles, and it is seldom extended. The poor seldom get any balance returned. "We do not know whether the articles often sell above the price they were pledged for."—(Mr. *Hoson*).—"Articles are in general pledged for so near their value that there is seldom any balance left; if the value of an article exceeds the amount for which it has been pledged, the ticket is often given or sold to some other person, who redeems it, the balance is often inquired for by the poor, and paid to them when there are any."—(Mr. *Patterson*).—Sales are made in the town where the pawnbroker's shop is; the people do not evince any unwillingness to purchase at these sales, they do not regard the pawnbrokers as so respectable as any other class of tradesmen. The pawnbrokers' shops are kept open until a late hour at night, until 12 o'clock on Saturday nights

the declared object of keeping them open so late is to give the poor opportunity of redeeming their pledges. Those who are most dastardly of not being seen entering a pawnbroker's shop are in general the most respectable amongst the customers, and those who object to have their temporary wants publicly known. People with stolen goods would also naturally prefer the most private way of disposing of them; but it does not appear that the facilities for disposing of articles, afforded by the pawnbroker's shop, induce servants to rob their employers; the stolen articles pledged are in general linen which has been put out to dry, and articles taken by strutting beggars out of farmers' houses where they have lodged. There is an instance here of a pawnbroker's clerk keeping a public house. There have been no instances of pawnbrokers being brought before the magistrates for receiving illegal pledges, or for making usurious or other illegal demands.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 31.

THERE is no pawnbroker in the barony.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 32.

Patrick Campbell informed the Assistant Commissioners that there is but one pawnbroker in the barony, he lives in Market-hill; there is no other except in Armagh or Newry. There has been no change in this respect during the last three years. "Every thing you will mention is pawned, a coat, a spade, or any article."—(Thomasin.)—Patrick Campbell stated, "that he often had to pawn his spade, but that it did not prevent him from working, for he had some old one."—"It is a very common thing to pawn spinning wheels."—(Barry McGovern.)—"I found a pawn-ticket the other day, and the articles mentioned in it were, a spade and a pair of corduroy breeches."—(Mr. Bruce.)—Clothes which have been given to the poor are not often pawned; "but about two years ago Mr. Blacker gave £30, the profit arising from the sale of his pamphlet, to purchase bedsteads and blankets for the poor, and many of those were pawned and sold. Blankets given by the churchwardens out of the Christmas collections were also pawned."—(Mr. Spence, farmer.)—"The rate of interest charged for an article, not exceeding 1s. is 3d. per month, but it does not go on in that proportion; for 10s. it is but 3d., and for £1 only 5d."—(Peter Rocks.)—"Thus the highest rate of interest is charged on the articles pawned by the poorest class."—"When a ticket is lost," said Campbell, "a form of a paper of an oath is given to you by the pawnbroker, for which you pay 5d., and afterwards 1s. to the magistrates."—"This witness being further questioned as to whether the magistrates charge 1s., persisted "that some of them do."—"Other witnesses corroborated this statement. Articles of the smallest value are received in pawn. "Twopence is often given."—(Patrick Campbell.)—"The proportion the loan bears to the value of the pledge is about one-third or one-fourth."—(Sawyer witness.)—"And they cost them at the end of six months."—(John Cullen.)—"Articles generally fetch more than the loan upon them, but the balances appear to be neglected. "For once they go under the sum they go ten times above it, and nobody ever knew that the people had a right to the balance."—(John Cullen.)—"In reply to an inquiry if the sales are made on the spot, or the articles sent to a distance, Patrick Campbell said, "they are sold here below, but the pawnbroker is a decent man, and would do anything fair."

People are not the least unwilling to purchase their neighbour's property at the sale. "Sure I may as well wear a neighbour's coat as a stranger's."—(John Cullen.)—"Mr. Spence said, "the people do like pawnbrokers, though it has made them less cautious."—"However, Patrick Campbell said, "they are generally ashamed to go to a pawn office in the day-time, in a small town neighbours see each other."—"In Newry a man has a public house and a pawn office under the same roof."—(John Cullen.)—"It seems that it has not often occurred that pawnbrokers have been brought before the magistrates for receiving in pledge articles improperly obtained. The Assistant Commissioners having asked, whether, if there were an institution where small loans could be obtained upon the deposit of pledges as now, upon more moderate terms; but without the present secrecy, it would put an end to pawnbroking, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson said, that such an institution would be encouraged, but some would still go to the pawn office.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

THERE is only pawn office in the town of Cavan; the persons who have recourse to it belong in general to a class somewhat better off than labourers. The working of the system is the same as elsewhere. It was considered that the establishment of some institution, which would give small loans upon more moderate terms than the pawnbroker does, would be found most useful.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 34.

THERE is but one pawnbroker in the parish, and he came here about four or five years since; there never was one before him. "Some pawn a coat as the best thing they have to pawn; sometimes they pawn a blanket and keep the quilt, sometimes the quilt and keep the blanket; sometimes even their tools, if they had nothing else, which prevents their going to work, but this is very rare."—(Browne.)—"There is a society here supported by subscription; 'tis managed by Mr. Murphy; he gives out clothes to the poor; none of those present knew of the clothes having been pawned; the interest usually charged is 1d. on 1s. per month; and, if the article remained in only one hour, they would be obliged to pay 1d., besides 1d. for the ticket. "There is no other expense except you lose the ticket, and then you must pay 1s. for a stop ticket."—(Browne.)—"If you make an affidavit before a magistrate, will not that be sufficient?"—"Yes sir, but you must pay 6d., or may be 1s. to the clerk for the affidavit besides 1d. for the ticket." Articles are pawned worth only 1s., even less. "I have known 1d. to be

PAWNBROKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.
—
Munster,
County Waterford.
—
Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gubernet, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.
—
Bar. Divies with-
out Doors.
—
Bar. Ashford.
—

Ulster,
County Antrim.
—
Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Black, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.
—
Bar. Frost, Lower.

County Cavan.
—
Bres. Longtree,
Upper and Lower.

County Down.
—
Bar. Joseph,
Upper.

PAWNBROKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.Ulster,
County Down.Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Smith, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.Bar. Feenagh,
Upper.

got on a couple of children's frocks."—(Hillen.)—The value of the article pledged is usually about three times that of the sum given; "On a hat worth 3s. you may get 1s." Articles of small value are generally redeemed; the regular time within which they can redeem articles is six months, but 14 days are afterwards granted by the pawnbroker." "If we can't redeem them they are forfeit." "A hat with 1s. lent on it, and the interest, would fetch at the most 3s."—(Bramson.)—"Nobody claims the balance, it goes into the pawnbroker's pocket."—(Murphy.)—"The people don't think it could be claimed; they never heard of such a thing. The pawnbroker mostly sells the unredeemed pledges at his own premises in the town, by auction, which he publishes beforehand; and, if the goods don't bring a good price so that he can pay himself well, he takes them in again to his house, and sells them by private sale. The people are very willing to buy at a pawnbroker's auction, when they think they get bargains, but would be ashamed of wearing a coat so purchased if they knew it belonged to a neighbour. We think pawnbrokers a necessary material, but we don't look on it as a decent business."—(Murphy.)—"There is no going in secret to a pawnbroker's office, we always find two or three there. "The pawnbroker here has nothing to do with any shop where spirits are sold."—(Policewoman.)—"He is a very well-behaved man. We would prefer getting loans on pledges on better terms even though we might have no security; every one knows now we are obliged to pawn."—(Murphy.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 85.

Bar. Lecale

THE REV. MR. KNOX states, that on inquiry he found that there are three pawnbrokers in Downpatrick; there is no other in any part of the barony. "13 or 14 years ago there was not one at all here."—(Mr. Smyth.)—"People go from all parts of the barony to pawn their clothes. An article on which only 1s. 4d., or 1s. 6d. is obtained, is frequently carried from a remote part of the barony. Many cases were mentioned of persons pawning trifling articles on which they could only get the price of a glass of whiskey; they pawn any description of article, "their day or night-clothes, or whatever else they could get anything on."—(Patrick Connor.)—"Hats, topcoats, shoes, in short anything, from a needle to an anchor, as the saying is."—(Ellen Watson, wife to a carman.)—"Clothes given to the poor are sold not to be usually pawned. An article which brings 1s. pays 4d. in the month, besides 1d. for the ticket. Last Saturday evening I redeemed an article that was in pawn for five months; I got 7s. 6d. on it, and what do you think they charged me for it? why, 1s. 2d. for that time. 'Tis no harm to tell that I pawned, for I wanted the 7s. 6d. to make up the price of a pig, and a good pledge never shamed its master."—(Ellen Watson.)—"When a ticket is lost, 1d. or 2d. is given for a stop ticket without an affidavit; if the pawnbroker trusts you, and if you are a good customer, he will not charge you anything."—(Ellen Walsh.)—"I don't know what they would not give money on, but this I do know, that they are all three making very great fortunes out of the poor. The town was better, and there was less disease and poverty when there was no pawnbroker 13 years ago. I'll tell you a story about the first that came to the town: they called him Mr. Major; he had no regular licence at that time, but set up on his own bottom: one day I put in a new quilt, and it was my luck that that was the very night he ran away with all the people's property; he ran off to Strangford, and next morning all Down was after him, but he escaped to America; but those that remain make money as well as him that ran."—(Ibid.)—"The loan is one-third of the estimated value of the article; there is a deal of small things pledged; there is some people if they want a glass of whiskey, or may be kitchen for dinner, they run and pawn something, and most likely those things go."—(Ibid.)—"The time usually allowed for the redemption of the article is six months, but if they belong to a good customer they'd keep them may be 12 months, or two years."—(Ibid.)—"To an inquiry, whether articles when sold are supposed to fetch more than the amount of the loan, it was stated, "No doubt, and the balances are put in his own pocket; I hear some talk bitterly that the people could claim the balance."—(Ibid.)—"They send the goods always away to Belfast, or somewhere; the neighbours would not like to buy them and use them, except it was a feather bed or a table, or a thing of that kind."—(Ibid.)—"The people feel no favour for the pawnbrokers as affording them relief in times of pressure. "They consider them living by the poor; when they're rich the people are poor, and when they get poor the people are well off."—(Ibid.)—"The shame attached to pledging is said to be diminished; formerly it used to be a bit of a night job, but now they go in the middle of the day; the better class of persons send their servants to do it for them. Oh, if you were up in Robinson's you'd see silver spoons and candlesticks, and as good as 20 feather beds."—(Ibid.)—"To inquiries, if there were instances of pawnbrokers being directly or indirectly concerned in the sale of spirituous liquors, it was stated, "There is Robinson who could not get the licence himself, but he has the public house at one side, and his daughter has the pawn office at the other side of the same house."—(Ibid.)—"I have passed out of the one into the other sometimes; there is a passage without coming into the street."—(John Gillerist.)

In reply to a question, whether the pawnbrokers had been ever brought before magistrates for receiving goods improperly obtained, it was stated, "Mr. Robinson and his daughter are often before the magistrates; but they are very decent, and if anything is stolen from you they give it up with the heart of a good will."—(Ellen Watson.)—"Being asked, Must you not pay whatever was advanced on the article? she answered, "Oh, to be sure." To the inquiry as to the probable effect of an institution for making small loans upon pledges upon more moderate terms, but without the present secrecy, it was answered, "It would be a great benefit, and they would all go to it; but then, I don't know, a great many would be ashamed."—(Ellen Watson.)—"I think I would rather go to the pawn office."—(John Gillerist.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 35.

THERE are three pawnbrokers at present in Enniskillen, where there were but two until within a year ago. "Labourers in country places have nothing to do with pawnbrokers, except sometimes they buy an article of clothing at their auction."—(Mr. Lindsay.)—However, on the whole, the working of the pawnbroking system was found by the Assistant Commissioners to be just the same here as in Monaghan.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.

"THERE are two pawnbrokers in Monaghan; there was a third, but he is gone; he was a great drunkard."—(Alice Kelly.)—The description of articles generally pawned, were stated to be "a sheet, or a shirt, or a blanket, or the best thing we have; anything from a shirt or a shift, to the outside."—(Bess Hughes.)—Workmen, it seems, occasionally pawn their tools. "They often put in their spade."—(Bess Hughes.)—"My husband has his spade in now."—(Alice Kelly.)—To the question, "How does he manage?" the same witness replied, "Oh the neighbours are very good to each other; they lend to one another." The expenses incurred in these transactions, were stated as follows:—There is 1d. a month on every 1s. and 1d. for the ticket, and 1d. on every 6d., but anything less than 6d. is not charged, except 1d. for the ticket."—(Bess Hughes.)—"If the ticket is lost you would have to give 2d. to examine the books, and 4d. for an affidavit before the magistrates. I'll tell you what happened to me: I dropped a ticket one day coming out of the office, and went back to ask for another, and he charged me 2d. for searching the book, though it was not two minutes since I had got the ticket from him."—(Bess Hughes.)—The expense incurred by pledging an article worth 2s. 6d. for a year, was stated to be "14d. a month."—(Alice Kelly.)—To the question as to the lowest value of articles for which money will be advanced, Bess Hughes replied, "You will get 2d. for an article."—and with regard to the properties which the sum lent generally bears to the value of the articles pledged, the same witness stated, "You will get half on anything that is gay and fashionable, and that is sure to sell well, but on an apron or a child's frock, you would not get in the same way." It seems that articles of small value are generally redeemed. "They are, indeed, mostly lifted."—(Alice Kelly.)—"Six months is the time allowed for redemption: my mother put in a new sheet for 7d.; she took that low money because she intended to lift it; but she forgot the time, and it was three days after the time, when I went about it, and he told me it was sold, and when I upbraided him, he told me he wanted none of my nonsense; he kept the five yards, for what was not the price of one."—(Bess Hughes.)—Being asked whether the balances are ever claimed on the articles being sold, the same witness replied, "Nothing is ever heard about them; if there is a very good article he takes it into the house, and sells it privately, and there are plenty ready to buy in such houses. The articles are not sent to a distance to be sold; the pawnbroker sells them all here."—(Bess Hughes.)—The following answer was given to the inquiry whether the people evinced any unwillingness to purchase their neighbours' property. "I never knew any damp of that kind; the clothes were bought freely after the chaises, and during it; but still I would not like to wear a neighbour's goods."—(Bess Hughes.)—Being asked whether the people are in favour of pawnbrokers generally as a class of persons affording them relief in time of pressure, or dislike them as gaining a livelihood by the distresses of their neighbours, Bess Hughes replied, "Well, I'll tell you, if a person is pressed for a breakfast, if the pawnbroker would not give the money you'd want the breakfast; still when we are lifting an article we say there is an extortion on it; when we are talking within ourselves we wonder how much we have to pay on a little stuff in a short time, and a pawnbroker is considered not as respectable as a shopkeeper. At first, some years ago, we used to go in the dusk to the pawnbroker's, but now I would not care if all the people on the Market Cross saw me; they know it is weighty pressure makes us do it."—(Alice Kelly.)—There were no instances here of pawnbrokers being concerned in houses opened for the sale of spirituous liquors, nor that they have been brought before the magistrates for improperly receiving goods. On the point whether if small loans could be obtained upon the deposit of pledges, as now, upon more moderate terms, but without the present secrecy, the dread of public observation would induce the people to prefer the pawnbroker with all his voracious exaction, it was stated:—"We would go wherever we could get it cheapest; I'd take a shirt, or anything now open in my hand, and go into the shop, and so we often do."—(Bess Hughes.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

THERE is but one pawn office in Omagh, and that having been lately established, nothing was yet known of its working; but the labourers said it was of no consequence to them, for they had nothing which the pawnbroker would accept. It was the general wish of the meeting that a bank of some kind should be established, which would advance small loans to the farmers in times of pressure, the bills negotiated at the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the only one in this barony, being of too great amount, to meet the wants of small farmers.

PAWNBRACKING
AND
SAVINGS' BANKS.

Ulster.
Co. Fermanagh.

Enniskillen.
taken by
Jonathan Bland, Esq.,
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Tyrone.

Co. Monaghan.

Bar. Monaghan.

Pawnbroking.

County Tyrone.

Bar. Omagh.

Pawnbroking.

DRAINS.
 Commisgnt.
 County Gaing.

Examinations
 taken by
 Rev. Charles Clarke,
 E. B. Mailey, Esq.

Bar. Kilmoun.

DRINKING.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 2.

"THE number of retail spirit shops has increased since the cost of a henny has been reduced; the excise officer was unable to state the exact number in the barony, inasmuch as the extent of his district does not coincide with that of the barony. The chief quantity sold is in drams. The sale of spirits is greater during periods of plenty than of distress. The very poorest people are certainly not the most given to drunkenness; they have not the means of purchasing spirits, being hard set to obtain sufficient food to keep the body and soul together."—(Mr. A. Lynch.)—"And, moreover, there is but little illicit distillation in this barony."—(Mr. Cairns.)—"The insufficiency of clothing, the want of fire, or the belief that an equal quantity of sustenance could not be produced in any other way, is not the cause which impels the labourer to buy whiskey. All classes, even the more comfortable farmers, prefer spirits to ale. The women don't usually drink, except at fairs and on occasions of merriment."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide Appendix D., p. 8.

County Leitrim.

Bar. McKel.

Drinking.

THE number of licensed public houses is rather on the decrease of late years, but it is feared that the contrary is the case with the unlicensed. The Rev. Mr. McKean, D.D., says, "In my parish (Cloon) there were six licensed houses, about five years ago, and very few *shebeen shops*; at present there are but two of the former description, and I verily believe there are 400 of the latter." "I have observed, that instances of extreme intoxication are decidedly of more frequent occurrence among the most destitute class of my parishioners. When one of them has the opportunity of drinking at another's expense, or is disposed to spend any small extra earnings of his own, he seems to have lost all sense of shame, and keeps it up in many cases until he is perfectly senseless. Females are not often seen intoxicated. One is not surprised that labourers are unable to resist the temptation of the open whiskey shop, when they stand in the wet and cold, waiting in vain for an employer to engage them."—(Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, D.D.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

County Mayo.

Bar. Murray.

Drinking.

ACCORDING to the return of the collector of excise, the number of licensed public houses or retail spirit shops, in the barony of Murray, is 59; of these 53 are in the town of Westport, which, as the number of houses are about 400, gives rather more than one licensed spirit shop for every eight houses. In the remainder of the barony, with a rural population of nearly 30,000 souls, there are but six licensed houses, situated on the sea-shore. According to the evidence of Sir S. O'Malley, Bart. the licensed houses are not so numerous as formerly. The magistrates check their increase, by refusing to grant licences; they are, however, unable to prevent the existence of unlicensed houses, whose numbers vary according to the seasons. When the oat crop has been plentiful, and the price of the grain low, a large portion of it is secretly malted and distilled; in this way it yields more remuneration than if sold in the market. The illicit distillation whiskey, thus produced, is retailed to a great extent; and it is stated by Michael Mulvey, a publican, that "in some years the unlicensed houses exceed the licensed." This year there are not many of the former, it is a year of distress. "The greater quantity is sold in drams, of a glass each, to which water is generally added, so far as the sale of duty-paid whiskey allows of an estimate being formed, by far the greater quantity is sold in districts such as Westport, where there are a greater number of persons who earn wages."—(Mr. McDermott.)—"In other places I know that the people are oftener hungry than drunk."—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, D.D.)—"In times of plenty the sale of spirits is of course greater than in scarce seasons: where are they to get the price of a glass when they have no money?"—(Michael Mulvey.) The Rev. Messrs. M'Manus, D.D. and Dwyer, D.D., state, that a woman is hardly ever seen drunk. There is a universal preference given to whiskey. Very little beer or ale is sold in the barony.—(Mr. McDermott and Sachse.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 7.

County Sligo.

Bar. Curbery.

THE Rev. Mr. McHugh, D.D., is convinced that much less whiskey is consumed in these times of low prices and comparative distress among farmers than formerly when corn sold high. Mr. Richard Yates and Rev. Mr. Woodward confirm the statement of the Rev. Mr. McHugh as to the absolute decrease of the consumption of the spirits, but they add that the diminution has been most remarkable with respect to illicit whiskey or "*poteen*," of which the distillation has been nearly altogether stopped by the vigilance of the revenue police. "I should say," continues Mr. Richard Yates, "that illicit distillation is 80 per cent less than it was some years ago." "I recollect when many tenants used to pay a good share of their rents by their private stills; they can do so no longer, and they consider it a great hardship."—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, D.D.)—"Drunkards are not to be found amongst the poor in the country parts; you are not to look for drunkards amongst the labourers, who seldom drink, at least to excess, except on fair days. I never in my life saw a labourer come to work drunk, except on the morning after a fair."—(Mr. Richard Yates.)—"It is stated, that there are far more licensed houses in the comfortable parts of the barony than in the poor districts; but in former years unlicensed houses, and those for the sale of "*poteen*," swarmed in the remote and poor districts: there, from the want of roads, and the distance to markets, the inhabitants found it more

profitable and far less inconvenient to turn their corn into spirits, and sell or consume it at home. All the witnesses agree in saying that it is a rare thing to see a woman drunk. Very little beer is used, except in Sligo; many of those who had accustomed themselves to drink "potens" have not yet become reconciled to any other liquor.—(Mr. Lowry.)—The labouring classes are often tempted to drink from the want of clothing, and from the little expectation of comfort from what awaits them at home; far more drams are called for in winter than in summer.—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. R., and Mr. Barber.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 8.

THE number of retail spirit shops in the barony is 78; within the last three years they have increased by one-tenth; the greater part of the spirits sold in these is sold in drams, perhaps nine-tenths of it. The class that drinks consists of those that earn most; they are generally tradesmen, and, among the agricultural community, small farmers; but with these the habit is not general. Being asked whether a greater quantity of spirits is sold in districts where the inhabitants are very poor, or in those where they are more comfortably circumstanced, some of the landed proprietors and farmers gave it as their opinion that most was sold in poor districts, on account of the reckless habits with which great poverty is often accompanied; but the excise collector stated, and gave some places as instances, that by far the greater quantity was sold in districts where the circumstances of the inhabitants were better; in a few cases it happened that a glass of spirits was bought under the idea that an equal sum would not obtain equal sustenance in any other way. This is chiefly among tradesmen, the great majority of labourers considering that the cost of a glass of spirits would purchase more nourishment in food than in liquor, and especially that the liquor can only be drunk by themselves, whereas the food can be divided with their wives and children. The warmth with which the answer to the question on this point was given by the labourers, spoke volumes for their affection towards their families. "Sure," said one, "we should not be standing there drinking while the wife and family had nothing to eat." Tippling among women, even occasionally, is very rare, and confined to the old women. The young ones if they had the means would rather buy out the money in clothes. Beer is but very seldom drunk, but by gentlemen, farmers, and the upper classes; milk is the usual beverage of the ordinary farmers; and buttermilk, when they can get it, of the labourers. Both from the want of money, and in most country places, of houses where it is sold, the labourers can seldom purchase spirits as a relief from the cold caused by the insufficiency of their clothing and want of fire; but as most of their illnesses arise from the want of a proper quantity and quality of food, the medical man finds it necessary to mix spirits in most of the medicines they administer, in order to counteract the effects of low diet, and to restore tone to the stomach, activity to the digestive organs, and circulation to the blood.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 10.

WHILE the number of licensed public houses is nearly stationary, the witnesses state that the "shebeen houses" are on the increase throughout the barony, to an extent," observes Mr. Coyne, "that is quite alarming." "In all the shops by far the greater quantity of the spirits sold is in drams, and is consumed on the spot; it is not common even with the middling sized farmers to bring home spirits with them."—(Mr. Walsh.)—All the witnesses say that the sale of spirits is a great deal less when the times are bad than when they are good. The Rev. Mr. Power, P. R., remarks that, "more instances of positive intoxication are to be found among tradesmen and farmers of three or four acres than in any other class; but it must be admitted of the latter persons, that they drink habitually but little, and are therefore more apt to betray the effects of any occasional excess." "On the whole drunkenness is on the decline, fewer drunken men than formerly are now seen on Sundays."—(Rev. Mr. Power, P. R., and Mr. Coyne.)—"The women drink very little"—(Mr. Walsh.)—"The more comfortable farmers do not prefer ale or beer to spirits; when they indulge in spirituous liquors at home, they prefer punch: little ale or beer is drunk in the country parts."—(Messrs. Walsh and Seilly.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 11.

RETAIL spirit shops have rapidly increased in number. There are at present 35 licensed retail spirit shops in the town of Thomastown alone, which contains less than 3,000 inhabitants. The greater part of the spirits sold in them is sold in drams.

"The greatest number of cases of intoxication are met with among small farmers, and next among labourers; not that they drink the most spirits within a given period, but rather from a contrary cause, which renders them more easily overcome on committing an excess. However there is a very bad custom which the Roman Catholic Clergy have felt called upon to cry down from the altar, namely, the system which some publicans have introduced, of giving poor men liquor on credit, or in exchange for work to be done. This is a temptation which the labourers cannot often resist, and the practice is confined, though many publicans have lost severely by it."—(Rev. Mr. Cady, P. R.)—"I really believe," observes Mr. Callen, a respectable shopkeeper in the town, "that some labourers buy a glass of spirits as the cheapest means of obtaining so much sustenance;" having no fire, nor perhaps food ready to meet them at home, it is no wonder if they cannot pass the public house, where the warm room tempts them in. The consumption of beer is very small.

DANESMARA.

Commissioner,
County Sligo.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Melley, Esq.

Bar. Carberry.

London.
County Dublin.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Seilly, Esq.

Bar. Baberghery.

County Kilkenny.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Melley, Esq.

Bar. Galway.

Bar. Gowran.

DRINKING.**Leinster.**
King's County.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.,
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.**Bar. Clonsilla.***For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 12.*

Mr. Pearce, excise officer, states that there are 22 retail spirit shops in this barony; the number has decreased within the last three years. The quantity sold in all these shops is 56 gallons per week, the greater part of which is sold in drams.

— *Gleeson* says, "When people get the best wages most whiskey is sold; more is sold in harvest and after it than in the other seasons; and much more is sold in comfortable districts, where there is more money, than in poor ones."

The witnesses say, there are few habitual drunkards here, and they cannot refer them to any particular class. "The farmers and labourers," they say, "drink at fairs and markets." Mr. Treask says, that those who drink do so from mere love of whiskey, not from any idea of deriving sustenance from it; not many of the women drink.

The sober farmers prefer beer to whiskey; a great deal of beer is sold in the town on fair days, but since the bad times more whiskey in proportion is sold because it is cheaper.

Fuel is too plentiful here for any persons to be forced to drink by cold.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 13.*Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Bland, Esq.,
James O'Hara, Esq.**Bar. Philipstown.**
Upper and Lower.

DRINKING was stated to be on the decrease, and the number of whiskey shops becoming less, "owing to the want of cash."—(Mr. Odell.)—Mr. O'Connor also was of opinion that in times of plenty the sale of spirits was greater than in periods of distress, and that "a larger quantity of spirits is sold in the districts in which the inhabitants are well off than where distress generally prevails." It was stated by S. Boling that "labourers do not drink because they cannot afford it." The want of firing cannot here urge them to drinking, because of the abundance of fuel in the barony.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 14.***County Louth.**Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.,
Francis Sallier, Esq.**Bar. Dundalk.**
Upper.

EIGHTY-SEVEN persons took out retail spirit licences in this barony last year. The number has been rather increasing during the last three years. The average quantity sold in a country shop is considered to be about four gallons per week, nearly the whole of the quantity being sold in drams or in punch. The sale of spirits is greater in periods of plenty than in scarcity, for it is only then that the people have the means of drinking to any extent, and in times of distress it is utterly impossible for them to do so, as distress here means not comparative, but utter and absolute destitution. The class of drunkards chiefly consists of tradesmen, and a few among small occupiers who are also hucksters or dealers, but the habit is not prevalent among the other classes of farmers and labourers; among the latter, indeed, want of means is generally a sufficient preventative. A greater quantity of spirits is sold in districts where the inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances than in those where they are poor. It is not supposed that labourers buy a glass of whiskey for the sake of deriving more sustenance from it than an equal sum would afford in any other way, for the well disposed would rather spend what they had, however little, in buying food for their family, and the dissipated will drink whenever they have the means. Very few women drink. The more comfortable farmers prefer spirits to beer, but their more common beverage is milk, or water. The labourers seldom or never resort to drinking to make up for the insufficiency of their clothing, except when out late at night during winter, or on a journey.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.***County Meath.****Bar. Kells, Upper**
and Lower.

THE number of retail spirit shops has rather increased within the last few years. The entries of licences being made for the whole county, without any distinction as to baronies, no accurate return of the number in this barony could be obtained, either from the excise collector, or from the clerk of the peace for the county, to whom the Assistant Commissioners were referred. There were no means of ascertaining, either by the excise officers or otherwise, the average quantity sold in each shop in a week, but almost all the spirit sold is disposed of in drams. The sale of spirits appears to be rather greater in periods of plenty than in periods of distress, but the excise returns prove that, as far at least as duty-paid spirits are concerned, there is very little variation, for the amount paid for duty during the last four or five years shows the greatest uniformity. Tradesmen in towns are generally the persons most addicted to drinking, as they earn most money. This was the evidence given in court, but on the following market day at Kells, the Assistant Commissioners had ocular demonstration that the small farmers could drink too; many of them were to be seen reeling home in the evening, or staggering through the streets till night. The retail sale of whiskey is immense in Kells, in consequence of this baneful practice. The Assistant Commissioners were informed that almost all the smallest farmers came regularly into Kells every market day (Saturday) although they have seldom any business to transact there, and that many of them remain there lazing and drinking till night, although the market is over early in the afternoon. It is not general among labourers to buy a glass of whiskey from the idea that they would derive more sustenance from it than at the same price from any other means; where they have a family they usually prefer buying food, to share it with them, however small the quantity. Very few women are addicted to drink, not one in a hundred, they would rather spend the money on clothes if they could afford it. The farmers prefer spirits to beer or ale; but their general beverage at home is milk. Labourers, however, may occasionally need spirits, as a relief from the cold produced by insufficient clothing and want of fire; but they cannot generally get it, both for want of money, and (unless they live near a town or village) for want of houses that sell it; when travelling, if they have the means, they may get a glass to help them along the road."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 18.

THE average quantity of spirits sold in each shop in a week it is also impossible to ascertain accurately, but several persons in the trade, and who have good opportunities of knowing what is sold by others, thought that from 10 to 12 gallons per week was about the average of good country shops. This does not include shops in market towns, or situated in a neighbourhood where many fairs and markets are held. Almost the whole of this quantity is sold in drams, or what is called punch. It is the general opinion that the sale of spirits is greater in times of plenty than in times of distress. The class of drunkards consists of tradesmen generally, and of labourers least of all. The Assistant Commissioners regret to say that they saw a great deal of drinking among persons who attended the Trim market, and who appeared to be small farmers, hucksters, &c. When men are so poor as to have little or no means they cannot drink, but otherwise it is remarked that men in constant and steady employment are generally much less addicted to drinking than those who are only occasionally employed. As to whether labourers buy a glass of spirits for the purpose of deriving sustenance from it much difference of opinion exists, some persons thinking that they do, but the labourers themselves denying it, and saying that, however small might be the sum they could muster, they would rather share it with their families in meal or potatoes than spend it in liquor. Women very seldom drink. Farmers prefer whiskey and punch generally to beer; their usual beverage is milk. It is only landed proprietors and "gentlemen farmers" who drink beer. The labourers only use spirits as a preventive of, or remedy for, cold when travelling, or out from home in winter, but never at home.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.

Mr. Wray thinks the retail spirit-shops have decreased in number in consequence of the exertions of the magistrates, and that, owing to the same cause, they are likely to decrease still more. Mr. F. Gwynne, the chief wholesale spirit-dealer in Maryborough, and who supplies many country shops, states that the average sale of them is about one gallon per week, and that it is almost all sold in drams, except a little in punch. John Motina, a retail spirit-dealer in the town, sells about 15 gallons per week, but this is far above the average of the shops in the town, some of which do not sell above one gallon per week retail. About half of what they sell is in drams, a quarter in punch, and the rest in small quantities, taken home by the purchasers.

The sale of spirits is less in times of distress, from want of means.

Small tradesmen form the class in which drunkards are more generally to be found. Messrs. Wray, Martin, and O'Shea, said that boys of 14 or 15 years of age now drink and smoke, which was not the case formerly. Labourers buy a glass of spirits from habit and inclination, without reference to the quantum of nourishment it contains.

Mr. Wray says that now, and especially since the last three or four years, women, who were formerly ashamed of drinking, and who, if they ever indulged in it, did so as privately as possible, and took their glass behind the door, now drink openly at the counter, and think nothing of it.

The more comfortable farmers usually drink beer in the public houses; farmers say their chief beverage at home is milk, and on Sundays and holidays spirits and punch; and spirits are now more generally drunk at fairs and markets. Labourers are not usually compelled to drinking by the insufficiency of their clothing and the want of fire, except some of the town labourers, who get a glass of whiskey in the morning, before going to work. Mr. Wray, Mr. Dexter, and others, say this is paid for by the farmer, as some of the men will not go to work before they get a glass.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 22.

THERE are 35 retail spirit-shops in the barony; this is an increase upon the number three years ago. On an average, about six gallons of spirits are sold in each shop every week; about two-thirds of this quantity are sold in drams.

The sale of spirits is greater at periods of plenty than at periods of distress, and is more comfortable than in poorer districts; tradesmen chiefly constitute the class of drunkards. The habit is not very prevalent among the agricultural community, but, where it occurs, it is mostly among the small farmers.

Women seldom drink habitually, but their husbands and friends often treat them to a glass of whiskey when they go into the towns to market. The wives of tradesmen are more apt to indulge in drinking.

Milk or water is the common beverage of the more comfortable farmers at home, and whiskey, if any thing, after dinner, or when they have company.

Very few cases are known here of the labouring classes being compelled to drinking by the insufficiency of their clothing or the want of fire.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 23.

THERE are 45 licensed retail spirit-shops in the barony;—besides these, however, there are more than 20 houses which regularly sell spirits without licence, and are known by the name of "Skebere-houses," and about 40 individuals who occasionally sell liquor at fairs, markets, races, fairs, and other places of resort. The average quantity of spirits sold in each shop is about two gallons a week.

The sale of spirits is considered to be greater in seasons of plenty than in seasons of distress, and in comfortable than in poor districts.

DRINKING.

Lower,
County Meath.

Examination
taken by
John Power, Esq.,
Francis Sedley, Esq.,

Bar. Maygaragh,
Lower.

Queen's County.

Baronies Mary-
borough, East
and West.

Bar. Portlaoise.

County Wicklow.

Bar. Tullistown,
Upper.

District.
Leinster.
County Wicklow.
 Examinations
 taken by
 John Power, Esq.
 Francis Sadler, Esq.
 Bar. Tuffetown,
 Upper.

The habitual drunkards here are not many; they are usually tradesmen, and in the country small farmers. Labourers have not the means of drinking: it is not usual with them to buy spirits in order to obtain sustenance therefrom, except occasionally, in travelling, or when out on a cold winter's night; at other times they would rather spend the amount, however small, for the maintenance of their families.

In general women do not drink, especially in the country.

The usual beverage of the farmers when at home is milk. When they are out in towns and villages they more generally take beer, but at home on holidays, or when they have any friends with them, they drink spirits.

Munster.
County Clare.
 Examinations
 taken by
 W. J. Gahorne, Esq.
 T. B. Vaughan, Esq.
 Bar. Gormerue.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 24.

THERE are 32 retail spirit-shops in the barony.—(Power, Excise officer.)—The number has not varied within the last three years; about $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of whiskey, on the average, are sold in each shop per week, the quantity sold per week in the whole barony being 300 gallons. "More is sold in punch than in drams; perhaps two-thirds in punch."—(Slattery, *Haley*).—There is much more whiskey sold in winter, when people have got corn and potatoes to sell;—in summer very little is sold; tradesmen are the greatest drinkers. "I had sooner see 10 working tradesmen come to my house than 20 farmers."—(Slattery).—Much more whiskey is sold where people are in comfortable circumstances;—credit is now seldom given to the frequenters of dram-shops, and whiskey cannot be got without money. With regard to whether it ever happens that labourers buy a glass of spirits, because an equal sum would not obtain equal sustenance in any other way, it was stated that there may be a few men who would buy whiskey instead of bread, but they are the exceptions to the general rule; those persons even would probably prefer tobacco to whiskey in such circumstances.—(Slattery, *Haley, Carroll, Morarty*.)

Few of the women drink; there is very little beer consumed in the barony; the richer farmers prefer punch. It is thought that, when men are wet and cold, whiskey refreshes them more quickly than anything; the poorest people are those who prefer raw spirits from the stimulus it gives them.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 25.

County Kerry.
 Bar. Iveragh.

Mr. Wright, officer of Excise, states that there are 19 retail spirit-shops in the barony, the number having increased within three years from 12 to 19. The average quantity of spirits sold in each shop per week is in summer $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and in winter $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The average weekly quantity sold in the whole barony is 108 gallons in summer and 200 gallons in winter. Almost the entire is sold in drams. The sale of spirits is greater in seasons of plenty than at periods of distress. The consumption has diminished lately. Mr. Wright says, "I have to observe that I find in general, through the extent of country which my business obliges me to travel, that the consumption of spirits is greatly diminished within the two last years, but more particularly within this year; which I conceive to arise more from want of means to purchase than from an inclination on the part of the people to refrain from consuming." "There are not many regular drunkards; on fair days some of the country people get drunk. There is very little drunkenness in this remote barony."—(Walsh, O'Leary, *Faherty*).—"A greater quantity is drunk in the towns and villages than in the poor mountainous districts."—(Sullivan, Caswell, Mr. Fitzgerald).—The witnesses agree in stating that labourers are seldom addicted to drinking. Mr. Fitzgerald says, "I think in many cases if a labourer has a few pence in his pocket, and only himself to think about, he would buy a glass of spirits and some tobacco instead of food, and affirm that he could work more and last longer than if he had bought a meal of potatoes; but this would only be a temporary idea, and not be repeated twice in succession. I have no doubt it is a false idea, and only arises from the pleasant excitement the man experiences for the moment." All the witnesses concur in saying that very few women drink, especially amongst the labouring classes, and that food is not sold in order to purchase spirits. "Beer is not a common liquor sold in this barony; the only beer sold is very bad."—(Sullivan, Mr. Fitzgerald).—The witnesses thought that the labouring classes were not usually compelled to drinking by the insufficiency of their clothing, warmth being easily and cheaply obtained by firing.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

**Barony Trillick-
 woolley.**

"THERE are 116 retail spirit-shops in the barony. The number has increased about one-eighth within three years; and the quantity of spirits consumed has increased in at least the same proportion. The average quantity of spirits sold in each shop in a week is very nearly seven gallons; the whole quantity sold weekly is 811 gallons, all in drams."—(Mr. Mathews Wright).—"When good wages are got the sale increases; in times of distress people have no money to buy spirits."—(Messrs. Meredith, Tevis, O'Leary).—"People drink at fairs, but we have few regular drunkards. The greatest drinkers are some of all classes; labourers drink the least, as they have least money; those who have most money spend most in whiskey. Labourers in the country consequently drink very little."—(Messrs. Tevis, Powell, Meredith).—"When they are hungry they would rather buy food than whiskey. Very few women drink."—(Doonan).—"Beer is getting more liked than heretofore, but the best made here is very bad, and whiskey is the general drink of all classes. Labourers are not driven to drinking by want of clothes or fire. If they suffered from either of these causes they would apply any money they had to remedy them."—(Doonan).

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 27.

"THERE are 73 retail spirit-shops in the barony. The number has been stationary for the last three years. The average quantity of spirits sold in each shop per week 6½ gallons. The total weekly quantity sold in the barony is 485 gallons."—(Mr. Trevel, Exciseman.)—"It is drunk, at least, as much in drams as in punch; at fairs they principally drink punch."—(Mr. O'Connor.)—"There is no marked difference as regards the quantity of spirits sold between seasons of plenty and of distress. Drunkards are found chiefly in the lower order of tradesmen."—(Mr. Brown, Mr. O'Connor.)—"Spirits are sold principally in towns. If a man was really hungry I think he would lay out his money in food unless he was a regular drunkard."—(Mr. Deely.)—"The same witness says, 'Some women in the towns drink, but labourers' wives almost never. Farmers prefer whiskey to beer; in summer they sometimes drink beer, as it quenches their thirst better. I do not think that the labouring classes drink from the insufficiency of their clothing or want of fire.'"

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 28.

THERE are 50 retail spirit-shops in the barony, exclusive of a small part of the eastward. —(Mr. Kulkane, exciseman.)—"In Gallilly, the part not included in the above, there are about six public houses. The number of spirit-shops has not varied within the last three years, but the quantity of spirits has decreased, and continues to decrease. About two gallons per week are sold in each shop, a greater quantity being in punch than in drams. The quantity consumed, it is said, 'depends on the wages of the labourers and workmen; in harvest, and at other times, when good wages are got, a greater quantity of spirits is drunk.' "Drunkards are found chiefly amongst tradesmen in towns, and amongst small landholders in the country; few of the labourers drink."—(Mr. Coote, Mr. Evans.)—"The greatest quantity of spirits is always sold when the people are getting the best wages. Labourers, when distressed, prefer purchasing food to whiskey. The women do not drink; it is said 'on market days they are seldom to be seen worse for liquor.' Beer, or porter, is not kept by the publicans; very little of either is drunk by any class. Those of the labouring class who drink do so, not on account of sufferings or privations, but 'from love of whiskey.'"

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

THE supervisor of Excise states that there are 84 retail spirit-shops in the barony. The average quantity sold weekly in one shop, is 10½ gallons. The total quantity sold weekly in the barony, chiefly in drams, is 854½ gallons. Drinking takes place chiefly at fairs and fests in the country. No particular class can be specially pointed out as drunkards; in the towns the lower tradesmen are more so than others. The notion that a glass of spirits contains more sustenance than the same value of anything else, is not supposed to be a reason for drinking.

"Women seldom drink in the country parts."—(Walsh.)—"In summer and hot weather farmers prefer beer to whiskey, but in winter they drink drams. The witnesses agree that the labouring classes are not driven to drink whiskey by insufficiency of clothing and fire.—It is said, 'If a man was hungry and cold, and had a few pence in his pocket, he would rather buy food than spirits.'"

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 30.

"THERE are 117 retail spirit-shops in the barony. The number has decreased by 10 during the last three years. The average quantity of spirits sold weekly in the barony is 748 gallons; the average weekly quantity of each shop 5½ gallons. A great proportion of it, especially of what is sold in towns, is consumed in drams. Labourers drink most when they have good wages; farmers drink much more when they begin to sell their corn after harvest than at any other time. The fishermen are the greatest drunkards; tradesmen in the town drink very much also; farmers, except on market days, do not frequent the public houses. There are some neighbouring farmers who frequent public houses in the town pretty constantly."—(Mr. Hyden.)—"The greatest sale for spirits is in the towns. With respect to labourers, Mr. Usher says, 'I am quite satisfied that they often take whiskey in preference to food.' When women come into the towns, they not unfrequently return home drunk. The more comfortable farmers drink both beer and spirits, they sometimes drink beer with whiskey in it; but punch is their favourite liquor. The witnesses do not think that the labouring classes are compelled to drinking by insufficiency of clothing or fuel; 'they like the taste of whiskey, and the feeling of comfort and excitement which it gives them.'—(Messrs. Usher, Langley, Healy, Beate.)"

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 31.

"THERE are 48 retail spirit-shops in the barony."—(Mr. Keells, Supervisor of Excise.)—"The number has considerably increased during the last three years. The average weekly quantity of spirits sold in each shop is about five gallons. The total weekly quantity sold (principally in drams) is 228 gallons."—(Mr. Keells.)—"I think that most whiskey is drunk in seasons of plenty, when good wages are got."—(Rev. Mr. Castwell, n.c.c.)—"There are some farmers who are pretty regular customers to public houses, but, as there is only one small town in the barony, there are not many tradesmen. The greatest quantity of

DRINKING.

Munster.
County Limerick.

Examination
taken by
W. J. Gibbons, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Connelley,
Limerick.

Bar. Corkin.

County Tipperary.

Bar. Middlestead.

County Waterford.

Bar. Davies with-
out Drink.

Bar. Middlestead.

DRINKING.**Munster.****County Waterford.****Examinations**

taken by

W. J. Gibbons, Esq.

T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Middleton.**Ulster.****County Armagh.****Examinations**

taken by

Jonathan Burn, Esq.

James O'Han, Esq.

Bar. Foss, Lower.

spirits is sold in the town. With respect to the persons who drink most, Rev. Mr. Contwell, s.c.c., says, "The misers of Bunnahon get great wages, and might live more comfortably than any workmen in the county, but they spend their money very much in liquor. The police are obliged to go round and close all the public houses on Sundays to preserve quiet and order. At Newtown a gentleman gave constant employment to a large number of workmen, who got good wages, and immediately began to spend much money and time in drink; the employment has now ceased, the labourers are in worse circumstances, and they must evidently drink less than when they had more money." "Some women drink, but the practice is not general amongst them. I do not think that there are above one or two in Trimore parish who ever take liquor to excess."—(Rev. Mr. Contwell, s.c.c.)—It is said that beer is the favourite drink among all classes, and there is more beer drunk generally in the barony than whiskey. The witnesses do not think that the labouring classes are compelled to drink by insufficiency of clothing or of firing.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 32.

THE general opinion of the meeting was, that whiskey-shops were decreasing in number, and that there was little or no drunkenness among the labourers. Only one *shebeen*-house was known in the barony. "The drunkards generally belong to the class of tradesmen."—(Capt. Atkins.)—In reply to the question, Whether labourers buy a glass of whiskey because an equal sum would not obtain equal sustenance in any other way? Pat. Campbell remarked, "After supporting a wife and family out of a day's wages, what remains for whiskey? what nonsense you talk!" Not many of the women drink, "but still they don't hate a drop."—(Barry Holly.)—"There is very little beer or ale drunk in this county; whatever they take is whiskey."—(Capt. Atkins.)—"If a labourer is cold, a Johnny* won't do him harm, and, if he is in a heat, it is not the first thing that would hurt him."—(John Cullen.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

County Cavan.**Bar. Loughitee,**

Upper and Lower.

THE Rev. Mr. Brady, p.p., is decidedly of opinion that the practice of drinking is on the decrease, owing as well to the moral improvement of the people as to the fact that there is less circulation of money among the farmers than formerly. Mr. Fleming said "that labourers often drink on Saturday night." This statement all the labourers denied, and observed that, "if they drank on Saturday night, they should be without dinner on Sunday." Labourers who have families cannot afford to drink, but farm servants occasionally do. Tradesmen and jobbers of cattle are the classes amongst which the greater number of drunkards are to be found. Labourers, when buying a glass of spirits, do not assign as a reason for doing so that an equal sum could not obtain for them as much sustenance in any other way. There are not many of the women addicted to drinking. Spirits are almost exclusively preferred by comfortable farmers either to beer or ale.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 34.

County Down.**Bar. Inagh,**

Upper.

THE number of retail spirit-shops in the barony has decreased of late, and is still decreasing. Mr. Hamilton Fisher stated, "that about five years ago, a temperance society was established in this parish, which has been productive of very great benefit; about 600 members are enrolled in it; very many labourers belong to it. At an investigation, which lately took place, only 30 altogether were censured for breaking their pledges." "There is a great deal of temperance," said Branigan, "because there is no money." "The labourers would like to take a dram in the morning, but they can't afford it."—(Morphy.)—"There is not much taken in drams, the people who drink most are farmers who come to market; they sometimes get drunk."—(Mr. Hart.)—"There is least drinking in the poorest districts. 'Tis when they have money to be sure—when they can't afford to treat themselves to a drop."—(Branigan.)—"The poor drink because they cannot in any other way obtain equal sustenance for an equal sum." "I hear people say 'tis a very good medicine."—(Branigan.)—"Few of the women drink." "Since the establishment of the temperance society," said Mr. Fisher, "a preference has been generally given to beer and ale over spirits." The labourers are sometimes compelled to drink by the insufficiency of their clothing and the want of fire. "I often take a glass myself, to warm me."—(Branigan.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 35.

Bar. Lecale.

"THE number of spirit-shops is said to be increasing rapidly, and the licensed houses are only like one to five compared with the '*shebeens*;'† their number is the curse of the country. There are portable *shebeen*-houses going about in baskets to every fair or market and funeral. A number of people drink all they have and even beforehand. A few years ago it was hard to find two drunken men in the parish; now it would be hard to find two sober men. If some stop is not put to it, 'twill be necessary to have a coroner‡ in every townland."—(Mr. Smyth.)—"I know some of the '*shebeens*' to sell a couple of gallons on some busy days."—(Same

* A small measure consisting half a glass.

† Houses which have no licence and sell illicit spirits.

‡ The day on which this evidence was given there was a coroner's inquest held here on a man who had fallen into the water in a state of intoxication.

Witness.)—At Strangford the publicans say they sell less whiskey now than formerly, but they think the *shebeens* take a good deal of their custom. The mechanics are stated to be the class most addicted to drunkenness. A temperance society was established here, but it is treated with the greatest contempt. There is another at Strangford, which at first embraced 180 members, and now has but six. "The females are not half so bad as the men."—(Mr. Sayth.)—Many farmers are addicted to drinking whiskey; their excuse is "that it helps to sell the barley." "When a man is wet and cold, a glass will be very good for him."—(Henry Gill.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.

THE practice of drinking was stated to have diminished in every part of the barony, but the reason given for this change was, that the farmers had not as much money as in times past. "The sale of spirits," said Mr. Black, "is greater when the money is stirring." The Assistant Commissioners having inquired of what class drunkards generally are, Mr. Black replied, "Traders and jobbers, and some farmers, but they used to drink twice as much formerly as they do now." "Labourers in country districts seldom drink; they cannot afford it."—(Mr. Leedoy.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 36.

THE number of retail spirit-shops has greatly increased.—(Rev. Mr. Young.)—The magistrates present all stated that drinking was become excessive. Mr. Lewis says that "almost all the cases that come before their bench, arise out of drunken squabbles." Rev. Mr. McManis, P. R., said that, "Besides the increased numbers of licensed houses, there were also very many *shebeens* in the country, and they are the source and some of the greatest immorality; being in remote and secret places they are under no control, and young people steal flax and potatoes or meal from their parents, and pledge them in such houses for drink." "There is an additional evil in the whiskey they drink: all the whiskey sold in low public houses is adulterated."—(Mr. Foster.)—Drunkards are generally tradesmen about town, and the farmers who attend markets.—(Mr. Lewis.)—"Country labourers cannot afford a glass."—(Counsell.)—"A great deal of mischief arises from country public houses, and I always oppose granting them a license, because, when country people leave the town a little merry, they stop at these houses on the road, and get quite drunk there."—(Mr. Hamilton.)—"The country people do not make a single bargain without going to drink."—(Mr. Foster.)—Beer is very little used; "99 out of 100 take whiskey."—(Mr. Hamilton.)—The magistrates observed on the great difficulty of detecting the *shebeens*, owing to the reluctance of the people to give information on the subject. Mr. Lewis describes the *shebeens* as the source of every mischief.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

DRUNKENNESS was considered to be on the increase, and it was asserted by several at the meeting that the practice was greater in periods of agricultural distress than at other times. Many unlicensed houses were said to exist in different parts of the country.

DRUNKENNESS.

Ulster.

Co. Fermanagh.

Examination

taken by
Jonathan Brien, Esq.
James O'Brien, Esq.

Rev. Tyghemedy.

Co. Monaghan.

Rev. Monaghan.

County Tyrone.

Rev. Oragh.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

APPENDIX (E.)

ANSWERS to Questions decided by the Government relative to the Condition of
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS in Ireland

CHESHAM-REVE—County of Essex, Barrow Avenue and Folgate (187)

QUESTIONS as the COMMISSIONERS may ask.	CHESHAM-REVE—County of Essex, Barrow Avenue and Folgate (187)			
	PARISH, AND POPULATION in 1881 . . .	Area . . . (Pg. 5,241)	Area . . . (Pg. 5,231)	Referred . . . (Pg. 4,218)
	REVENUE . . .	Rev. M. Robbins, & c.	P. G. Peckham, Esq.	Rev. John Griffin, & c.
17	18. Of what class of persons, generally, are the holders of mortgages in value?	In the case of the better mortgage	—	In the parish of Dunsen, particularly the property and generally in the same position the same.
18	19. What is the usual rate of value with, and of value without, land?	We cannot tell, for they provide themselves with little value.	There is no rent, paid by any person holding a mortgage, except in the case of the mortgage, who pay from £1 to £4 yearly.	Colts without land pay, as may be seen, from 10 to 15 p. cent.
19	20. Of what description of buildings are there situated and how built? Are they occupied with tenants and comfortable looking?	Of stone, and very badly decayed.	They are of stone, a chimney in the centre, placed in the middle, and nearly have buildings with timber building.	The window which the property is in, is a small house, built of stone, and is a good very good building and has no timber building.
20	21. Upon what materials are the roofs of the houses or others built (stone or lead)? Is it usual to employ slates, or other materials in the roof?	Mostly paid to work.	—	The low houses, in stone, built of stone and houses in stone, of which we have in the parish, in the parish.
21	22. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
22	23. In the general, position of the houses, does it pay more, or less, or more, in the same case? Is it usual to employ slates, or other materials in the roof?	Mostly paid to work.	—	The low houses, in stone, built of stone and houses in stone, of which we have in the parish, in the parish.
23	24. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
24	25. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
25	26. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
26	27. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
27	28. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
28	29. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
29	30. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
30	31. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
31	32. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
32	33. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
33	34. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
34	35. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
35	36. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
36	37. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
37	38. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
38	39. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.
39	40. Is there any one who would pay more, or less, or more, in the same case?	Many estimates, we cannot easily tell the number.	I have no doubt but there are 10 or more houses.	In about 40 estimates, but divided by the number of houses.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Barony Ballymoor (half) and Tuam.

Kilcron . . Pop. 1,111.	Templetober & Buiamish. Pop. 9,742.	Tuam (5 Parishes). Pop. about 29,000.	Ballyniskill, Pop. —.
T. N. Bagot, Esq. J.P.	Rev. William Burke, P.P.	James Kivron, Esq. J.P.	Rev. M. Clarke, P.P.
Middle-men holding from 900 to 1,000 acres of land.	The common villagers in general are the holders of cabins; the mode is, when the holding is given up to the children, or any of them, if the widowed father or mother cannot possibly subsist with the new tenants, that a cabin is erected, and a garden, say a rood, given in with it free of rent during the life of the parent.	The system of having no intermediate tenant between the landlord and landholder, is becoming pretty general in this union.	Poor farmers holding from 10 to 20 or 30 acres of land, or thereabout.
£1 without, and the same with land, about 10s.	The cabin and garden will afterwards set for £1 per annum.	Cabins, without land, are of very little value; one, with an acre of land attached to it, would let for £2 and upwards.	£1 sterling, sometimes more or less, without land; with land, they pay according to the land with a cabin.
Stones and earth buildings. I have not entered or looked into a sufficient number of cabins to be able to answer the rest of this query; but I believe them to be ill supplied, and with an inferior description.	Most wretched, built of sods or sometimes mud, of stone very rarely; furnished with beds, such as they are, very rarely constructed, or to be found under the same form; a deep floor, a wall of straw or wadded robes, perhaps a sheet, and a thing which was once a blanket, surrounded by the rag was in the day, form the couch of the cabin's inmates.	The cabin generally of the most miserable description, the furniture corresponding. The bed, a small quantity of loose straw and an indifferent blanket; sheet, none.	Some made of dry stone-walls, some of bog, some with a sort of bedstead, some without any. No bedding unless a bad blanket, or coarse cloth or rug.
Upon no condition except rent. There is no duty-labour except in lieu of rent.	The cottier is obliged, though his own corn were going with the winds, to work for his master at 5d. in winter, and 7d. in summer. Duty-labour is entirely done away with.	The general system is to week out their rent at 6d. a-day. Duty-labour is nearly exploded.	No.
—	There may be, say 100; and yet, in many respects, they constitute but one and the same family, as they generally eat and work in common.	The system does not prevail in the country of more than one family living in the same house; however, when the elder son marries, he generally goes to reside in one of the small offices attached to the dwelling-house; in the town the system very generally prevails.	Not many.
I think the condition of the poor deteriorated since the Peace in 1815; they cannot afford to have the common comforts of life so easily. I think the population increasing, as, previous to marriage, these classes do not consider as to how they may be able to maintain themselves and family afterwards.	Deteriorated certainly, the price of all produce being reduced almost 50 per cent, without any proportionate reduction in rent or taxes. Increasing, thanks to God!	The general condition of the poorer classes in this union is generally deteriorating, since the Peace in the year 1815, in respect to their food and clothing, and, in fact, to their general means of subsistence. The population is rapidly increasing.	Rather improved. Increasing.
This parish was very peaceable during that period, with the exception of about a few months in the winter of 1819, and of the spring of 1820.	Perfectly peaceable, with the exception of sabbatism in 1820, when a visit from the Archbishop of Tuam the most Rev. Dr. Kelly, restored this district to perfect tranquillity.	With the exception of the ribbon system, which prevailed for a short time in the year 1820, this union has not been disturbed for the last 40 years, being the period of my recollection.	Peaceable.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society here.	None whatever.	There is none established in this union.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops or shop here.	None whatever.	There is one established in Tuam; butchers and decent housekeepers deal there; the lower classes of the poor have nothing worth pawning.	None.
No public house in the parish. No illicit distillation.	There are in both parishes 12 licensed whisky-houses; there may be twice as many unlicensed. Illicit distillation, I regret to acknowledge, prevails all over this district.	I can form no idea of the number, but am confident they are very numerous. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish, at least to my knowledge.	Cannot say exactly; a good many. A good deal.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Ballymore, Treen, Ballymahinch, and Moygullen.

Ballynakill, Pop. about 7,183.	Ballynakill Union. Pop. about 37,040.	Ballynakill Union. Pop. about 37,003.	Omey and Ballydoon. Pop. 11,514.
<i>Henry Blake, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Anthony Thomas.</i>	<i>Rev. Anthony Thomas.</i>	<i>Rev. Peter Fitzmaurice, F.R.</i>
There are few cottages or cabins let without land.	There are not many middlemen here.	Middle-men, or small farmers, who divide and let portions of their own farms.	The lands are generally divided into small farms; there are very few landlords of cottages.
The rent of the house is seldom, if at all, considered in the letting of the land.	Cabins rent from 10s. to 20s. per annum; cabins, the building of which might have cost from £2 to £4.	From 10s. to 20s.	
The cabins are generally of stone, thatched; chimneys are gradually obtaining. Many houses have bedsteads and feather-beds, and the quantity of furniture is slowly increasing; but a general state of comfort is nowhere to be found.	Without any furniture or fixtures.	Very miserable; generally with no furniture, and very often no door. Very often no bedsteads, and very wretched bed-furniture.	The houses of the tenants are built, some of stone thatched with straw or sedge, furnished with a few fowls, chairs, and one feather-bed, but the greater number are either as holes miserably furnished, the bedding and bed-clothes nearly not washed.
There are seldom any conditions attached to the holding of grounds, except the keeping up or making of fences.	No duty-labour; but cottiers are generally under engagement to give the lessor two or more days' labour per week, at a stipulated rate, say 6d.	They pay the rent generally in labour.	Cottiers pay dearly for land, and pay it by labour at 6d. to 8d. per day. There is no duty-labour.
Very many: I have no means of ascertaining how many; but they are generally relations.	This is not unfrequent, more particularly in Clifden.	This sometimes happens, but very common in Clifden and in all towns in Connaught.	The instances are not numerous.
I think the condition of the poorer classes, throughout Ireland as well as here, has improved and is improving; and that the lower classes, particularly the small tenantry, would have in this been an exception, but for the operation of Mr. Peel's Bill, which has called them off their improved capital stock since 1815.	I should say much improved. Population fast increasing.	I would say improved. Population rapidly increasing; about 37,000 souls in the union.	I have been resident here only for the last three years: I cannot state as to the improvement from 1815. The population, I see by the returns, has nearly doubled.
Possible.	Generally very possible: some partial disturbance in a part of it last year, called "Terryak system."	Generally very possible: there was some disturbance in one of the parishes of the union last year, called Terryakism, a sort of war against property.	I have found the people tractable: there was an attempt made to import Terryakism, but it failed in consequence of the better administration of the laws by the local magistracy, aided by the clergy.
None.	None.	None.	There is no savings' bank; the poor could more advantageously by put their little money on their farms, boats, and fishing-tackle.
None that I know of: when the poor borrow of each other there is little money; but the class and above them lend at high interest sometimes.	None.	None.	None.
One or two licensed houses, and numerous public-houses. illicit distillation, once nearly annihilated, has lately, from the total neglect of the Excise department, become a nuisance: I discontinue it.	At one time there were, in the small town of Clifden, 33 licensed public-houses; I believe the number is not now so great. illicit distillation prevails here to a lamentable and truly destructive extent.	I believe, at present, in Clifden there are 15 licensed whisky-brewers, I recollect when there were 33. illicit distillation prevails to a fatal extent in the country: illicit distillation should be put down, and the duty raised on whisky.	The number of licensed houses is about 15; the number of unlicensed houses is very great, and tends very much to the demoralization of the people.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Ballynahinch, Clare, Cloonmacneea, Dooenore.

Orney, Ballinacree, and Ballinacree . . . Pop. 12,967.	Kilcooney . . . Pop. 8,494.	Union Killicorey and Headford . . . Pop. 2,771.	Tuam . . . Pop. 14,219.
John D'Arcy, Esq. J. P.	Earl Clancarty.	Charles Blake, Esq. J. P.	Archbishop of Tuam.
There are few of these cabins, and the landlords of these are persons holding from £10 to £20 worth of land from the head landlord.	My tenants derive under me, and are not permitted to underlet.	I think, in this parish, it is generally the landlords.	The landlords of cottages are generally men of independent means; and landlords of cabins are most commonly but struggling themselves.
	Cannot answer.	With land, as the country, cabins are not charged; but if a poor man was to set the half of his house, he would get from 20s. to 30s. per year.	The rent of cabins varies according to the situation of the cabin, and other circumstances, and the cabin with land, according to the quantity of land let with the cabin, from £1 to £3 per acre.
Built of stone, in the rudest manner, and badly finished. The furniture—a stool, a pot, some straw for a bed, and a blanket.	On my estate the cabins generally are comfortable, and supplied with beds, and comfortable bedding.	It is but seldom a poor man's house is built with any thing but dry walls. Perhaps a bedstead, worth from 8s. to 10s., and very bad bedding.	The cabins are generally of no inferior description, many of them built without mortar, which makes them very cold. They are badly furnished; most of them have bedsteads. Their beds are principally composed of straw, and bad covering.
In general, for rent, with a small garden, about £1 a-year.	I have no cottier tenants. Further I am in ignorance.	I believe landlords do not require duty-labour; but I consider it common with the middle-men, in addition to the rent to be paid.	There are but few who are indebted to the bounty of their landlords for the value they held without rent; it is not usual to require duty-labour at present, with few exceptions, but labour is given in lieu of rent.
	Cannot tell in how many instances two or more families are resident in the same cabin, within the parish; but as, and in the vicinage of large towns, doubtless there are many.	It is very seldom that two families are in the same house; but very often indeed, when they cannot do better, they go into one of the out-houses and live there.	
The condition of the poor is wonderfully improved, in consequence of the building of the town of Clifden, and establishing a market for the produce. Fifteen years since there was not a ton of corn grown in these parishes; and the last year upwards of 800 tons were exported from Clifden.	I should say the condition of the poorer classes is improved since the year 1815; and should conceive that the population is increasing; much helped, however, by the influx of strangers to settle in the parish.	They certainly are not improved in their general condition. The only visible improvement is in their new houses; they all are of a better stamp, and better built. The population has greatly increased.	
These parishes, and indeed Connemara in general, have been peaceable at all times.	The parish has been generally peaceable during the period referred to.	It is at all times particularly peaceable.	Except the latter end of the year 1819, and the commencement of 1820, this parish has been peaceable; just at that period it was very much disturbed.
There is no savings' bank.	There is a savings' bank in my parish, established since September, 1822. It is in a prosperous state. The contributors are tradespeople, mechanics, servants, labourers, and fishermen.	There are none.	No savings' bank in the parish. There are two loan funds.
No pawnbrokers.	There are pawnbrokers' shops. Cannot further answer.	There are none.	There are pawnbrokers' shops in the parish, and it is with the lowest class of the poor that their dealings are principally carried on.
There are 20 in the three parishes, including the town of Clifden. Illness distillation prevails to a noticeable extent.	Cannot answer.	I cannot say what number of public houses are within the parish, but I believe there is a very great deal of illicit distillation going on.	

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Clonsilla, Clonsilla, Kilsallaghan.

Kilsallaghan and Cragh (part of Ballinasloe) . . . Pop. 11,268.	Kilsallaghan . . . Pop. 8,404.	Alsomagh . . . Pop. 5,221.	Aughrim, Kilsallaghan, Kilsallaghan, and Kilsallaghan. Pop. about 7,000.
Rev. L. Dillon, r. r.	Rev. Patrick Fowden.	Rev. Henry Hunt.	Rev. Henry Martin.
The head landlord of some, and the middle-man of others.	In this parish the lord of the soil and other respectable persons; many cabins, however, are let by persons whose chief support depends upon the profit rent.	There are two classes of cabins, one belonging to the proprietor of the soil, and the other of the cottier description.	Farmers, except in towns or large villages.
£1 without land, and from £1 10s. to £2 with ground.	With a rood of land, £3; without it, £1 10s. or £2.	The cottier cabins held for work under the tenant.	Cabins generally built by cottiers, with assistance from landlord, or trustee, or the value attached to the garden or acre of land, and grass of cow.
They are built with stone and mortar, thatched with straw or heath, and some covered with a green sod; very badly furnished. Many are not supplied with beds; bedding very uncomfortable.	Built of stone; ill furnished. Beds are to be seen, yet many are without them; bedding but scanty.	Very few, I should say, comfortable, and the poorer class (cottiers), mentioned before, miserable, generally sleeping on straw, without beds, and very bad bedding; a good farmer, however, will have his house well provided in this respect.	The most wretched, as to furniture and bedding, or construction.
Upon condition of giving daily labour is less of work.	Here generally at a fixed rent. Daily labour not required, as voluntary labour is so cheap and easily procured.	We do not hear of daily labour, but they are mostly bound to work when called upon at a lower rate of wages than the average rate of the country, say 5d.	That of giving work at a low hire of one or more men. Daily labour not usual in this neighbourhood.
There is scarcely an instance of it in my parish, that is, in the country part; in the towns there are some instances of it.	In almost every cabin this is the case, where the population is so dense.	There are many instances, but I could not say how many.	This is very general; precise number cannot be stated.
The general condition of the poorer classes is stationary. The population is rather increasing.	I should say that, since the year 1830, when I first knew the parish, there has been a manifest improvement in the peasantry; they dress better, &c.; and were it not for the corn spent on whisky they could afford many more comforts; of course, there have been always the very poor and destitute.	I would say they must be improved from what I have observed since I came here, five years ago; the principal landlords pay the tithes and survey fees; have lowered rents considerably, and pay much attention to their estates, and this has been going on, I believe, since 1818. I should think the population must be increasing.	Stationary.
A small district of one of my parishes.	It has partaken of the general disturbances when they have prevailed elsewhere, but its proper character is that of a peaceable parish.	Perfectly quiet since 1830; at that time I am informed there was some disturbance.	Occasionally disturbed, particularly in the years 1819 and 1820; I attribute this to external causes and general disturbance arising from the labour and spirit which might otherwise remain dormant.
There is a savings' bank in my parish; it is in a prosperous state; tradesmen of every description, and labourers, are the general contributors.	There is a savings' bank; rather prosperous; persons who have a little income usually try to put by a small portion of it, but the labourer is never able to do so, his wages are so small; tradesmen often deposit.	No savings' bank or benefit society, but we have a loan fund with a capital of £200, that made up from weekly Galway committee for one penny, £200; subscribed by Sir Ross M. Bart., £100; R. H. Hunt, rectar, 100; Thomas O'Donnell, 100; and a great deal of good, payments quite regular, and as low as possible.	No savings' bank or benefit society.
There is at present but one pawnbroker's shop in my parish; it is with the lowest class of the poor their dealings are principally carried on.	There are two; it is with the lowest class they deal, also with tradespeople.	We have no pawnbrokers here.	Not one in the union; some, however, sufficiently convenient in the large towns of Ballinasloe and Loughrea.
44 public houses in my parish. Intoxicant does not prevail in it.	Also? they are awfully numerous; there were 50 public houses not long since in this town and neighbourhood; there is a party of excise police, but it is rather for other places than this.	I believe 20 licensed houses. illicit distillation not to any extent in this parish, but abounds in Roscommon, adjoining.	Almost innumerable. illicit distillation does not prevail.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Killoonnell, Killybeg.

Killoonnell and Asghrin. Pop. 3,713.	Killybegham. Pop. 2,882.	Killybeg and Killymore. Pop. 4,634.	Killybeg and Killymore. Pop. 10,178.
Rev. J. O'Connor, P. R.	Rev. Thomas Lusk, P. R.	Rev. Nicholas Walsh, P. R.	Rev. Denis Kelly.
Landed proprietors, graziers, farmers.	In general the poor are the holders of cabins; there are some proprietors who have cabins built on their lands.	Some cottiers derive under the head landlords, but, in general, they derive under the middle-men.	The comfortable cottages and cabins are held from the proprietor of the soil, but there are many held by sub-tenants of a miserable description.
From £1 to £2, without head; the average rent is stated in answer to query 23, App. F.	The usual rent for cabins, without land, is from 10s. to £1; the rent of cabins, with land, is in proportion to the quantity of land attached to the cabin.	The usual rent of cabins, without land, is in or about £1; if there is land, the rent is in proportion.	Proprietors seldom charge any rent for the cabin, it being included in the farm; sub-tenants pay from £3 to £4 for a house and an acre of land.
Built with stone, where materials are to be had; of clay, sod, or mud elsewhere, generally of stone hereabout. One or a couple of bedsteads with bedding, varying in quality, according to the means of the occupier; I do not see many lying on the floor.	They are built either of mud or stone. Badly furnished with bedsteads and otherwise; the bedding in general is very bad.	Of a very bad description, and miserably furnished. They are sometimes supplied with bedsteads, and very often without them, and the bedding is of the very worst description.	Those held from the proprietors generally of stone and mortar, and with comfortable covering; those of sub-tenants were mud hovels, and very miserable.
But one farmer in these parishes requires duty-labour that I know of; I am certain it is not general.	The occupiers of cabins pay their rent, in general, either in money or labour.	Cottiers generally pay rent for their cabins and land. They sometimes give duty-labour in lieu of rent.	No conditions from proprietors; sub-tenants are usually bound to labour for their landlords at a much lower rate than the average of the country.
Very few such instances.	There are some instances of two families living in the same cabin, that is, under the same roof, but in separate apartments.	In a great many.	In very few.
Of the two, the condition of the poor is not worse; when fifty death by they are improving. The population certainly increasing.	In general poverty has increased, because there are more persons now than were in 1815; there are some who have improved in their circumstances within these ten years, but then they are but few when compared to the entire population; in general, the people are more wretched than they were in 1815. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes of my parishes is much deteriorated in every respect since 1815. The population increasing.	Greatly improved, particularly in the management of their land. The population is increasing rapidly.
In the year 1820 there was distemper here; not since, to any extent.	The parishes committed to my care were partially disturbed by ribbonmen, but not since; there was not one in either parish hanged or transported these 30 years.	Possible.	Possible, except in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, and then comparatively so too.
None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
Is public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are four licensed houses in the parish of Cappataghal, and three in the parish of Killybeg. Illicit distillation does not prevail; there were a few instances of that description within this year.	There are five or six houses where spirituous liquors are sold. I am not aware of any illicit distillation in my parishes, but I have heard of one or two seizures being made by the Revenue.	I cannot tell the number of houses where spirituous liquors are sold. Illicit distillation prevails but to a slight degree.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronry Killyn, Kiltaston, Leitrim.

Killyn and Kiltaston. Pop. 10,178.	Beagh . . 5,343.	Kiltastown, Kiltaston, and Kiltassary . . Pop. 11,234.	Ballinacilly . . Pop. 13,103.
Rev. Patrick McDermott, r. r.	Walter Butler, Esq. J. r.	The Very Rev. R. Hood, LL.D. Dean of Kiltastown.	Captain Brumhill, r. r.
Gentlemen of property.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are generally the pro- prietors of the land and their under-tenants.	In the country, the landlords are generally the owners of the estate; in the town, gen- erally the shopkeepers.	There are no cottages without land in this parish; there are some wonderful cabins on the road-side, that have no land attached to them, and are occupied by the very poorest class, and the landlords of these don't hold above three or four acres of land themselves.
From £1 to £1 10s. without land, and £2 and upwards for a cabin and one acre of land.	The usual rent of cabins, without land, is generally about £1; and from £2 to £3 with an acre of land.	In the country a cabin is very seldom let without land; when it is so, the rent is nominal; seldom amounts to 12s. or £1.	Cabins, with land, say an acre, pay £3 per annum; and cabins, without land, from £1 to £1 10s.
Cabins made of mud. No bedsteads, but the most un- comfortable bedding.	The cabins of the poorest class are generally built of stone without mortar. Some with bedsteads, a table, and chair or stool; and bedding not comfortable in general.	Here they are generally built with stone and covered with straw, consisting of two and sometimes three apartments.	Stone walls thatched with straw or sedge, with a wooden bedstead, dresser for holding delf, table, chairs, and stools. Wooden blankets and linen sheets of their own manufac- ture.
Cottiers never pay any duty, but an extraordinary rent.	It is usual for labourers to give some duty-work in lieu or in addition to their rent, according to agreement.	The rent is frequently paid in labour.	Few, if any, pay duty-labour, and those that do pay a small portion of horse-labour for drawing horse-rot annually, and there are persons keeping horses, and are of considerable circumstances generally.
In or about 130.	I believe two or more fami- lies are, in many instances, living in the same cabin.	Not in many instances, ex- cept in the town.	There are, in many instances, two families living in the same cabin, but there is commonly a dis- tance wall between them; there are some exceptions to the above; when the families are small they live to- gether.
They are deteriorated in con- sequence of the badness of the times, having no price for linen or yarn, which is their only support. The population is increasing. N. B. Linen and yarn are the only staple in these pa- rishes.	I do not consider the ge- neral condition of the poorer classes improved since 1815; and I consider the population in this parish to have increased very considerably.	The poor are, I think, im- proving. The population is increasing.	I have been resident in the parish since I retired from the army, being a period of nearly 17 years, and I have no hesitation in saying that I think the condition of the poor much better now than when I first came to reside amongst them; the dress of both male and female is quite a different costume, so improved are they for the better; their houses are also much improved, both in chimneys, glass win- dows, and electricity. A great increase in the population.
Quite peaceable.	This parish has been more or less disturbed during the Terry- Alt system, but not so much as in many other places.	In 1819 and 1820 it was much disturbed, and again in 1831 and 1832.	Very much disturbed in 1831 by the Terrors, when I have cause to remember.
None.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	There is not.	None whatever.
None.	There is no pawnbroker's shop, to my knowledge, in this parish.	There is one; in most in- stances the dealings with the poor, but in some instances with a much higher class of persons also, who endeavour to conceal these dealings.	None whatever.
About 30 public-houses.	I cannot ascertain the num- ber. I believe private dis- tillation prevails in some degree.	—	As far as I can obtain infor- mation, there are 15 licensed houses and four more that render un- licensed; and these distillation prevails to a great extent, particularly in the mountainous districts, to the very great injury of the morals and health of the people.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Barony Longford.

Clonfert . . . Pop. 5,915.	Clonfert, Clontarf, and Kilmallinagh. Pop. about 10,000.	Dooenights . . Pop. 2,337.	Kilmore and Tyacasteragh. Pop. 5,809.
<i>Habert Moore, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. T. Strange Balfour.</i>	<i>John A. Mann, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. F. Coghlan.</i>
Farmers are the landlords of cabins without land.	Gentlemen of estate, leasees, and farmers.	Poor farmers hold from two to seven acres.	Small farmers, who give a small portion of their land as rent to the cottagers, who build a cabin thereon, and is obliged to pay, generally in work, double the amount of rent which is paid by the landlord for the same part of the land.
5s. or 10s. a year for a cabin without land; but there are very few cabins that have not land attached to them. They pay a rent of from £1 to £1 10s. the acre for the land, and no extra charge for the cabin.	Cabins are seldom hired without land, upon the quality or quantity of which will the rent depend.	Cabins are so bad no value is set on them. £1 5s. or £1 7s.	Cabins, without land, generally let at £1 to £1 10s. per annum.
Some of the cabins are built with lime and stone, the fireplace is the centre, and the bedstead behind it. On the verge of the bog the cabins are built of sods from the bog. They generally have bedsteads, stove beds, and most of them blackens; but few with comfortable bedding.	Generally of a bad description, and some more wretched hovels, built of sods, or loose stones plastered slovenly. For furniture, a dresser usually supplied, a common table, a chair or two, and stool, tripod, bedstead, and uncomfortable bedding.	Some have a bedstead, without roof, and some straw. Three sleep in one.	The cabins are of the most wretched description, composed of bog earth, clay, or dry stone walls, smeared with the mixture of mud; the roof frequently covered with sods without thatch, and propped. Generally there is a bedstead in each cabin, but of the coarsest description and structure; no comfortable bedding.
Labourers invariably agree to pay so much yearly rent; but labour is not heard of. In some instances the labourer gets his cottage and land on cheaper terms by agreeing to work for his landlord on cheaper terms.	On no other conditions that I am aware of. Duty-labour is not required, except by reason of reduced rent, or advantage of some other kind.	No duty-labour in this parish.	I am not aware of a demand for duty-labour, except where there is a garden of the landlord or owner of a limited property; but on a large scale of any condition, evidence of rent, upon which cottages or labourers hold their cabins and land.
Very few indeed.	I cannot state the number of instances; but they are few. Upon an intermarriage, a cabin is specially appropriated, with a spot of ground, and a new settlement readily effected.	In many.	I cannot exactly state the number of instances; they are, however, very many.
They are rather deteriorated than improved. The population rapidly increasing.	I have known these parishes for 30 years, and am decidedly of opinion the conditions of the poorer classes is much improved in respect to the mode of cultivating ground, dress, and general appearance, but deteriorated in respect to morals. Population, I should think, not much increased.	I think they are worse off.	I cannot, of my own knowledge, answer this query; but can state it as the universally prevailing opinion amongst all classes that a frightful deterioration of the condition of the people has taken place in the period referred to. There is a general depression of every description of agricultural produce. The population, but, I think, increased considerably.
Constantly in a very disturbed state.	Always disturbed upon the occurrence of any opportunity favourable to insurrection.	Very much disturbed for some years.	In the year 1831 these parishes, and Kilmore in particular, were very much disturbed. Several murders and outrages on property were committed; but there does not appear to be anything of an extraordinary spirit prevailing at present.
No savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	None.	None.
None.	Not any.	None.	None.
There are few licensed public houses; but, in many cabins, spirits are sold. Illicit distillation still prevails, although the Revenue Police have destroyed very many illicit distilleries.	It would be an arduous undertaking to count the number of houses in which spirituous liquors, with and without licence, are retailed. Illicit distillation abounds in all directions.	About 20 or 30. Not immediately in this parish; but it does near it.	There are not more than two or three licensed public houses, but a great number in which spirituous liquors are sold. Illicit distillation prevails in Kilmore.

CONNUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Longford, Longlins.

Elphin, Pop. 1,674.	Portumna and Kilmabrogue, Pop. 6,392.	Tynanacragh, Pop. 1,093.	Union of Kilmara, Pop. 9,149.
Thomas Blacklock, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Peter Galois, J. P.	Major Kelly, J. P.	Capt. Rathbourn, J. P.
Two persons hold cabins without land.	Some are immediately under the hand landlord, others under farmers, &c. &c.	Some of the small farmers have coarse bad spots of ground on the bog side, (not surveyed upon themselves,) which they let to people in distress for shelter, and for which they get exorbitant rents paid in work, to the amount of £3 an acre.	A cabin with one acre of land about £8 10s., without land £1.
The cabins are generally built by the cottager or small farmer; consequently not charged for.	Cabins, without land, rent at about £1; if with a quarter of an acre of land, £3.	The huts (I cannot call them cabins) at the bog side are wretched hovels, without bed or bedding, or furniture; these is a table straw in the corner, upon which the inmates sleep; the only comfort they have is a good fire. The small farmers are a little better off, and at least, their cabins are laid and dirt; when they marry, a bed and bedding are the chief part of the furniture; the children lie on straw in the corner; the old people occupy the bed until the daughter marries, and then she gets it. The bed-clothes are old, dirty, and miserable.	Since walls with thatched roof. Bedsteads and bedding most miserable.
The cabins are generally built of stones in this parish, a few near the bogs excepted. Boddy off for bedsteads and bedding.	Some may have a small room (inside the fireplace, others no room and miserably furnished. For the most part no bedsteads; and where there are, bed-clothes and bedding wretched.	The huts (I cannot call them cabins) at the bog side are wretched hovels, without bed or bedding, or furniture; these is a table straw in the corner, upon which the inmates sleep; the only comfort they have is a good fire. The small farmers are a little better off, and at least, their cabins are laid and dirt; when they marry, a bed and bedding are the chief part of the furniture; the children lie on straw in the corner; the old people occupy the bed until the daughter marries, and then she gets it. The bed-clothes are old, dirty, and miserable.	Since walls with thatched roof. Bedsteads and bedding most miserable.
No duty-labour in this parish, nor is it usual in this part of the country. Some hold them to pay in work; some hold to pay either in work or money, as it may suit either party.	The owners of cabins are generally bound to duty-labour to discharge the rent.	I know of no duty-labour in addition to rent.	Some have lessees, others are tenants at will. It is not usual to require duty-labour.
I do not believe any two families live in one cabin in this parish.	There are but very few such instances.	I know of no instance, in this parish, where two families live in the same cabin, except where the son brought his wife to live with the father.	Not certain.
Since the year 1815, I think, the poorer classes and others in the parish are greatly improved in every respect; they have all got out of the middle landlord, and now hold from the best landlord; all that is required is intercourse, and an opportunity of bringing their produce to market. The population has increased since 1815, as several grass lands are set out to small farmers.	I am appointed to this parish but since the latter end of 1830, and therefore cannot answer since 1815; during my time here I should think the condition of the poorer classes rather stationary.	I settled in this parish in 1828, since when the people are becoming poorer, particularly these two last years, owing to the low price of corn.	The condition of the poorer classes stationary. The population increasing.
The parish has been a good deal disturbed these three years back.	My parish is in general rather peaceable. Not many, during the late disturbances in the county of Galway, (I mean the Tarry-Air system,) have been infected with it.	This parish was very much disturbed, for a few weeks, in the summer of 1831; they are now very peaceable and orderly, but they are all politicians.	The parish was very much disturbed in the year 1831; is at present peaceable.
No savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	No savings' bank or benefit society whatsoever.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	No savings' bank or benefit society.
No pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	No pawnbrokers' shops here.	There is no pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	No pawnbroker's shop.
I believe there is no licensed public house in this parish. illicit distillation prevails in these parts of this parish where there is no road for the people to go to market with their own.	There are a good number of public houses; of the exact number I am not sure. I know of no instance of illicit distillation at present.	There is no licensed public house in this parish, but there are three houses where whisky is sold. There is no illicit distillation in this parish, but it is very prevalent in a neighbouring one.	I suppose there are 25 licensed public houses in the parish for the sale of spirituous liquors; and possibly as many more not licensed, in consequence of illicit distillation, which prevails to a very great extent.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Loughrea, Leitrin, Moycullen.

Kilfinane and Ayle. Pop. 2,647.	Loughrea . . Pop. 7,797.	Union of Loughrea. Pop. 7,797.	Kilcummin . . Pop. 2,548.
Rev. Michael Cox, r. r.	Right Rev. Dr. Cox.	Rev. Samuel Medlicott.	Rev. John Wilson.
Farmers and middle-men.	The Marquis Clancarty principally; those who derive under him by long lease frequently sublet to others.	Almost the very poorest class, with few exceptions.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are generally tenants who derive under the head landlords.
With land (a very small share) two guineas; without land, £1.	Cabins, with one quarter of an acre of garden, set at the rate of £3, £4, and £12 per acre in the suburbs of this town. Cabins, without a garden, set for about £1 per year.	A cabin and narrow of ground in the country, rents from £2 10s to £3; in town the above is paid for a house and half a rood of ground.	The usual rent of cottages, with land, is from £1 to £2 sterling per annum; without land, from 10s. to £1.
Of dry wall and straw thatch. Seldom bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	The better sort consist of a kitchen with one or two small rooms, the rest of barely a kitchen. Some have bedsteads, but very many sleep on the ground merely on a wad of straw; the bed-covering is in general very scanty, and of the poorest description.	Generally of stone, built without mortar, and daubed within and without with mud, and are very seldom supplied with even middling bed and bedding.	The walls of the cabins are built of stone, plastered inside with mortar of lime and sand. In some of these there are bedsteads, and in some none.
It is usual to require day-labour in lieu of rent.	In town they generally pay in cash; in the country many pay by labour.	A certain rent agreed for, and labour is generally taken in lieu.	I have not heard of any day-labour being paid in addition to or in lieu of rent in this parish.
In or about 20.	It is frequently the case that two or more families live in the same cabin.	Instances of this sort are very numerous, but cannot state their number.	I cannot say.
Deteriorated in consequence of rack-rents. The population is increasing.	Every day deteriorating, as we have very little trade, no manufactures, no public works to give employment to the poor. As to the population, I may say it is stationary.	I think pauperism and population are both upon the increase.	The general condition of the poorer classes in this parish seems to be deteriorated since the potato, and the population is increasing.
Mostly peaceable.	With all their wants and privations the inhabitants are peaceable; and as I am aware, there has been no instance of any person either executed or transported from this parish for illegal practices these 20 years.	Peaceable.	This parish has not been disturbed during that period.
None.	No savings' bank in this parish.	No.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.
None.	There are two pawnbrokers' offices, where a small distress trade is carried on with the poor while they have any thing to pawn.	Two; 'tis with the poorest they deal.	None.
There are no public houses; but a few unlicensed houses that sell occasionally. Very partially.	There are 74 licensed public houses in the parish. No illicit distillation as far as I know is carried on here.	Between licensed and unlicensed there are about 120 in the union. There is a good deal of illicit distillation.	I cannot say what is the number of public houses in this parish, or whether illicit distillation prevails in it or not.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Moyneen, Ross, Tynagh.

Kilbennin and Kiltremmin. Pop. 17,787.	Coag. . . Pop. 8,378.	Ross. . . Pop. 4,361.	Union of Moyneen. Pop. 6,794.
Robert Martin, Esq.	Rev. Cecil Crompton.	Rev. M. J. Horngate, F.R.	Rev. B. Fitzpatrick, F.R.
Both landed proprietors and middle-men.	The middle-men, holding leases.	The principal proprietors are respectable, and most of the cottages or little farms are held direct under them; in many instances, however, the holdings under them are re-let to others.	A mixed class of the higher and middle order.
From 30s to £2 a-year, without land; and less with land, according to the quan- tity.	Without land, about 10s. a-year; a cabin, with half an acre, usually produces 40s. a-year.	A cabin, without some por- tion of land, is scarcely known; those with land are let accord- ing to the quality and quan- tity; for tillable meadow land, about £2 per half-acre.	£1 yearly for cabins, with- out land; and the rent of cabins, with land, is propor- tioned to the quantity of land attached to them.
They are built with stone, thatched with straw, and, in many instances, have no bed- steads, and miserable bedding.	The cabins are usually built of stone, without mortar; they have, in many instances, neither bedstead nor warm bedding.	A low dry stone wall, badly thatched roof, without doors or windows; blocks for chairs, and a three-legged stool; sel- dom any bedsteads; fern or hay, generally, for beds; and one old blanket often to serve for the entire family.	The cabins are, in general, of the most wretched descrip- tion, miserably furnished; rarely with bedsteads, and generally most uncomfortable bedding.
On condition that they give a certain portion of labour, at a certain price, generally what I have before stated.	They give a stipulated num- ber of days' work, besides the rent.	Mostly for rent; part of which, or the whole at times, for labour.	I know of none.
Perhaps about 100 in the two parishes.	I know of only a few in- stances.	There are many instances where the old father and mo- ther remain with the last child, when married.	There are 600 instances.
It is not improved, generally speaking; I attribute this to the want of education, and to the remaining effect of the 40s. tithes system, which threw the lands into farms too small to support the tenants. The population is increasing.	I perceive no alteration since 1815. The population is in- creasing rapidly.	Deteriorated, because the land is as dear now as it was then; the bullocks and cows they would then get £12 or £13 for, they would sell them now for £5. Oats were then 8s. 9d. per cwt.; they sell now for 8s. 10d. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poorer class has deteriorated very much since the year 1815; and the population is on the increase.
I have never known these parishes disturbed.	Quite peaceable.	Peaceable.	During the ribbon system the parish was for a short time partly disturbed, but ever since it has been remarkably peaceable.
There is some.	None.	None.	None.
There are none.	None.	None.	None.
Almost every house situated on the high road is a public house; and illicit distillation prevails in these parishes.	There are about a dozen public houses, but there are many unlicensed ones. Illicit distillation prevails.	Six licensed houses; spirits are sold in many others not licensed. Illicit distillation not very prevalent.	There are about 30 or 40 public houses. Illicit distilla- tion prevails very much in the union.

CONNAUGHT—Counties Galway, Leitrim—Baronies Tynaquin, Killeenacree, Carrigallen, Droghadaira.

Ballynaguard and Clonkeen. Pop. 6,809.	Cashelmore . . Pop. —	Monivea . . Pop. —	Ballinglera, 3d part of Droghadaira. . Pop. about 3000.
Rev. Patrick Duffey, p. r.	Rev. Robert Cudge.	Rev. T. M'Mann, p. r.	Rev. Thomas Brady, p. r.
Farmers.	For the most part in this parish they are the landowners, who are Nobility and gentry.	Of the gentry.	Generally they are petty land- lords, of the lower class of people.
Very few without land; with land, the rent is generally about £2 per acre.	From £1 5s. to £1 10s., ac- cording to the cabin and quality of land; and in this case the poor man has to thatch the cabin.	The cabin is generally let with an acre or half an acre of land, which portion of land pays more than double that of the average rent.	For cabins without land, £1; cabins with a small kitchen garden, £1 10s.
Mostly built of mud, badly covered and very badly fur- nished; few having bedsteads, but bad bedding.	They are for the most part built of mud and thatched with straw; wretchedly furnished; their bedding generally of straw.	Mere huts, with scarcely any furniture; straw supplies the place of beds; the bedding is wretched.	Generally without any de- scription of furniture, and ill built; without any sort of bed- steads, and their bedding very uncomfortable.
No conditions known to me exclusive of rent.	They rent their holdings con- ditionally, that they are to pay their rent in labour.	They are generally boarded (when called on) to attend at a low rate of wages, which is stopped in lieu of rent.	Usually paid in money, as there is no employment for such.
There are but few.	I cannot say how many, but it is very generally the case.	In a great many instances there are two, and perhaps more families in the same cabin.	Ninety.
It is much deteriorated. The population much increased.	As far as I can understand, stationary. The population increasing.	Grossly deteriorated; very few, if any, were then without a cow, and very few have now any such thing. It diminished since the above period.	Deteriorated in consequence of the depressed state of the markets. Population much increased, together with rents, tithes, and other taxes.
Quite peaceable all that time, except for a little time in 1820.	Peaceable, except during the year 1820, when it was much disturbed.	Peaceable.	Always peaceable.
None.	None.	There are not.	No establishment of the kind here.
None.	None.	There are not.	No establishment of the kind here.
There are seven or eight. Illicit distillation I know no- thing of.	About 20. Illicit distillation not to a great extent.	The number of licensed houses is five; the number of unlicensed houses is perhaps double that number. Illicit distillation does prevail in a portion of the parish.	No licensed houses in the parish. Illicit distillation pre- valent, having no other means to pay the landlords rent, for the want of roads and bridges to convey goods to market, as there were many souls lost in rivers.

CONNAUGHT—Counties Leitrim, Sligo—Baronies Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Troughill, Rosbegher.

Cashington . . Pop. —	Enniskerry . . Pop. 7,976	Kilnamona and Killybegs. Pop. 7,054.	Union of Manor Hamilton. Pop. about 15,600.
Rev. John Maguire, F. R.	John Tully, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Peter Maguire, F. R.	Rev. George Crooke.
Although not rich, they generally are independent.	Of this class there are but few, and these middling farmers, holding from 20 to 40 acres of land.	In that part of the union called Kilnamona this class of persons derive from the landlords or proprietors of the estates; and in that part of the union called Killybegs they derive generally from middle-men.	Small farmers or shopkeepers.
For a cabin without land, from £1 to £2s.; for a cabin with land, rent in proportion to the land let with the cabin.	Few cabins without some portion of land; the price in general regulated by the value and quantity.	Cabins without gardens in Kilnamona are generally except from rent if with land, the rent is in proportion to the quantity of land attached to them. In Killybegs cabins are generally subject to rent, which varies according to their extent and state of repair.	From £1 to £4 without land. I know of no cabins let with land in this union, except to labourers and herds.
The building of a bed description, badly ditched, and badly supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Those cabins are in some cases built of stone, but in general mud walls; their bedsteads and bedding, in most cases, uncomfortable; the furniture bad.	Generally very uncomfortable and badly furnished; the inmates sleep on beds of straw or rushes strewed on the ground; the bed-covering is very miserable.	The cabins are usually poor and badly furnished.
On condition of paying the stipulated rent in cash or labour, as may be fixed on between the parties.	I am not aware that duty-work is required from persons occupying such houses. In some cases work is taken in part payment of rent.	The greater number of cottiers in that part of the union called Kilnamona are persons who have been deprived of their land for the purpose of farming, according to the will of the land proprietor, large farms. There are some instances of labourers paying duty-work for cabins.	Sometimes duty-labour in addition to rent.
I know of no second family residing constantly in the same cabin.	I do not know, nor do I believe, any two families reside in the same apartments of the same cabin.	There are few or no instances of more than one family residing in the same house.	In my experience such a case has seldom occurred.
The condition of the poorer classes is rather deteriorated. The population increasing in number, but diminishing in wealth and comforts.	The general condition of the poorer classes seems to be stationary; if any change, not for the better, in consequence of the present low price of provisions, &c., and the total want of employment for the female industrious portion of the inhabitants. Population is increasing.	The condition of the poor is deteriorated since the peace of 1815. The population has increased since that period.	Condition stationary. Population increasing.
The parish peaceable always, except trifling party quarrels in towns.	This parish has been peaceable during that period.	The state of this parish is peaceable.	Extremely peaceable.
No savings' bank or benefit society, consequently no contribution.	Not any savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	No such institution in this parish.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops in my parish.	Not any pawnbrokers in this parish.	My reply is as to query 20.	Not one.
There are three licensed houses. Illicit distillation prevails when oats are at a low price.	There are 10 public houses in this parish.	There is only one house licensed for retelling spirituous liquors. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.	Illicit distillation prevails. I cannot state the number of public houses; it is not extraordinary.

CONNAUGHT—County Leitrim—Baronies Leitrim, Mohill.

Barnacoola, 2d division of Mohill.—Pop. about 3,000.	Fenagh . . . Pop. 4,173.	Fenagh . . . Pop. 4,173.	Union of Killybegh and Gweedagh. Pop. 16,434.
Rev. James O'Ferrall, P. R.	Rev. A. Gannon, P. R.	John Lander, Esq. J. R.	Rev. Dr. Slavin, P. R.
They are generally small farmers, holding from six to thirty acres of land.	The landlords of cottages are generally country farmers.	Lowest.	Persons holding small farms.
Cabins, with a roof of lead, rents from 40s. to 50s., and so on in proportion to the quan- tity of land given; cabins without land, with turf bank, at £1.	Cabins, without land, are gen- erally let at 10s. a-year; with land, from 30s. to 40s. a-year.	According to size.	Cabin, and roof of gables, £3; cabin, without land, £1.
They are wretched buildings, some built of clay walls, some of bag-moss, and others of stone with- out plaster; badly furnished, being only supplied generally with a pot, small bed, and sometimes a table. The majority are not supplied with bedsteads, but lie on the ground upon straw. They sometimes have not supplied with comfortable bedding, their blanket not being sufficient to protect them from the night air and rain, which sometimes falls on them.	The walls of these cabins are generally made of mud, and covered with straw. In the poorer ones there are no bed- steads; even where there are, bedding is always bad.	Some built with stone, and some built with mud, which is generally the warmest. As to the latter part of the ques- tion, not.	Of mud walls generally. Fur- nished with bare bedsteads, straw beds, old blankets, one pot, &c. &c.
They often hold their cabins and gardens by giving labour to their landlords in lieu of rent; the landlord being also bound to give them employment. Daily-labour is not required.	These cabins are generally held for rent; if labour is re- quired, it is in lieu of rent.	Not to my knowledge, but they pay their rent by labour.	No day-work in this parish.
There are five or six cases in which two families reside in the same house; but it often happens that there are separate dwellings made of the same house, in con- sequence of the operation of the Selling Act.	I do not know any instance of two families residing in the same cabin in this parish.	I have not heard of one.	In 100 instances, and more.
The general condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated since the peace of 1815; they have not the same amount of wages, it being scarcely double at that time what it is at present; they could earn money by the one-acre flux and ager- ing, and by the rearing of pigs; but not so now. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is generally deteriorated since the peace, and that in pecuniary respects. The popu- lation of this parish is rather increasing.	Pretty much the same. Con- tinues the same.	Their condition is daily de- teriorating. The population increasing.
This parish has been peace- able, and very few depreda- tions committed, since that period.	This parish is perfectly tran- quil at present, and, I believe, has been so since that period.	Pretty peaceable.	Peaceable.
No savings' bank or benefit society here.	There is no institution of that kind in this parish.	None.	No savings' bank. A loan fund did exist for three years in Carrick-on-Shannon; but, from bad management, owing to the many wants of those aided, the money was having £100 in hand, and likely to better the condition of the people, has been ultimately de- stroyed.
None.	No such institution exists in this parish.	None.	None.
There are two licensed houses, and about 20 unlicensed, where spirituous liquors are sold. Illicit distillation does prevail in this parish.	There are only three public houses in this parish. There are instances of illicit distilla- tion in this parish occasionally.	There are a great number of people selling whiskey; and illicit distillation prevails to a small degree.	There are nearly 50 public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation prevails to a con- siderable extent.

CONNAUGHT—County Leitrim—Baronies Leitrim, Mohill.

Killeshane, Murhane District. Pop. 16,424.	Killeshane . . Pop. 16,424.	Killeshane . . Pop. 2,508.	Mohill . . . Pop. 16,424.
Rev. M. Healy.	Mr. Owen McGreal.	St. George Little, Esq.	Lord Clonmore.
They are farmers, holding small and some large holdings, and shopkeepers.	The small farmers.	Rather respectable.	Small farmers; or, near the town, some shopkeepers, or others, who have made some money.
Without land, about £1; with land, half a rood, £1 10s. If more land be given, the rent is high in proportion.	With one rood of land, £1 10s., and without land, £1; that is in the country, and not in the small towns.	From £1 to £3.	£1. They generally have a little garden attached, which, though very small, brings the rent up to £1 10s., or £2.
These cabins are built of mud, or of bog-wood; the furniture consists of a few stools, some straw to prepare their food, and a few sagges to drink out of. They are not supplied with beds; the bedding is miserable, consisting, in some instances, of straw and hay, in other seasons of green rushes, in most cases there is no covering, except the almost worn cloak of the mother, or lap coat of the father.	Generally built of clay and stones; furnished with a few benches or stools to sit on; a single board or staff forms the dresser. Bedsteads are made of sticks, except straw or rushes spread on the ground; no shutters or glass to the windows, but occasionally stuffed with straw or rushes; a bundle or flake made of rods for closing the door.	Partly stone and mud wall. Some are and some are not.	Very bad, indeed; covered with straw and a little bad thatch, which keep out the wet imperfectly. Often no bedsteads, and the blankets in rags; they sleep on straw near the fire.
Labourers or cottiers hold their cabins at a stipulated rate, which some (I would call it a debt) they discharge by working a certain number of days for certain wages. No duty-work is required in cottiers.	Cabins and land are often given in lieu of work. Seldom duty-labour is required in addition to rent.	In no instance. It is not usual.	The rent is almost invariably paid in labour, but is bargained for in money.
In about 50 instances.	I do not know of any, except a few in small towns, who may hire lodgings at intervals.	In some instances.	There are often two families of relatives lodged under the same roof in the country; and in the towns there are many cases of two families of strangers.
I think the general condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated, in every respect, since the peace, in 1815. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated in their circumstances, through means of paying rack-rents and exorbitant taxes. The population is increasing.	Not improved in any degree, increasing.	I am but lately acquainted with the parish; but I am told that the condition of the poor is deteriorated, and that the population is increasing.
It has been peaceable.	Disturbed at some periods, and only in few parts are now peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Remarkably peaceable.
There is no savings' bank.	There are none.	No.	None.
There are not.	There are none.	No.	None.
There are 10 public houses. illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.	About 220, including the small towns. illicit distillation does not prevail so much now as heretofore.	50s. It does.	About 30; but illicit distillation is so extremely prevalent, that spirits are to be had in almost every townland.

CONNAUGHT—County Leitrim—Baronies Mohill, Roscullogher.

Mohill . . Pop. 16,664.	Rosnaree and Ballinliff. Pop. 13,370.	Rosnaree . . Pop. 13,370.	Rosnaree . . Pop. 13,370.
John O'Brien, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Hugh de Lacy, J. P.	Rev. Robert Johnston, J. P.	William Connolly, Esq. J. P.
The class of persons generally in my part of the parish letting cabins are of the middle class of farmers.	Farmers.	The landed proprietors.	Upper class of persons.
Those holding land with their cabins pay so much an acre, according to the value of the land; those that hold only the cabin and a small garden pay generally from 12s. to £1 a-year.	Without land, about £1 10s., with about a quarter of an acre, about £2.	According to the quantity of land attached; without land, about £1 per annum.	According to the quantity of land attached; without land, about £1 per annum.
They generally are mud-wall cabins, but poorly furnished. They are supplied with beds, except a very poor person indeed; their bed-clothes, generally speaking, are not the most comfortable.	Of the very worst; badly furnished. No beds, and very uncomfortable bedding.	They are low-built, and contain two apartments; and have a bedstead, with blankets and straw.	They are low-built, contain two apartments, and have a bedstead, with blankets and straw.
Those that hold land with their cabins pay so much an acre, according to the value; those that hold only a cabin and small garden pay from 12s. to £1 a-year, and get work to enable them to pay the rent. Some landlords make all their tenants pay three or four days in the year; it is not usual to require duty from a labourer; I never hear of its being done.	For labour; some give duty-labour in addition to the rent.	Very little duty-labour.	Very little or no duty-labour.
I could form no opinion.	About 60.	None.	None.
I consider the general condition of the poorer classes much improved since the peace (1815); their clothing much better, and their appearance. The population, according to the late return, appears to be on the increase a little in this parish.	Deteriorated. The population increasing.	The condition of the poor is much better since 1815. Population is on the increase.	The condition of the poor is rather better since 1815. The population on the increase.
This parish has not been disturbed during that period; they are very peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable, but well inclined to be riotous.	Peaceable, but well inclined to be riotous.
There is no savings' bank in my parish.	None.	None.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in my parish.	None.	None.	None.
I do not know the number of public houses in my parish. I beg leave to refer to the clerk of the peace of the county. illicit distillation prevails very much.	Only one licensed house, owing to the poverty of the district. illicit distillation nearly abandoned.	About 15 houses. illicit distillation does exist, but not so extensively as formerly.	About 15 houses. illicit distillation does exist, but not to any great extent.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Burrenshole, Carrig.

Kilnina . . Pop. 2,000.	Aglish, Ballynane, and Boreddy. Pop. 11,787.	Castlbar, or Aglish. Pop. 12,141.	Burrenshole, Ballynabban, and half of Towoghty . Pop. 8,334.
Rev. Charles Hargrave.	Rev. Richard Gibbons, r. r.	Lt.-Col. James M'Alpine, r. r.	Rev. John Kirby, r. r.
Generally poor people, who may have a second cabin on their little farm, or set a small plot to build on.	For the most part landed proprietors.	Generally gentlemen of landed property, but in four cases out of five very much embarrassed; and, whether their estates are large or small, without capital or ready money.	The hundreds of cottages or cabins are of the Schelders, the farmers, and holders of land of from four acres to 50 acres, whom they employ to earn the rent at least.
About £1 per annum without ground; with ground, varying according to the quantity and quality.	Cabins without land, £1 10s. per year; and cabins with a rood of land, £2 per year.	A cabin with about an English acre of land, £1 10s. or £1 15s. There is seldom a cabin without land, unless occupied by a beggar or poor person.	—
Very poor; most miserably furnished; seldom with bedding; often without chair or table.	Cabins of labourers low and finished, with a wretched mean appearance; furniture consisting of a chest, chair, stool, a few pots, bedsteads, with uncomfortable bedding. This description by no means includes the cottages of the villagers generally.	They have generally two rooms, two bedsteads; and I was much surprised at finding, even in the smallest, at least one feather bed. The bedding is warm, but their furniture, being large, are much crowded.	These cabins are from 20 to 25 feet long, and 10 or 12 wide, badly furnished, and badly thatched. No bedsteads, and scarcely any feather beds, straw being generally used.
Chiefly rent, but little duty-labour.	In no case are rent and labour jointly exacted of the cottier. Duty-labour is given in lieu of rent.	Duty-labour is now seldom exacted, tenants generally volunteer a couple of days' labour to a resident landlord in the harvest, with horse and cart, if they have one.	Labourers or cottiers pay from 20s. to 25s. per year for their cottage, and pay the rent in day-labour, at 6d. per day.
Commonly, but I cannot say how often.	In about 30 instances.	In a great many instances; they are generally, however, two brothers' families, or near relations.	There are some instances that two families, and even three, reside in the same house or cabin, but these houses are from 20 to 30 feet long, and from 10 to 12 feet wide.
I have not been in the parish for quite four years, but the condition of the poor seems to be deteriorating every year. Population rapidly increasing.	The general condition of the people is deteriorated since the year 1815, in consequence of the great reduction in the value of agricultural produce, and the almost total extinction of the linen trade. The population is gradually increasing.	Since 1815 the condition of the poor is decidedly improved; every new cabin is of a better description than the old ones; sheep and stockings are seldom wanting. I recollect when they were seldom worn; the clothing of the peasantry is better. They are more enlightened, but still it is hard to keep the truth from them in anything. The falling off of the linen manufactures checked improvement more than anything.	The general condition of the poor is not improved, but deteriorated, since the linen trade has been suppressed. The population is on the increase very sensibly.
I think possible since I came into it, with little exception.	Possible.	Very possible, except occasional rows at fairs.	No disturbance or dissension had appeared at any time in these parishes.
None.	Not in the rural districts.	There is a very flourishing savings' bank in Castlbar, established eleven years, increasing every year; the contributors are small farmers, mechanics, labourers, police, &c.	No savings' banks.
None.	None.	I believe, but am not sure, that there are a few in Castlbar, 20 is with the lowest class their savings are carried on. Poor-law, I consider, prevents very much in this country in the lower class.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.
I know not of any licensed; but illegal spirits are, I understand, sold in many houses, though not much made in this parish, but in the adjoining districts, which present more favourable opportunities.	In the rural districts right.	I do not know. Illicit whisky is sold very much, though not distilled in the parish; illicit distillation prevails in neighbouring parishes more remote from the police.	There are about 10 under license, and a few more not licensed. Illicit distillation prevails in some parts near the mountains.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baroness Clannamora, Carr, Costello.

Bells, Drum, &c. Pop. 6,527.	Kilcolman . . Pop. 8,321.	Kilnash and half of Crossboyne Pop. 4,710.	Castlemore and Kildanemora. Pop. 11,495.
Rev. Patrick Nolan, r. v.	Rev. Joseph D'Arey Ser.	Rev. David Jennings, r. v.	Rev. B. Duncan, r. v.
Landlords of cottages and cabins are generally gentlemen, esated men.	The landlords generally; there are very few sub-tenants in this parish, with the exception of the town of Clannamora.	Of the middle class.	Generally those persons called middle-men.
Rent of cabins, without land, from 10s. to 20s.; with land, their cabins are included in the land.	A cabin, with one rood of ground, generally rents at £1 per annum, which is paid in labour.	Cabins, with a little plot, pay from 30s. to 25s.; and without it from 10s. to 15s.	About £3 for a cabin and an acre of land, which is the usual mode of letting.
Cabins built of stones, most have chimneys; of late the houses are pretty good, with two or three windows, walls plastered inside. Bad bedding, bedsteads.	Loose stones or bog-sods dashed with clay. It can scarcely be said they have furniture, seldom a bedstead, the place of one being supplied with a few sticks covered with straw, and having one sheet and one blanket; a rickety stool or two complete the equipment.	Some, sods piled one over the other; and others stone, without mortar, but plastered with cow-dung and clay, in order to make it somewhat warm, quite unable to purchase linen for the purpose.	Generally wretched hovels, built of stones without mortar, and thinly covered with straw; a pot and a few seats, called stools. Generally one set of bedsteads; bedding straw, with very indifferent covering.
Labourers and cottiers are tenants-at-will. No duty-work at present required.	They are generally tenants-at-will. There is no duty-work; day-labour, as before stated, is commonly accepted for rent.	Together with some rent, they are, in some cases, obliged to give duty-work.	On condition of working for the landlord when called upon.
Few families reside in the more cabins, except in towns, where there are room-keepers.	In general they have separate cabins; in 1831 there were 67 cabins in which there were two families resident. This practice, which is rare in rural districts, prevails chiefly with us in and near the town of Clannamora, where there are now 23 cabins of this description.	I know there are some instances, but the exact number I can't say, as I'm not long in the parish; I believe there are a good many.	I cannot state exactly; it is often the case.
The general condition of the poor classes is not improved, but rather deteriorated, since 1815, on account of the fall in the linen trade, fallen the price of cattle, high rent of ground above the level of the markets, tithes, and grand-jury jobbing.	Poverty is greater from the scarcity of employment and the high price of land as compared with the value of crops.	Rapidly deteriorating, owing principally to excessive rents. Population increasing.	Much deteriorated; the stock and means of the poor have been exhausted.
Myriades have been peaceable, so far as loyalty to the King and Government; there have been local disturbances, owing to tithes and high rent, which have subsided.	Peaceable in general, excepting market affairs and rescue of tithes seizures.	Quite peaceable.	Most peaceable.
No savings' bank or benefit societies in my parishes.	No.	None whatsoever.	There is not.
No pawnbrokers' shops in my parishes.	No.	Not any.	There is not.
There are a good many houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. There is some illicit distillation.	There were upwards of 42 licensed houses; but the unlicensed houses have carried on a successful competition. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent, and keeps up the price of corn generally through the county.	Seven public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	About five licensed retailers; others retail occasionally. Sometimes, especially when the price of grain is low.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baroness Costello, Esq. (cont.).

Kilcolumbkille . . Pop. 5,427.	Kilmore . . Pop. 5,491.	Kilcumb . . Pop. 2,125.	Kilcolumbkille East. Pop. about 6,000.
Henry Browne, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Robert Hepburne, P. R.	Myles McDonnell, Esq.	Rev. Patrick Golden, P. R.
The small farmers.	—	The gentry of the country, and landed proprietors.	They are generally of the second class of landlords, who derive their interest from the head landlord.
The rent of a cabin, with half an acre of land, is generally £8; a cabin without land, from 12s. to £1.	£1 with a little land, and 10s without it.	£1 a year, without land; with land, there is no particular rent attached to the cabin, as both land and cabin are rented at a sum according to the quantity and quality of the land.	The usual rent of cabins without land is from £1 to £3; of cabins, with land, the rent is according to the quality and quantity.
They are generally built without mortar, of of stone, and often of bog-wood; built or no furniture, and a coarse blanket, with straw for bed.	Miserable beyond description; no furniture, with the exception of a little pot, in which generally they carry in the water and boil their scanty food. No bedsteads; straw.	Almost all of mud walls, little better than pigsties, furnished with a farm or two, and perhaps a deal table; a twisted bed of straw in the corner next the fire, on the earthen floor; and as for bedding, they consider themselves well off if they have a fold of a blanket. They have no such thing as bedsteads.	The cabins are generally built of mud or wattle; the furniture generally consists of a few stools, and other indifferent articles, without either bedsteads or considerable bedding, and, in many cases, without bed-clothes of any description, save those they wear as their summer or daily apparel.
They are obliged to pay the rent of the cabin in labour, at 6d. per day. No duty-labour.	There are but two or three instances of duty-labour.	Chiefly upon the condition of these paying the rent of these cabins and land. In some instances, they are bound by lease to pay duty-work from five to ten days yearly.	The cottagers are regularly bound to work for their landlords, and the duty-work is always in addition to the rent.
Very few.	Perhaps in 30.	About 40 or 50.	Two or more families are frequently obliged to reside in the same cabin, owing in some cases to the stress of weather, or the harvest usually commenced from the storms arising along the sea-coasts.
I think improved in clothing and houses. Population on the increase.	I think deteriorated, in consequence of high rents and the low prices of the produce of the land. Increasing.	Certainly deteriorated. I take it from the increasing population, inasmuch as they have not anything like a sufficiency of land for their support; they must consequently be poor.	The condition of the people is deteriorated, which, in my opinion, may be attributed to the increase of population and want of employment.
Peaceable.	Never disturbed.	Always perfectly peaceable, except when tithes are demanded.	There had been some disturbance in the year 1831, which appeared to be of evil tendency, all which is to be attributed to famine or the craving of appetite.
None.	None.	None whatever.	—
None.	None.	None.	—
There are 19 licensed houses this year, and many unlicensed. illicit distillation does prevail.	Two public houses. It does prevail.	About 50; and I am informed there is not one regularly licensed house amongst them. illicit distillation does prevail.	Properly speaking, there is no public house within the precincts of this parish. illicit distillation, however, exists, but does not prevail.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Erro (half), Glenties.

Kilcommon West. Pop. about 5,000.	Kilcommon and Kilsnave. Pop. 22,450.	Kilsnave . . . Pop. 6,581.	Toomore . . . Pop. 3,576.
Rev. M. Kelly, p. 2.	Capt. Ireland, Mag. of Police.	Rev. J. McNulty, p. 2.	Rev. J. Henry.
Persons denominated middle-men, who derive their interest from the head landlord.	Middle-men, having small properties, from £100 to £150 per annum.	There are very few, if any, landlords of cabins.	Generally much distressed.
Cabins, without land, from £1 to £1 5s.; with land, rent according to quality and quantity.	Cabins, without land, pay about £1; and, with an acre, or thereabouts, £2 per annum.	I know but of one cabin; it is let at 15s. per year; the landlord is as poor as the tenant.	Cabins without land, about £1; cabins with land, at the rate of £2 10s. for the cabin and an acre, Irish plantation measure.
The cabins are made of mud or sods; the furniture generally consists of a few stools, a pot to boil food, and hyve or other bedsteads and bedding.	Generally mud or sod cabins; furniture two or three stools, and a metal pot. Neither bedsteads nor bedding.	Cabins are generally built along the verges of bogs, sometimes dug into a turf bank, and covered with heath or rushes, sometimes built with sods. No bedsteads in many instances; no bed to lie on, but a wad of straw or heath, with very little bed-clothes.	Bulk of raw stone, without mortar, in a careless manner, scarcely without furniture of the most wretched description. Their bed generally straw, and in many cases without blankets. Without bedsteads.
The cottiers are, in general, bound to work for their landlords, and their earnings go in payment of rent. In some cases duty-labour is required in addition to rent.	In some cases duty-labour is required in addition to rent; but, generally, the cottier is bound to work for his landlord, for which he receives the small wages, which go in payment of his rent.	The few that may be pay very high for their land; they give labour in lieu of rent.	Cabins held by rent, occasionally giving labour when they get employment, and settle their account of rent in money.
Very often two families reside in the same cabin.	In many instances two families reside in the same cabin.	There are but few instances of this kind in this parish.	About 40.
The population increasing. The condition deteriorated.	Deteriorated in every respect. Population increasing.	I am of opinion that the condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated in every respect since the specified period, and is daily getting worse. The population is increasing.	Progressively deteriorating annually. Increasing.
There had been some disturbance, but now, in fact, tranquil.	My knowledge only covers a period of two years, within which time the district has been much disturbed, but is now returning to tranquillity.	It was partially disturbed two years since by a few national recruits from other districts, but dispersed in their operations by a few militia in that parish, in order to suppress their own illegal actions; but (thank God!) it was settled in returning peace and good-will amongst them.	No disturbance except what might occasionally arise at fairs and public meetings, and on the occasion of elections.
Neither savings' bank nor benefit society.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	There is none.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
No licensed house in the parish. Illicit distillation prevails, and generally, in consequence, enables persons engaged in this traffic to pay high rents.	No licensed house in either of the two parishes. Illicit distillation does prevail, and it is from illicit traffic that the landlords are enabled to get high rents in these parishes.	There is not a single licensed house in the parish; there are a few houses where illicit spirits are brewed. Private or illicit distillation does prevail in every part of the parish.	There are three licensed whisky houses, and illicit spirits obtained by 200 other houses. It does to an extraordinary extent.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Barony Kilmain.

Baltimore . . . Pop. 3,681.	Baltimore . . . Pop. 8,981.	Baltimore . . . Pop. 8,982.	Cong. . . Pop. 8,576.
Charles Crossin, Esq.	Courtesy Kenny, Esq. J. F.	Very Rev Thomas J. Burgh, Dean of Cloyne.	John Fyfe, Esq. J. F.
The landed proprietors.	From the vast increase of population, cabins and cottages are continually building on the land of every class of persons; in general, the cabins are held from under-tenants, not from proprietors.	Gentlemen.	There are some resident gentry and some middle-men.
Cabins with one rood of land let by middle-men for £2 per year; without land, for £1 per year.	Without land, from 15s. to £1 a year; with son acres, from £2 to £3 a year.	From £1 10s. to £2 for cabins without land, and £4 for cabins with one rood of land.	Houses, without land, let from 14s. to £1; land to such is generally let in small quantities, about £2 per acre.
Cottiers have the worst and poorest description. No bedsteads, and straw for bedding; but many of the landholders employed informing their own land are comfortably lodged.	Build with dry walls of lime-stone generally, plastered inside with mortar or clay; some have chimneys, size from £2 to 14 or 16 feet wide, and from 20 to 30 feet long. Some have bedsteads; the bedding is generally bad.	Walls built without mortar, but the stone is very fine; thatched with straw over peat-moss and wailing. Bedsteads are scarce, and the covering in general quite inefficient; many of the family often in one bed, with little straw-mat, and on the clay floor.	Generally built of limestone dry, afterwards mortar is applied within, and sometimes the outside also, covered with wheat straw or thatch. The greater part of the labourers have comfortable lodging; the poorer, straw. Bedsteads are scarce, but a few more generally of miserable state, as we are describing the case of Tipperary, and about 600 years of Tipperary, in the north-west, produced for a sum of £20,000, covered me for the year of 1840. Tipperary, independent of Tipperary, Tipperary, Tipperary, Tipperary.
Generally labour taken in place of rent.	They hold without lease, and many of them pay the rent in work, at 6d. per day. It is not usual to require duty-work, except in lieu of rent.	None, exclusive of rent. In some instances so many days' work, or some turf, &c., have been included.	None other than labour when required for the work. Duty-work is required from cottagers or labourers, but it was a custom in some old houses for the landholders to give a certain number of days, from 10 to 20 on each year, to their labourers when wanted.
None.	I dare say in very many instances, but I have no idea of the number.	I cannot ascertain this: the cabins which consist of two rooms often contain two families; the poor weavers require both, but often have their loom and family and pig in one.	In the village of Cong there are several so circumstanced; perhaps 20.
I should say stationary. Population increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes has improved since the year 1835; I attribute this improvement to the opening of the great canal; the results have become more numerous since the year was lowered, as they are not yet fully as released in their holdings. The population is increasing.	I am not conscious of any difference in their condition, excepting what arises from more or less productive seasons; there is a strong general desire for employment in the parish; it is a most melancholy case that it cannot be procured for them.	I consider the condition of the poorer classes has improved much since 1815; their houses are very much comfortable, their land is in a better state of cultivation, their condition generally better; and, if the use of select spirits could be prevented, it would tend vastly to promote improvement.
Peaceable.	This parish has always been more peaceable than the surrounding parishes; at present it is perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable throughout.	About two years since some disturbances existed; a few examples in a neighbouring parish, and increase of the police force in this, put a stop to it.
None.	There is no savings' bank in this parish. I think it would be a great encouragement to sobriety and habits of industry.	No. Few of the poor could spare any part of such small earnings as I have specified.	None.
None.	I consider it very fortunate that there is no pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	None.	None.
One public house. Illicit distillation not at present prevailing.	About 25 have taken out licenses this year; the number varies, but I regret to say is rather increasing. Private distillation was never prevalent in this parish.	About 50 public houses. The illicit distillation does not prevail.	About 20. I understand illicit distillation does prevail in some places.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Bertie Kilgus.

Kilcomman . . . Pop. 4,507.	Kilcomman and Robeen. Pop. 9,703.	Kilcomman and Robeen. Pop. 9,709.	Kilcomman and Robeen. Pop. 9,730.
Rev. W. Smith.	James Knox Gildea, Esq. &c.	Rev. James McHale, &c.	Thomas S. Lindsay, Esq. &c.
Generally wealthy.	Generally, in these parishes, are persons who hold the land in fee; but, in some instances, holders of old leases.	What are called the higher order of gentry.	I do not understand this query.
Cabins are seldom let without land, and are scarcely taken into account.	A cabin with an acre generally rents from £1 10s. to £2; that without land, (as far as I can ascertain,) £1.	Cabins with land are usually valued at £2 per annum, without land from £1 to 10s.	It depends upon the quantity of ground let with a cabin. I never heard of a cabin being let without land.
Very poor. A few have feather or chaff beds; but I fear the great majority lie upon straw.	Built of limestone, and thatched with straw; furnished with deal table, a few stools, bedsteads neatly put together; straw beds, blankets of worse kind. The more comfortable have feather beds.	The cabins are, for the greater part, built of stone, some with and some without masonry; other cabins are made of sod. Furnished usually with a pot and stool. Some supplied with bedsteads; the greater part without any. The bedding one poor worn cover.	Badly built, open to the rain and wind; in general there are a few exceptions. Some have beds and bedding, but not comfortable in the strictest stringency; all are filthy in the extreme, and those who are above want, and could well keep themselves and houses clean.
In general the rent is paid by labour, when they can get employment. I have not heard of any duty-labour.	I know of no conditions exclusive of rent that labourers or cottiers hold their cabins. Duty-labour has long since been done away, except in few cases, where old leases are in being.	During the will of the landlord. Duty-labour is generally required in addition to rent. a couple of acres, remainder in cash, in lieu of wages; in these instances wages are calculated at 6d. per day per person.	Duty-labour was very general, but only existed now in a few instances. Many persons give a certain number of men a cabin and given of a cow, if required, and the remainder in cash, in lieu of wages; in these instances wages are calculated at 6d. per day per person.
Very few.	There are some instances, but cannot say how many.	In many instances.	This is a common practice, and very good that was proposed from the enactment against subletting in one way with by it. The landlord takes care to prevent a second house being built, or the tenant from being apparently divided, on the mortgage of either a son or a daughter of the holder of it. He takes the mortgage into his house, divides with them, as well as in land, to further in there a perceptible division. I know of three and four families living in this manner in one house, and one tenant, originally destined but for one family.
I have been only here for seven years, and do not think their condition at all improved in that point.	The condition of the poorer classes deteriorated very much from the year 1815, for a few years, in consequence of the high rent they had taken land at, the produce not bringing a price proportionate to the rent; and the year 1833 the landlords have raised the rents, from which time (I would rather say) an improvement has taken place in their condition and circumstances.	Evidently deteriorated; chiefly on account of the high price of land, which in general kept up since that period, and the comparatively low prices of the produce. The population is increasing.	Decidedly deteriorated; there is a little less rent or labour, or rather, or worse, who did not turn as much money as a week, in 1815, as he does now in a month. The lands were, too, kept all the breeds, young and old, and all had ready sale; there was one exception in that for them except at harvest. The population increased 50 per cent. in 10 years.
Generally peaceable.	It has been generally peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Always peaceable and well conducted; there is not on the face of the earth a better naturally-disposed peasantry than that of these two parishes.
No.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	No.	There is no savings' bank in the parish, but there is one in the county town, (Castlebar,) instituted in the year 1835. The amount of deposits are upwards, including small farmers, and all who have any surplus above their usual outgoings. There is also a fund, part of the surplus of the London Tavern of 1825, amount £10,000, which can be borrowed by any individual man for a year, at the £10 each.
No.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	No.	There are no licensed or regular pawnbrokers' shops, but it is a common practice for all those who are at all above the world to take, from those requiring either money or food, articles of furniture or apparel, and hold them until paid.
About six. No.	Cannot say what number of public houses. No rate of illicit distillation.	About 10. Illicit distillation does not now, as did it ever, prevail in my parishes.	There are 12 licensed public houses, I think, in the two parishes. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

CONNAUGHT—Counties Mayo, Galway—Barony Kilmoin.

Kilmoneere, Kilmairbeg, and Moorgaugh . Pop. 6,637.	Kilmolea, Ballinacra, and Ross . . Pop. 8,742.	Kilmolea . . Pop. 1,310.	Shirrel . . Pop. 4,167.
Rev. Edmund Whelan, P. P.	Rev. John Ashe, P. P.	John Pym, Esq. J. P.	C. L. Fitzgerald, Esq. J. P.
Of the middle class of farmers, with the exception of the resident landlords.	The landlords of cottages in my parishes are, generally, great absentee landed proprietors.	Some small farmers, of from 10 to 20 acres, let such.	I should say, generally, labourers.
In the village of Kilmoin the small houses pay from £3 to £7 yearly rent; and in the parish, generally, they pay from £1 to £1 6s.	A cabin, with some land, is hardly to be met; a cabin, with one acre, would pay about £2 rent annually.	Varying from £1 to £3, according to the quantity of land let with the house.	—
The cabins are of the poorest description, and are only supplied with straw for beds, and scarcely a blanket to cover them.	The cabins are mostly made of dung walls, plastered and thatched; they generally have standing beds, made of rope boards.	Dry stone walls, thatched, sometimes dashed with mortar. For the most part there are bedsteads, but not comfortable bedding.	Some are stone, and others made of mud, mixed with straw. The greater majority have bedsteads, but the bedding is far from being comfortable.
The cottier labourers merely look to the price of their pig for payment of their rent.	I seldom could discover the practice of duty-work in my parishes; indeed there are no resident landed proprietors to exact such.	They give labour in lieu of rent generally.	—
In many instances.	I do not know an instance of two families residing in the same cabin.	I know of one instance only, two widows having children; one and her children beg.	—
Progressively getting worse, and increasing in number.	I am certain that the peasantry have been much impoverished since 1815, caused by the low prices of agricultural produce.	I should say they were improving.	—
It is possible at the present, but there has been some disturbance since 1815.	My parishes, in the county Mayo, have been very seriously disturbed.	Now peaceable; in this parish there were about 40 nightly outrages, two years and a half since; none of those engaged were ever discovered.	From the time that I have known, it has been in general peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank or benefit society in my parishes.	None.	There is none.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in my parishes.	None.	No.
About seven public houses; and sometimes illicit distillation prevails.	I do not think there are more than eight almshouses in my parishes.	I should think there are three. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	I would say, on an average, that there were about 18. Illicit distillation is carried on by almost all, in order to get a higher price than they would if they brought their corn to market.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Bossey Murrik.

Bilgrever . . Pop. 13,348.	Oughavale, including Westport . . Pop. 13,313.	Oughavale . . Pop. 13,315.	Oughavale . . Pop. 13,313.
Rev. P. Gibbons, D. D.	Rev. Rt. Craghton, BARR. M.	Rev. B. Burke, D. D.	William Patten, Esq.
The great bulk desire directly under the head landlord.	Miscrably poor in general, with some exceptions.	Landholders, who erect small cabins and let them, to assist in paying their rents, &c.	Miscrably poor, generally speaking, but not so much as the occupier of the cabins and land.
With one half-acre, from £2 to £3 10s.; and without any land, from 10s. to £1.	There are few cabins without some land attached; a cabin and a small garden, in the country, £1 10s. or £2.	From 10s. to £1, without land; and at the rate of £4 per acre, if there is land attached to the cabin.	I believe there are no cabins without some portion of land attached to them. Cabins, with a small garden, about £1 10s. to £2; and the rent varies according to the quantity of land.
Some are built with stone, some others with soda. Their furniture generally consists of a pot, wherein they boil their potatoes, &c., one or two stools to sit on; they have a wooden dish and a few moggins. Scarcely any bedsteads; their covering most wretched.	Most of them, like all Irish cabins, very miserable huts, some of soda, some of dry stone; miserably furnished. Few bedsteads; generally sleep on the ground, with a little straw under them.	They are miserable in the extreme, generally built of stone, and daubed with mortar and dirt. The furniture is a pot to boil their potatoes, and a few stools; and seldom have they a bedstead. Bedding truly wretched.	The cabins of the poor people are made chiefly of mud, and covered with soda; with a little straw for a bed, if they can get it; if not, on the ground; scarcely any furniture. Those that are of a better description have beds and bedsteads, but, properly speaking, you want the comfort very seldom.
Some pay the rents of these cabins in work; others pay money when they can; others quit them, having no means of payment.	Some give labour, at a stipulated price, say 4d. per diem, with diet; and then, in the strong season, are bound to attend their landlords before others. No duty-work.	They pay in money and work.	On no conditions, except on payment of rent. No duty-labour is required or asked for in lieu of rent.
About 40.	There are a great many instances of more families than one in the same house, particularly in Westport there are seven or eight families in one house.	From 40 to 50.	There are a great number; in the town of Westport one house particularly, where there are from seven to eight families living.
Much deteriorated, by reason of rack-rents, tithes, other taxes, and the want of employment. A great increase in the population.	The condition of the poorer classes much deteriorated latterly, from the want of trade, and the consequent scarcity of money. The population is rapidly increasing.	The condition of the poor much deteriorated since that period in every respect; their clothing, night covering, food, &c., being much worse than in 1815. The population much increased.	The general condition of the poorer classes is deteriorating every day, since the peace of 1815, in every comfort, as I described in No. 15. The population is increasing very much.
Very peaceable.	Our parish has been generally quiet. There are some quarrels, between factions, at fairs; these soon quelled.	No disturbance in my parish during that period.	The parish has been very peaceable since that period; there has been some fighting between clans on fair days, but not often, and is never carried to any extent.
None whatever.	No savings' bank immediately in the parish; but there is one for the county, in Castlebar, to which our people contribute. The contributors are mostly tradesmen and shopkeepers.	None.	There are no savings' banks; but there is a benefit society, called "The Boreas," where the poor, by paying a trade when recommended by a subscriber, can get a blanket, a gown or petticoat, or other part of a woman's dress. But there is
None.	None.	None whatever.	There are no pawnbrokers in the parish, but there are places where they can get money upon any article.
There are four houses wherein poisonous liquors are retailed. No illicit distillation.	50 licensed public houses in the parish, besides many places for selling illicit spirits, or poaca. Not much illicit distillation here, at present; much illicit spirits brought from other places.	Four public houses in the county part of the parish. No illicit distillation.	There are 50 licensed public houses in the parish, besides a number for selling illicit spirits, commonly called poaca (from being made in a little pot). Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish, but large quantities are brought from other districts, and sold here.

a savings' bank in Castlebar, within eight miles of us, where mechanics and artisans can place their money; they are both very prosperous.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Murrisk, Trawley.

Westport Union. Pop. 44,970.	Crommolaun . Pop. 11,679.	Union of Dufferny and Killybegs . . Pop. 6,133.	Dufferny and Killybegs. Pop. 6,133.
Rev. James White.	Wm. Ormsby, Esq., J. P.	Rev. Martin Hart, J. P.	Rev. Francis Little.
I call them paupers.	Generally speaking, the middle classes.	They are generally of the ordinary class of small tenants.	The ordinary class of common tenants.
A cabin without land, £1 10s. a year, with from a quarter to half an acre, about double.	The rent of cabins is generally included in the rent of the land, being for the most part built by the occupier; without land according to the size, say from £1 10s. to £3 per annum.	The usual rent of cabins without land from 15s. to £1; with a rood of land, about £2; with an acre, from £3 to £3 10s.	From about 10s. to £1 without land, and £2 with a rood of land attached to each.
Of the most miserable description. Bedssteads and bedding are unknown in very many. I speak what I know and have seen.	The cabins are mostly wretched, scarcely any furniture, except a bed, dresser, &c.	Some of these cabins are built of stone without mortar, some built of rods, with a poor covering of straw; others are thatched. Some with bedssteads of the worst description, with very uncomfortable bedding, scarcely calculated to protect them from the inclemency of the season, many trusting to a little straw stowed on the damp floor, with a thin blanket as a covering.	Of loam or earth, instead of mortar and stone; some partly built with stone and rods, and thatched with straw. Few bedssteads; some lie on the ground on a bed of straw, with an Irish decent blanket to cover them.
Rent, I believe, is sometimes paid by labourers, but, I imagine, not generally.	Cottiers sometimes pay duty-work with their rents, and rents are mostly paid by labourers, as they are tenants-at-will.	This description of cottiers pay their rent for their cabins and land by their labour. It is usual sometimes to require duty-labour in lieu of rent.	They pay their rent in labour, which greatly increases the rent; and some of them pay duty-labour in addition to the stipulated rent.
It is very common for two families to reside in the same cabin, particularly near the town, and in it.	In many instances.	There are, as I understand, about 20.	In very few instances.
The condition of the poor since 1815 considerably deteriorated, the wearing business has fallen. The population rapidly increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes in this neighbourhood is much worse than in the year 1815. The population has very much increased.	I consider the condition of the poor, since the year 1815, to be deteriorated, and much so. My first reason for saying so is the want of employment for the overgrown population of the parishes; secondly, from the want of education, idleness, pauperish jobbing, and excessive rents of land; and, lastly, from the want of religion, and the prevalence of such bad habits. The population of the parishes is increasing.	Deteriorated greatly since that period, owing to the disproportion of the produce of the lands to the present rents. The population is greatly increasing.
Generally peaceable.	The parish has been at times much disturbed since that period.	In general peaceable and well conducted; there may have been some instances of turbulent persons, from private views and animosities, disturbing its peace, but very rarely.	Very peaceable indeed during that period.
There is a county savings' bank at Castlebar; it has a branch here; at least, some people here put money into it.	No savings' bank. A Domesday society and loan fund are the only institutions; these are going on well. Contributions are chiefly made by several subscribers, who are for the most part the surrounding gentry.	There are none.	None whatever, nor money to put in them.
I believe there are, of the lowest description.	There are no pawnbrokers in this parish.	There are none.	None whatever.
It would be impossible to say in this union, which is 21 miles by 14; in and about this town there are very many. A great deal of illicit spirit sold in Westport.	The number of licensed houses is about 30; houses where illicit spirits are sold are very numerous. Illicit distillation does prevail to a very great extent.	I cannot say accurately the number, but there are many houses in the parishes where spirituous liquors are distilled. Illicit distillation did prevail, but much checked by the vigilance and activity of Lieutenant Scott, officer of the revenue police stationed in Ballymasta.	I cannot be certain; there may be some. Illicit distillation does prevail in the most numerous parts of this union.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Barony Trawbegh.

Dunferry and Kilbride. Pop. 6,133.	Killalea, Rathra, &c. Pop. 7,537.	Killalea . . . Pop. 3,875.	Locken . . . Pop. 3,311.
John Fenwick, Esq. & F.	Rev. M. Conway, F. F.	Bishop of Kildare.	Arthur Pugh, Esq. & F.
They are generally of the ordinary class of small landholders.	Some who are called here gentlemen of £800 to £125 income, by leases or fee-simple; others, tenants of 5 to 12 acres, with land £15, without land from £1 to £1 15s.	—	Cottages or cabins are seldom set separate from land; when it so happens the land-locks are poor common tenants.
Cabins, without land, average from 10s. to £1; cabins with land, containing about one rood, in or about £2 sterling, and so on in the same proportion.	—	—	Without land, about 15s. a year.
Many of these cabins built with stone without mortar, waxy with walls and banks of turf, and some cut out of a bank of turf, with loggins, and a little stone as a coping. Very few bedsteads; generally a little stone on the ground, with a sort of blanket as a covering, constitutes the bed of these poor creatures.	Some of wood, some of iron-plate, some of brass plate, and some of clay in close chains. Very few bedsteads, and about bedding; the generally stone on the bare floor; their night-gowning worse than their day-clothing; supply the want by fire, and are often obliged to supply that comfort by theft.	The cottages built in any time are much better than these formerly built; they are of good mason work, and of good lime mortar.	The cabin tolerable, but the furniture and bedding worse.
Generally that description of persons pay their rent in labour, at so much per day. It is usual to require daily-work in addition to the rent, where such cabins or small holdings are let by small landholders.	Day wages in spring and harvest at 6d. without diet. Daily-labour is charged by some, in addition to the rent.	—	Their land is principally held for rent paid in cash. Those who are tenants to accident gentlemen, and convenient, pay their rents by labour in part, and cash in part.
I venture to say there are about 20.	40.	—	It seldom happens.
I am of opinion the general condition of the poor is not improved: on the contrary, poverty is fast on the increase; and I suppose it, in a great measure, to three causes: first, the want of employment where they might earn something; secondly, the great fall in every saleable article; and thirdly, the overgrown population. There are other causes that might be traced, which may tend to add to the distress.	They are deteriorated in the proportion of some 10, or the most 15 to 1, since 1815, in stock, cash, and comfort. The population has diminished 400 families, from the year 1828 to the year 1831, inclusive.	Deteriorated since 1815; to that time the linen manufacture went on constantly increasing, then it suffered discouragement, and now languishes; this is attributed to assistance made at the Peace favourable to Great Britain and European nations; were it restored, it would give employment to all women and children, and they would be well clad by their own earnings.	I think deteriorated, owing much to the failure of the linen trade, and the fall of prices on cattle and agricultural produce.
On the whole, I consider they have been peaceable; there have been trifling riots amongst a few disorderly persons.	It was partially disturbed between the years 1828 and 1831, inclusive.	We were threatened with disturbance by persons to come from a distance; intimidation used, to carry the conversion made in 1825.	Rather peaceable.
There are none of either.	None.	—	None in the parish.
There are none.	None.	—	None in the parish.
I cannot accurately state how many houses in the habit of selling spirits; but think distillation does prevail partially.	31, all illicit. Very highly, the illicit spirits brought to it from a western mountainous district.	—	I can't say how many houses. Illicit distillation prevails.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Athlone.

Poverty . . Pop. 5,611.	Union of Killybeg, St. John's, Kilmuir, Rahem, and Portran. Pop. 9,848.	Union of Kiltinan and Caman. Pop. 9,062.	Dun . . Pop. 4,357.
Rev. John Flanagan.	Rev. Peter Browne.	Rev. William McClelland.	Thomas Naghten, Esq. &c.
Generally the head landlords.	Very few cabins are rented as such; they are generally built on small holdings of land.	Middle-class, generally, who hold from 50 to 300 acres; there are a few exceptions.	The higher class.
None without land, and from £1 to £1 10s.	Few cabins rented.	With land, from £1 10s. to £3; without land, from 6s. to £1.	About 15s. for a cabin, without land; not chargeable, with land.
Stones without mortar; furnished most miserably. In many, very many instances, beds of straw.	The houses of the peasantry are generally of the most wretched description, composed of loose stone walls, unplastered, badly thatched, with scarcely any furniture; and, very many without bedsteads, bedding, blankets, &c., lying on straw on the damp ground.	Little furniture without, I may say, any furniture except stools and poles; built of stone and mortar, (of the former there is a superabundant supply,) very uncomfortable, the straw covering being so seldom renewed, the inside consequently damp and filthy, and the inmates uncleanly. Bedsteads unusual, and in all cases most uncomfortable bedding.	Generally wretched hovels, with scarcely any furniture. No bedsteads; straw-beds, and bad covering.
They pay their rent in money, or labour. No duty-work in this parish.	Very few hold their tenements upon any condition but the payment of money. Cottier labourers, who work for their holding, are not numerous.	They pay a high rent for not very, and thereby lose the value of land to employ them, and thus they make out the price of land as low. Duty-labour is not entered here.	No conditions, exclusive of rent. No duty-work.
In two instances.	Very commonly the case.	In very few instances.	Not many, I should say.
Deteriorated, because no price for corn, flax, or pigs; and the population is increasing very much.	Certainly deteriorated, as the rents have not fallen proportionably with the diminished value of the produce of the soil. The population is increasing.	Greatly deteriorated, in consequence of their losing the linen trade, and their families having increased, and their holdings thereby diminished in extent; these parishes are wretched in every respect; the land, especially in Kiltinan, very progressive improvement, so in other districts of Ireland; no planting, except on the Sligo side; the Government is not to blame, but the unscrupulous proprietor and the grasping middle-class, not only here but everywhere.	Deteriorated. Increasing.
Since 1815 it has been disturbed; but, at present, perfectly peaceable.	It was very much disturbed during the winter of 1830 and the spring of 1831.	Very much disturbed in 1832, but now peaceable.	Disturbed at intervals; peaceable at present.
None.	I established a loan fund association, with a capital of £400, (part of the surplus of the funds raised by the benevolent English, for the relief of Ireland, in 1833.)	None in either parish; till lately, there was a loan fund in Kiltinan.	None.
Data which we make loans at once, from £1 to £5, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s. in the pound. This system I have worked, during the past year, with wonderful success and advantage to the poor, and without even the possibility of any loss; the interest charged, defrays all expenses; I wish every parish had its loan fund.	None.	No pawnbroking in these parishes.	None.
Eight. Illicit distillation prevails.	Unrestrained public houses everywhere abound, to the great detriment of morals, and the Revenue. Illicit distillation, and all its horrors, frightful in extent.	Three in Caman, and five in Kiltinan. Illicit distillation very prevalent, especially in Caman, which is more in the interior.	Three. Yes.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Athlone, Ballymac, Ballintober.

St. Peter's . . Pop. 2,644.	Taughera (half), Taughboy. Pop. 6,656.	Oran and Drinstemple. Pop. 4,374.	Bastick . . Pop. 3,374.
Rev. A. Stroom.	Rev. P. Kirwan, v. r.	Rev. John Mulvey.	Rev. John O'Callaghan, v. r.
Sub-tenants or very small farmers.	Generally middle-men.	The proprietors, or middle tenants.	It is rare to see a cabin set in the parish; such as are occupied are generally given gratis, by the inhabitants being very needy on a level.
20s. to 20s., with a few patches of a garden.	This I cannot answer, as it depends on circumstances.	Usually £3, with half a rood of ground.	See above.
Made of dry stone walls, and some few with masonry of lime, thatched with straw or potato-stalks. Very few bedsteads; they lie on straw, with little covering except their day-clothes; some have a blanket.	In general they are of a bad description, and badly supplied with such articles.	Some of mud, some of stone, all of a very rude description; little or no furniture. Straw for beds.	Generally of the very lowest description, and a very poor protection against the inclemency of the weather: no furniture, bed, or bedsteads, saving a lock of straw.
The rents are paid frequently by labour, at the above rate by the day. There is no duty-work.	There being no resident landlords, there is consequently no duty-work. The cottagers pay their rent, mostly in labour, to their immediate landlords.	They are obliged to work at low wages, at any time they are called on.	There are about 40 cottiers in the parish, who hold on acre of land each from their respective masters, with the grass of a cow; the acre, two gardens, and the grass of the acre, two gardens, which they pay by labour at 6d. per day, when called on.
30 or 40.	In several instances; I cannot precisely state the number.	In several.	I know no two families or more in the parish resident in one cabin.
They are pretty much the same.	The condition of the poorer classes is evidently deteriorated. The population increasing.	Stationary. The population increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is not improved; I think it stationary. The population is increasing.
Disturbed, though not so much as others in the county.	Generally peaceable.	Since I have known it, in 1826, it has been perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable.
None.	None.	None, except a loan fund established by myself, and altogether under my management. There are no contributions.	None whatsoever.
Two only, whose business is with the lower class.	None.	None.	No pawnbrokers.
50 public-houses. Illicit distillation prevails much in the bogs.	Five licensed public-houses. Not generally.	Seven. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any extent.	Two licensed public-houses. No illicit distillation.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Ballinabber.

Kilkeelkey . . Pop. 2,897.	Kilglass . . Pop. 9,113.	Union of Kilkeevan. Pop. 10,921.	Kilkeevan (including Castlemore). . . Pop. 10,867.
Rev. Anthony Garraglas, P. R.	Rev. Thomas Lloyd.	Rev. William Blundell.	John Gray, Esq. J. R.
They are the middle class of farmers.	If the landed proprietors are to be considered the landlords, they are of the first class, some of them of rank; if merely those who act as petty tenants, they are generally of the lowest.	Small farmers and herds.	Small farmers.
Without land, from £1 to £1 5s.; with a small outlay-plot, £1 to £1 10s., sometimes more.	Rent of cabin, in either case, say £1 per annum.	£1, without; £1 10s. with half a rood of land.	Generally £1, without land, and from £1 10s. to £2 10s. with gardens, according to the quantity of the land, and the situation.
They are built of mud-walls and turf, and very badly furnished. No bedsteads, but straw or rushes laid on the floors, and very bad bed-clothes.	They are of the worst description; without furniture, (if you except a table and stool.) Without bedsteads, and often without straw to lie upon.	Generally of clay or turf, with very little furniture. No bedsteads, the bedding, straw; and their covering, a sheet, with the clothes they wear in the day, for blankets.	Generally of mud or sods, little or no furniture. No bedsteads; and, in general, hardly any covering but what is worn all day.
The cottiers pay their rents in week, at 6d. per day for one-half the year, without diet; and the other half-year, at 8d. or 9d. per day.	The cottiers hold their cabins, in some cases I believe, subject to duty-labour, exclusive of rent; but generally, in lieu of rent.	Generally without rent; the cottier being obliged, when called on, to work for 5d. per day, without diet.	It is not usual to require duty-labour; but they are, in general, obliged to work for their rent, when called on.
Very few.	I could not say, they are so numerous.	In at least 300.	In a great many instances.
Not improved, but deteriorated. The population has greatly increased.	I think the condition of the poor is deteriorated since the Peace. The population is increasing.	Stationary. Population is increasing.	The condition of the poor is stationary. The population increasing much.
Always peaceable.	With the exception of the opposition to the payment of tithes for the last two years, they are, comparatively speaking, peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Quite peaceable.
None; but the parishioners are very poor. No contributions, and no contributors.	None.	There is neither savings' bank nor benefit society; there is a loan fund, established by Lord Mountsindford and Owen Young, Esq., under the management of the latter.	There is no savings' bank, but there is a loan fund, established by Owen Young, Esq., which is of very great service.
None: if there were, it would be the poorer class that would deal, through necessity.	None.	No.	No pawnbroker.
Three or four; and often dissipation prevails in it.	I suppose, including licensed and unlicensed houses, there are about 12. Illicit distillation prevails to a shameful extent.	25 in Kilkeevan, two in Baslick, five in Ballinabber, licensed; great numbers without licence. Illicit distillation does prevail.	There are, in the town of Castlemore, 25 licensed houses, and four in different other parts; but there are a great number of cabins with no licence. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Ballinabobber.

Kilmore . . Pop. 5,066.	Kilmore . . Pop. 5,066.	Kilmore . . Pop. 5,066.	Kiltallagh . . Pop. 7,110.
Rev. Robert Jones.	James Hogg, Esq. J.P.	Arthur A'Hurty, Esq. J.P. M.D.	Rev. Thomas Feary, F.R.
Farmers.	Under landlords.	Middle-men.	In this parish the landlords of cottages are mostly the landed proprietors.
From £1 to £3, without land; less, where the land is subject to rent.	For a small cabin, with a cabbage-garden and grass of a pig, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per annum; for a cabin, without land, from £1 to £1 1s.	Without land and grass for one pig, £1; and with a small garden for cabbage, and grass for one pig, £1 10s. per year.	There is scarcely a separate charge for cabins with land; but cabins without land will pay a rent of £1, or £1 10s. per annum.
Very poor; but they have generally good bedding and bedsteads.	Build of stone and cut-in-clay, (a mixture of yellow clay and straw, compressed together, and plastered with cow-dung and ashes); their furniture is their own, but generally bedsteads and chests. Their mode of bedding is generally bad, and some have bedsteads, and others not.	Build of stone, dry wall, plastered in the inside with a compost of cow-dung and lime; they are in general warm: the furniture is their own, but bad description. In general they have bedsteads.	These cabins are mostly built of stone; three-fourths of them are built without mortar; they scarcely ever whitewash them; they are badly furnished. Some have bedsteads, and others lie on the ground; the bedding is by no means comfortable, but wretched.
They are all subject to an agreed rent, which is frequently worked in by labour. Yes.	They work in labour the rent of their house and garden with the landlord, and pay the remainder of their rent in cash, if not content to accept.	They hold as yearly tenants, and pay their rent in cash half-yearly. No duty-labour in lieu of rent.	It is usual to require duty-labour in lieu of rent, where labour is necessary, but not in addition to rent.
In more than 200 instances.	None.	None.	There are frequent instances, but I cannot tell the number.
Either improved. Generally increasing.	The general condition of the poor is not improved, and their poverty increasing daily. The population of the parish increasing.	I think the general condition of the poor not improved since the bounty was taken off the linen yarn: the poor have not now that wish to sow flax-seed. The population is increasing.	I think the general condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated, because the low price of provisions bears no proportion to the rate of rents. The population is increasing.
Very peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	This parish has been remarkably peaceable during that period.
None.	None.	None.	There is none.
None.	None.	None.	There is none.
It is impossible I can convey to the Committee my opinion as to the number of houses selling whiskey; I think I might say every fifth or sixth. Black distillation prevails to an extensive extent.	There are four licensed houses. Black distillation prevails much.	Poor licensed: the number of Black houses is innumerable. Black distillation prevails very much. They get from 1s. to 2s. per barrel more for their own (from those persons) than they would in market, by giving them credit until made into spirit.	There are not many public houses in this parish; I know only four. There is very little Black distillation in it at present.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Deputies Ballintobber, Boyle.

Roscommon . . Pop. 8,574.	Turnenberry . Pop. 4,048.	Turnenberry . Pop. 4,048.	Boyle, including Town, Pop. 12,597.
<i>Edward Fairbrother, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. E. B. Agnes.</i>	<i>Rev. James Mac Nally, D.D.</i>	<i>Mr. Ogden, Esq. & Mr. J. E. Baker, J. Roberts, Esq. & Mr. John Dunne, Esq. & Mr. J. E.</i>
Some of the landlords are landowners, but the greater part are middle landlords.	In some cases the cottages are let by the lessees under the Bishop of Elphin, and sometimes by the tenants holding from them.	The average holdings do not exceed six acres to each farmer, who, from the low prices of produce, are poor.	Middling class.
The usual rent of a small cabin without land is about £1 10s. per year; with one acre of land, from £2 10s. to £3 per year.	About £1 yearly without land, and from £1 5s. to £1 10s. with a small garden.	£1 yearly, (and can only be called huts,) without a garden; with a small plot of ground, about £1 5s.	£8 10s. without land, £4 with a road of land.
The houses are generally built with stone and mud, finished, consisting of a kitchen and room; in some instances two rooms. They are but scantily supplied with furniture and bedsteads; more than 100 have no bedsteads, or good covering.	Some are built with stone, others mud walls, and thickened. They mostly sleep on straw on the ground.	In some places, where stones can be had, the under part of the wall is of stone, and the remainder mud; in many places the wall is of bog or heath-moss, seldom or never water-fast; and with scarcely any bedding but straw laid on the floor.	Generally built of dry stone, and rough plastering outside. No bedsteads, and bad bedding; a little straw or hay; no furniture to mention.
Cottiers commonly get their house, acre of land, and cow's grass, at £3 10s. to £4 per year, and work it to them 6d. to 8d. per day, without diet. I do not know of any day-labour.	It is usual for the cottier to give a certain number of days' labour, either in addition to, or in lieu of, rent.	Cottiers and labourers are generally obliged to give a certain number of days in the week, as two hundred may call on them, and in all such cases the day-labour wages is very small.	Generally bound to work at the rent at low wages—4d per day. Duty-labour not usual, except in some cases.
There are more than 30 instances in this parish where two families reside in the same house.	There are many instances, but the exact number cannot be ascertained.	In a good many, but do not exactly know their number.	A great many instances.
The condition of the poor was better in the year 1845 than at the present day, in consequence of the decline in the linen trade, as the poorer classes were all employed in preparing and manufacturing linen at that time. The population is on the increase.	I believe the condition of the poor has not improved. The population is on the increase.	The condition of the poor is deteriorating. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated, by an increase of population without a proportionate increase of employment.
Little or no disturbance has occurred immediately in this parish during that period.	It has been peaceable.	It has been peaceable; there has been no disturbance of a public nature.	Peaceable.
There is a loan fund, established June 1820: amount of funds, January 1853, £251 17s 9d.; profits, 1853, £63 11s. 4d.; total amount of funds, £315 9s. 1d.; borrowed, £3,400; loans issued in 1853, 2,211, amounting to £7,000, since commenced in 1828, 9,507, amounting to £22,128. The regularity of payments has been satisfactory.	There is not.	None.	A savings' bank. In a state of prosperity generally, comfortable persons contributors.
There is one pawnbroker's office in this parish, in which business is principally carried on with tradespeople and the lower classes.	None.	None.	None.
There are 54 public houses in the parish licensed to sell spirituous liquors. I do not know of any illicit distillation in it.	There are very few licensed houses in the parish; but illicit distillation is carried on to a great extent.	There are only two licensed for the retail of spirits; but from the low price of grain this year, and the want of roads to bring it to market, in some cases having large day bags to cram, several were of necessity obliged to have recourse to illicit distillation.	33 houses.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Boyle.

Eastersnow and Kilcolough. Pop. 4,314.	Kilronan . . Pop. 5,940.	Kilronan . . Pop. 5,940.	Tetohan . . Pop. 14,460.
Rev. Thomas Crawford.	Thomas McDermott, Esq. J.P.	Colonel Tennant, J.P.	Rev. W. French.
Small farmers.	Middle class.	Landlords of this parish are gentlemen of extensive fortunes.	Farmers.
About £1 10s. a-year without land.	Cabins with land, £1 10s.; without land, 15s.	Without land, between £1 and £1 10s.; the principal part of this parish is occupied in small farms, from five to 10 acres, taken from the head landlord.	Cabins, with head rate according to the quantity and quality of the land; those without land, at £1 10s.
Stone walls, built without mortar, and roughly plastered over on the outside, some built of clay and some of turf soda. Generally they have bedsteads of rough sticks laid on stones and straw-beds.	Generally of rough stone or mud wall, without bedsteads or table. Bedding, hay or straw, with indifferent covering.	The general dimensions 30 feet long by 12 feet. Some have good bedding.	Little better than hovels, and badly furnished with truckle bedsteads and bad bedding.
It is not now usual to require duty-work: the rent is always paid in cash, except where the tenant is the hired servant of the landlord, and then allowance is made for work at an agreed rate.	Generally upon no conditions exclusive of rent.	A few tenants pay their rents by labour.	It is not usual to require duty-labour, except amongst the lower letters of land.
I cannot ascertain, but I believe they are very few.	Above 60 instances.	Very few instances.	Very few, if any.
Deteriorated, from an increasing population and diminished means of employment.	—	Not improved, the prices for agricultural produce are so much lower now than before the year 1815.	Deteriorated from want of employment. The population is increasing.
Very peaceable, except for two or three months in the winter of 1831 and 1832, and not more than a dozen individuals belonging to this parish were concerned in the disturbances that then occurred.	Generally riotous.	Very peaceable.	Peaceable generally.
None.	None.	None.	No savings' bank, but a charitable loan fund established within the last two years, of which I am treasurer. The fund is the surplus of the money forwarded by this society to the English, in the year 1832, and has done an quantity of good.
None.	None.	None.	No.
Not more than five or six licensed public houses. Illicit distillation occasionally prevails, especially when the price of corn in the market is below a remunerating price.	There are 80 public and other houses included, where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation very prevalent.	It does to a very great extent.	About 40. Illicit distillation prevails very much when the price of corn is low.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Moycraun, Adlone, Roscommon Boyle.

Moore . . Pop. 4,879.	Union of Moore and Drum. Pop. 9,336.	Anghrim . . Pop. 4,537.	Union of Anghrim, Pop. 9,019.
Thomas Power, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Anderson.	John Boyle, Esq. J. P.	William Lloyd, Esq. J. P.
The higher class, and not many of the middle.	Respectable, and even titled.	Some are gentlemen of fortune, and others are not.	Middle-men.
Cabins, with land, not chargeable; very few without land, and no rent.	10s. per annum, with perhaps a garden; in general they have more land, from one acre upwards.	Without land, from £1 to £1 10s.; with land, it depends on quantity.	£1, without ground, £1 10s., with a small cabbage-garden.
Most wretched hovels in general, scarcely any furniture. No bedsteads in general; straw-beds, and but little covering; I speak generally.	More hovels, almost unfurnished. Movable beds, few bedsteads.	Some are good; but the greater portion very badly furnished with beds and bedsteads, except the holders of land, who are in general comfortable.	Mud or dry stones; pig-beds lodged inmates.
Labourers or outlaws work throughout the year for their employers at 5d. per day, in consideration of having a holding.	On condition of labour. Yes.	It is usual for them to pay it in labour, and no duty-labour required.	Almost always on land rent, no duty-labour in the same.
Not many, I should say.	Very few.	There are not many instances of two or more families living together in same cabin.	Every man has a house of his own, and he is in the night.
Deteriorated. Increasing I think.	Deteriorated, by reason of bad prices. Increasing much.	Rather stationary since 1815. The population is increasing.	I know not. Is increasing.
Disturbed at intervals, at present peaceable.	Disturbed.	Peaceable, with a very few exceptions which occurred at three different periods.	Peaceable.
No.	None.	There are none.	None.
No.	No.	There are none.	Not one.
Two. Yes, to a great and ruinous extent.	Four or five licensed houses; they are country parlours. To a frightful extent.	Not many public houses in this parish; but illicit distillation is carried on in some places.	Four. Illicit distillation does prevail.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Roscommon, Boyle

Baronia, Lanesbury, Keshmulla (including Strokestown). Pop. 13,654.	Clontarf, . . Pop. 4,540.	Anghrim, Kilmacod, and half of Cloonacraff . . Pop. 7,695.	Elphin . . Pop. 6,443.
Rev. E. Mahon.	Rev. W. Gibble.	Robert Devorah, Esq. J. P.	Arthur Cranley, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police.
Modding farmers.	The middle class of farmers.	Middle-men.	In some cases the owners of the soil, but generally middlemen, and of the middle class, who are generally more oppressive than the former.
In the country a cabin and one acre of land, about £8 10s; a cabin without land, from £1 to £1 10s; in the town much higher.	A cabin and one acre of land, about £8 10s; a cabin without land, from £1 to £1 10s.	Cabin without land, £1; with a small cabbage garden, £1 10s.	In the town of Elphin, without land, from £1 to £1 10s; with half a rood of ground, £8; in the country, from 14s to £1 1s, without land; and from £1 5s. to £1 10s. with a small garden.
Of mud walls, not fit, in many instances, to shelter cattle; a few wooden stools, a box, and pot. No bedsteads; a little straw thrown on a damp floor, and some have no better covering than a sack.	Built of mud walls; thatch in few instances sufficient to keep out the rain. No bedsteads; a little straw on the floor; very indifferent covering; furnished with a box, pot, and a few stools.	Very bad mud walls; and equally badly furnished.	Of the worst description; generally of dry stone or mud, badly thatched, and few of them calculated to keep out the weather: as to furniture, it is of the meanest sort; two or three stools, perhaps, a wooden chair or two, a pot or two, a table, with other small articles. A rough bedstead, straw bed, a blanket and rug, and seldom above. There are some exceptions, but, generally speaking, the above is correct.
The cabin, &c., is let at a certain rent, which is paid partly in labour, at 6d. per day without diet, and where the landlord has not sufficient employment, the balance is paid in cash.	No conditions exclusive of rent. No duty-labour required: the cabin, &c., is let at a certain rent, paid for in cash or labour, but generally in both, and the landlord only allows 6d. a-day.	Almost always in cash. No duty-labour in this union.	There are no instances of duty-labour required, to my knowledge: there is labour given in lieu of one year's rent, at the annual rate of wages; and, if labourless, it, they are glad to work to pay the rent of their cabins &c.
In very many instances.	In many instances.	Every family has a cabin of its own.	I cannot tell: generally speaking, when the son gets married he and his wife remain in the home of the father until they get a cabin for themselves.
Deteriorating in every respect. Increasing, it is supposed.	The condition of the poor deteriorating in every respect. Population is increasing.	I do not think the general condition of the poor improved. The population is increasing.	I cannot, from my own observation, say; but, from inquiry, it is pretty much the same. Population is increasing.
Disturbed at different periods, but now peaceable.	Disturbed at different periods; now peaceable.	Peaceable.	Within the last four years it has been partially disturbed; it has been more tranquil within the last year: in the neighbouring parishes a good deal of outrage has taken place, and a great number of the population brought to justice.
No.	None.	None.	None but the loan fund, established January 1836. Report for 1836—Amount of funds, £2,092 7s. 4d.; amount lent, £2,230; number of loans, 845; to 431 families, 99 delinquents during the year, all paid subsequently but two.
No.	None.	Not one.	None.
Licensed public houses 45; and there are about 50 houses not licensed selling spirits. Illicit distillation prevails to a great and shameful extent.	Two licensed public houses; about 10 houses selling spirits not licensed. Illicit distillation does prevail in it.	Four. Illicit distillation does prevail.	About 20 houses which are regularly licensed, and many sell illicit spirits which are not licensed. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish; but a great deal of illicit spirits are brought into and sold from the neighbouring parishes.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Roscommon—County Sligo—Baronies Coler, Loney.

Kilbakin . . . Pop. 3,493.	Ashmilly . . . Pop. 7,463.	Achnary . . . Pop. 15,357.	Talbotnerry . Pop. 13,357.
Rev. Charles Dunn.	Rev. Charles West.	Rev. Henry Brett.	Rev. George Tharnton Mosley.
The holders of small farms in general; but in some cases the landed proprietors, as in Craghna and in the Liberty.	Cottages and cabins are let by the principal landlords, and also by the under-tenants, who have some considerable interest in the lands, and are of the middle rank; there are not any of the latter.	Of every class, chiefly farmers, who give cabins and small parcels of ground to their labourers.	No such thing here as decent cottages; the landlords of cabins are farmers of a respectable class.
From £1 10s. to £3, with a kitchen garden.	£1 or £2 for a cabin, without land; and about £3 for an acre with a cabin.	Cabins, with land, from one rod to an acre, pay from £1 to £3, those without land scarcely pay anything; they are commonly built by the owners, who get the six grails.	Of cabins with three rods to six rods of ground, and that generally the worst part of the land, about £3 per acre, including cabins; without land, about £1 10s.
Generally stone-wall houses, thatched, with one or two windows; a dresser, table, few stools; and generally, at most, one bedstead, without comfortable bedding.	The cabins are badly built with mud, badly thatched. Few bedsteads, and often lying on the ground; bedding generally bad.	Generally very poor and wretched, built of wet sods, and sometimes stone, without windows; the furniture consists of a bench of straw, covered with some kind of a sheet and a bed blanket, a wooden pot, a pair of tongs, a block of wood or post for a stool, with sometimes an old box, a spindle, stool, &c.	They are generally built of mud or sods, those of stone seldom plastered; hardly contain any furniture. In very few cases there are bedsteads and bedding, generally composed of straw or dried rushes.
There are scarcely any cotters.	The cotters and labourers hold their land by paying rent, and upon no other conditions. It is not usual to require duty-labour in new leases, but in old leases it is.	It is usual to give a certain number of years free for reclaiming a piece of bog, or moor, on which the cabin is built. In some instances duty-work is required.	A certain portion of bog is given them to enclose, say not less, say about five years; with respect to reclaimed land, I am not aware of any conditions. It is not usual here to require duty-labour, except, in some instances, a supply of a certain quantity of turf.
I cannot say; certainly not in many.	From the best authority that could be ascertained, there are about 60 to 70 cabins where there are more than one family resident.	There are but few instances; I cannot state the number precisely.	I am not aware of any; if there be, they are very few.
I don't observe any change since my coming to it, about seven years since. I think the population is increasing.	The condition of the poor in this parish is far from improving, owing to the increasing population, and small portion of land for each.	Greatly deteriorated in every respect, owing to many causes, viz.: high rents and taxes, low price of agricultural produce, such as oats, barley, linen, &c. &c., all of which have fallen, whilst the rents and taxes continue to increase, increasing to a great extent.	The condition of the poor is every year growing worse since the period alluded to; their food is of a manner description; a very scanty distribution of money, the extinction of the linen trade, and various other local pressures, tend to make them worse. The increase of population is very considerable.
Peaceable.	This parish has been perfectly peaceable since the year 1815.	Extremely peaceable.	Generally peaceable.
No.	There is no savings' bank in this parish, or benefit society.	No.	No.
No.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	No.	No.
I cannot tell; multitudes of cabins have a jug and glass in the window, &c. indicates that whiskey is sold. Illicit distillation is rather prevalent, especially when oats are cheap.	Illicit distillation prevails.	There are about 20 licensed public houses. Illicit distillation does prevail to a great extent.	About 20 licensed public houses, whilst there is an immense number for the sale of illicit spirits. Private distillation prevails much here.

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Barony Troughill

Ballinacare and Kilross. Pop. 4,637.	Ballinadeil, Ballynamaghan, and Kilross . . . Pop. 3,341.	Kilmacallen, Trough, and Drumcollum . . . Pop. 4,782.	Kilmacstray, Killoosea, and Shanough . . . Pop. 6,129.
Edward J. Cooper, Esq. J.P. &c.	Rev. E. A. Lucas.	Rev. M. F. Dalgan.	Rev. John Mansell.
Generally the middle class of farmers.	Middle-men.	Generally the gentry.	The higher class, such as hold large farms.
From 20s. to 30s., without land, with about a rood of land, 40s. to 50s.	Cabins, without land, let for £1 5s.; a cabin, with a rood of ground, £2 8s.; with half an acre, £3 5s.; with an acre, £4.	I am not aware of any addi- tional charge being made for land with a cabin attached; cabins, without land, are let for £3 or £4 per year.	30s. without land, 40s. to 50s. with an acre, according to the quality of the acre.
Generally built with stone, and thatched; never are sup- plied with furniture; what- ever little there may be is provided by the people them- selves.	—	They are generally mud hovels. Seldom with bed- steads, and as seldom with comfortable bedding.	Stone and mortar, and some few of mud walls, 20 feet long by 12 broad; not well fin- ished. One or two bedsteads; bedding not comfortable.
Duty-work is never required. They are allowed in their rent for their labour.	There are no conditions ex- change of rent. It is not usual to require duty-labour.	Not generally.	Not usual to require duty- labour in lieu of rent; such instances are few.
Scarcely any instance.	Twenty.	I know of but four; six or eight.	Many instances.
Deteriorated. Increasing.	The condition of the poor is much deteriorated since the peace. The population is fast increasing.	Certainly not improved; but I speak from report, being here but 12 months. Rapidly increasing.	I conceive the condition of the poor to be deteriorating, and the population vastly in- creasing.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Generally very peaceable.	Comparatively peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank.	None.	None; some.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	None.
This should be answered by the Excise. But little illicit distillation	There are two licensed houses; many unlicensed. Illicit dis- tillation prevails to a great ex- tent, the people finding it im- possible, from the low prices of grain, to turn the produce of their lands to advantage in any other way.	Their name is "Legion," for they are many, almost every town house selling whisky. To an enormous extent.	Still unlicensed, many unlicensed. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent.

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Baronies Troughill, Tyreheart.

Union of Kilmacrenny, Killybegs, &c. . . Pop. 6,731.	Ballymull, Ballymacnagh, and Killybegs . . . Pop. 5,851.	Dromard . . . Pop. 2,618.	Union of Kilmacnaglan and Templeboy . . . Pop. 7,117.
Rev. Bryan McMahon, r. r.	Rev. Thomas Gifferson, r. r.	Rev. J. Stack.	T. Hillan, Esq. r. r.
The residing class of small farmers.	Mobile-men.	A great number of cabins in this parish are held from mobile-men by cottiers, who will pay any sum to have a shelter.	In general the small land-holders.
From £1 to £3, according to the quantity and quality of the land.	Cabins without land set for £1 3s.; a cabin with a road of ground, £2 10s.; with half an acre, £3 5s.; without acre, £4.	From 10s. to £1 for the cabin, without land; from £3 10s. to £5 per acre, if land is attached to it.	For a cabin, without land, with the run of a pig, from 10s. to £1 1s. a-year; with land, according to quality and quantity.
Generally of mud wall. No furniture, and no beds or bedsteads, except straw.	—	The buildings are of the worst description, with scarce any furniture; and mostly without bedsteads, or comfortable bedding.	In general from 25 to 30 feet long, divided into two apartments, built with stone and mortar, and thatched; never furnished, in this part of the kingdom, by the landlord.
For a certain stipulated sum; in addition to which some duty-work is generally required.	There are no conditions exclusive of rent. It is not usual to require duty-labour.	There is no duty-labour required from cottiers in addition to the rent they must pay.	Many labourers, or cottiers, in this parish, give, as many days' work in each week, according to the goodness of the ground and house, or rent. It is not usual to require duty-labour, unless in a few cases mentioned in their leases and agreements.
Instances of such are very rare.	Twenty.	Not in many instances; often, however, one cabin is divided, so as to contain two or more families.	There may be a very few instances, but it is very unusual in this union.
The general condition is not unaltered, but the population is vastly increasing.	The condition of the poor is much deteriorated since the peace. The population is fast increasing.	The condition of the poorer persons in this parish is very much deteriorated since the peace of 1815, principally on account of the fall in price of grain, this being a parish much given to cultivation. The population is greatly increased.	It is very much improved. The population is increasing; and would be more improved, was the kingdom in a state of tranquillity.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	It has frequently been much disturbed; but a good many magistrates' roads in the neighbourhood, and they keep it quiet at present; it is, however, well prepared for disturbance.	Since my return to this country from the army, and from France, about 10 years ago, these union parishes were generally peaceable and quiet until within these two years past; and especially within these few months past it has been very disturbed.
None.	No savings' banks.	None.	There is no savings' bank, or benefit society, in this union.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	There are none.
Six licensed public houses. Distillation is occasional.	There are two licensed houses, many unlicensed. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent, the people finding it impossible, from the low price of grain, to turn the produce of their land to advantage in any other way.	There is but one house which pays licence; but I fear the number of those who make and sell spirits is so great as to exclude all calculation.	There are 16 or 17 in the union parishes of Templeboy and Kilmacnaglan. At present, to my knowledge, illicit distillation does not prevail.

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Barony Tyrone—LEINSTER—County Carlow—Barony Carlow.

Sligo . . . Pop. 4,367.	Bellinacorney and Tombegrossa . Pop. 1,726.	Carlow . . Pop. 2,597.	Clonsilla . . Pop. 711.
Rev. Gabriel Stokes	Henry Faulkner, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Blood, F.R.S. M.	Rev. Thomas Dixon, A.M.
Persons of property here their tenantry, with few excep- tions, is culm; the poorer have, for their landlords, ge- nerally small farms, of which class are a large pro- portion of the landholders.	Landlords of cottages are generally poor themselves, consequently exact as much rent as they can.	Of the better class.	Labouring class.
From about £1 to £2.	With land, from £1 10s. to £2; without land, from £1 to £1 5s.	From £1 10s. to £4 10s. without land; with land, ac- cording to the quality and quantity.	Cabins, with a small garden, £3 per annum; without one, £2.
Generally very poorly built: clay floor, badly thatched. Very few with anything be- yond a straw bedstead, with poor bed-clothes; some, I fear, with hardly any, lying on the ground, or straw.	Cabins in this parish are ge- nerally built of stone and lime. Badly supplied with bedsteads, or comfortable bed- ding.	Of stone and mud; poorly furnished in general. I see in some of these classes as late than last week, and the picture which their internal appearance presented was truly "miserable as the doleful" to enter them a considerable effort is required, from the suffocating smoke with which (when they have fire) they are filled; the masses (some of these old women) were nearly naked. They had no such furniture as bedsteads, but a little dirty straw, with scarcely any covering, formed a substitute for bedding; that, however, is not universally the case.	A bad description of build- ing. Badly supplied with bed and bedding.
Generally, I believe, at will; and frequently with duty- work; but whether in addition or in lieu of rent I cannot, of my own knowledge, say.	I know of no other con- dition than that of rent, or a reasonable quantity of labour in lieu thereof, but no duty- work.	Upon no other condition I know of than that of rent. Duty-labour is not required.	Labour in lieu of rent is the common mode of paying for the cabin and land.
I know of but one instance; but there are three distinct sets of rooms under one roof, it having been formerly occupied by a su- perior person of some property. I do not believe it is common here, but I can only speak on belief.	I know of no instance of the kind.	There are not more than 80 cabins in which there are more than two families to- gether; in very few instances are there two families in the one apartment.	—
I should think improved a good deal. Population de- creasing, by extensive emi- gration.	The condition of the labour- ing poor much depending, as I think it does, upon the prosperity of the farmer, or those who employ him, I cannot say it much, if anything, improved since 1815; but, should the present low price of agricultural produce continue, I think it will not long improve even so much. The population, I should think, increasing.	It is nearly the same. The population has increased.	I don't know.
Compared with other parts of the kingdom, peaceable; with the exception of fighting at fairs, or rather strangers em- ployed to attack marked per- sons.	With the exception of the Hunters, in 1836, a party of whom, I understand, passed through the parish, and a party of Whiteboys, one night last spring, robbing area, this parish has been peaceable during that period: it is but just, however, to say, I believe so, if any, of its inhabitants took any active part in these outrages.	Peaceable.	Houses have been attacked by the Whiteboys for arms.
No savings' bank, save one at Sligo, very little, if at all, resorted to from this place.	None.	There are none.	None.
None; there are many small shops where goods are, I be- lieve, a good deal purchased on credit.	None.	Two. With the lower order generally.	None.
The former part of this could be only with any accuracy ascer- tained from the Excise officers, who can accurately state the numbers. They are far more than are now, and, highly injure the health and morals of the people. (great question as to legality and) and in the meantime (not their distribution is carried on so extensively, in spite of the exertions of the Revenue Police, and the extensive contraband making by the sea and inland).	There are not more than one or two, at the most, of such public houses in the parish, and no Irish dis- tillation.	There are 53 licensed retail- ers in the parish: I have ob- tained this information from Mr. R. Irwin, supervisor. There is one private still in Carlow; but it is impossible, as yet, to discover it.	I do not know.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Baronies Carlow, Idrome West, Faith, Rathilly.

Cloydagh . . Pop. 1,482.	Cloydagh . . Pop. 1,422.	Kilridge . . Pop. 1,336.	Termonagire and seven others. Pop. 5,042.
Rev. Robert Fiddelmas.	John Alexander, Esq.	William Duckett, Esq. & c.	Rev. Thomas Tyrrell, & c.
Generally the proprietors in fee.	Landed proprietors and their tenants.	Gentlemen who own the estates, or farmers who rent the land, who mostly hold large farms.	Farmers generally; for the landed proprietors were reduced to bank estates and estate-leases from the south, at least as regards Ireland; some of the landlords in their workmen, I know a landlord some cabins on their land, and this for no other reason but being disappointed at an election.
About £1 a-year for the cabin; then a separate charge for the land, about £2, as above.	From £2 to £2 10s.; a garden sometimes attached.	Cabins are mostly let, with about half an acre or more of ground, by the farmers to their labourers.	Cabins without land, from £1 to £1 10s. per year; with half an acre of land, from £2 to £3.
Mostly mud and stone, with thatched roofs. I should think in general they have not bedsteads and comfortable bedding; they drink too much whisky.	Mud walls, stone and mortar, thatched; most of them comfortable, and might all be so only for the careless and imprudent conduct of the inhabitants. Bedsteads, straw, and blankets.	Labourers' cabins are built with mud walls, and covered with thatch, and are often much more comfortable inside than they appear from the outside. I think they are.	Generally of mud or clay walls, badly thatched with rushes or wack, sometimes straw; few have pane and masonry, occurring in many instances of only a pot, a stove, and a pitcher, with a shelf fixed up over the door, serving as a cupboard or press; thus, with a bare bed, formed in often by a stone.
They usually pay by labour.	All pay rent in money. No duty-labour.	I am not aware of any, except that they must work at a certain rate per day for the land-lord; from 6d. to 8d. through the year. There is no duty-labour.	I don't exactly understand this question, unless it means "Have they leases?" which in general they have not. I don't know of any duty-labour in addition to rent in this parish.
I understand about 12.	In a few cases; perhaps six or eight.	I believe there are some instances, but not many.	I cannot be accurate, but, as far as I can judge, about 30.
I am not able to answer this.	Much improved. The population increasing rapidly.	I am quite satisfied that the condition of the lower orders is greatly improved, and still improving. The population is now much less than it was before the system of throwing small farms into large ones was set on foot.	I think the condition of the poor of this parish is better than when I knew them first; both night and day clothing is better; this I attribute partly to their own increasing industry, and partly to the great charity of our wealthy neighbours. I think the population is increasing.
Possible.	Always peaceable.	This parish has been very peaceable.	This parish has been most peaceable since I became acquainted with it in 1823, and, indeed, since 1813.
No; there was a savings' bank in Carlow a few years ago, and, in the absence and disfigure of those who should have maintained it, it fell.	No savings' bank.	No.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.
No; but many in Carlow: I do not think any people have recourse to it.	None.	No.	There is no pawnbroker's shop in this parish.
Three licensed, eight unlicensed, I understand. No illicit distillation, I believe.	Three licensed, many dram shops unlicensed. No illicit distillation.	There is no public house, and until the new Bill came into effect there was not one, to which circumstance I attribute, in a great degree, the comparative comfort of the labouring class in this parish. No.	Six or seven licensed houses. No such thing known to this parish as illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Bansloe Parls, Idrome East, Rathvilly.

Fenagh . . Pop. 4,324.	Fenagh . . Pop. 4,324.	Aglish and Ballon. Pop. 1,807.	Pabbledrum . . Pop. 1,371.
John Watson, Esq. J. P.	Thomas H. Watson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. G. B. Dawson.	James Butler, Esq. J. P.
Middle-men.	Generally middle-men.	Song substantial farmers generally.	Generally middle-men.
£1 per annum, without land; and, with land, according to the quantity.	£1 a-year, without land; and, with land, according to quantity and quality.	A small cabin, alone, £1 per annum; a small cabin, with small cabbage garden, £1 10s. per annum.	With land, that is, from half an acre to an acre, from £2 10s. to £3 per year; without land, from £1 10s. to £2 per year.
Mostly thatched, with mud walls. Generally supplied with bedsteads: the beds are either straw or chaff, in bed-ticks, which last makes a comfortable bed.	Mostly mud walls, with thatched roofs. Generally supplied with bedsteads and blankets, with straw for bedding, or chaff in ticken cases.	Walls of mud, a roof of thatch. I do not know a cabin which cannot boast a bedstead or two, and one, at least, well covered.	Some built with stone, many a composition of clay and straw. Poorly furnished, but generally supplied with bedsteads, but not comfortable bedding.
On no conditions exclusive of rent. No duty-labour.	They all pay rent, or work in lieu of it.	No further condition than to labour at 6d. per day. I never heard of duty-labour.	Cottiers are obliged to work, and the amount of the rent of the cottage and land is debited, not halfpenny, against them, until for works of any magnitude there is a hundred to them is money.
Not known.	Several.	I cannot exactly state, but, except in the village, it is an extremely rare occurrence.	—
The condition of the poorer classes appears stationary. Population increasing.	The condition of the poor is much improved in this neighbourhood, wages being the same, and provisions much cheaper. Population increasing.	The condition, I am bound to think, rather improved than otherwise, because provisions are cheaper and their wages the same; however, they are daily growing more discontented, and, in their own opinion, they are worse, but certainly not in reality. The population is increasing to an enormous extent.	I should be inclined to consider the condition of the poorer classes, in this part of the parish, improved since the peace in 1815, in respect that some of the landed proprietors constantly resided at home, and a greater number of persons have been kept in constant employment.
Peaceable.	This parish was in perfect tranquility till the contested election created a general disturbance amongst the lower orders, but which has now subsided.	These parishes have been always peaceable.	It has not been disturbed I may say it has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity.
No savings' bank, or benefit society, at present in the parish.	Not any.	None.	None.
None.	Not any.	None.	None.
About seven public houses. A few illicit stills.	Several. Illicit distillation prevails in the mountain district.	There are three public houses in the village. Illicit distillation does not exist.	Two public houses with this sub-demonstration of the rag. Report says illicit distillation prevails much.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Baronies Forth, St. Mullis's, Idrome East.

Borough . . . Pop. 3,432.	Borough . . . Pop. 3,432.	Borough . . . Pop. 3,432.	Clonmoge (containing town of Berro) . Pop. 2,394.
St. Thomas Butler, Bart.	Robert Darden, Esq. & c.	Rev. Edward Pepper.	Rev. John Walsh, & c.
	The landlords of cabins are generally farmers.	The landlords of cabins are generally farmers.	Farmers, generally.
Where cabins are let, the usual rent is £2 a-year, without land; and, with a garden, from £3 to £4, according to circumstances and the extent of garden; but this is considered very high.	A cabin, without land, from £1 to £1 10s. per year; and, with land, about £1 per acre.	A cabin, without land, from £1 to £1 10s. a-year; and, with land, about £1 per acre.	Cabins, without land, £1; cabins, with a garden, £1 10s.
The cabins are always thatched, and require much improvement in their erections. The bedding but indifferent.	Cabins are generally made of stone and clay mortar, and thatched with straw, and furnished with a wooden bedstead, a dresser, a table, stools, straw bed, sheet, and blankets.	Cabins are generally built with stone and clay mortar, and thatched with straw, and furnished with a table, stools, and dresser, wooden bedstead, straw bed, with sheet and blankets. <i>extremely bad;—a straw-bed covers family; but, to keep this, they get on their day-clothes.</i>	Very poor buildings, and very badly furnished; scarcely any furniture, with the exception of a couple of stools; perhaps there might be one chair. The greater number lie on the ground, with a little straw under them; I have seen some of them with a set of blankets; their night-clothes are blanket, and perhaps that to serve as their day-clothes.
	Cottiers pay their rent by labour, at so much per day, according to agreement. No duty-labour is required.	Cottiers generally pay their rent by labour, being allowed so much per day, according to agreement. No duty-labour is required.	I know of no condition upon which labourers or cottiers hold their cabins but that of paying rent; in general it is paid by labour.
I am not aware of two families residing in the same cabin.	I do not know of two or more families resident in the same house, unless in houses where lodgings are let.	I do not know of two or more families resident in the same cabin, unless in lodging-houses.	25 houses contain 34 families; two houses of these contain three families each.
The great depression in the price of corn since anteriorly add to the distress of the poor since the year 1815. The population I consider to be considerably on the increase.	The condition of the poor the same since 1815. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor continues much the same up to the last 18 years. The population is increasing.	I am of opinion the poorer classes are deteriorated since the peace in the year 1815. The population has much increased in that period.
The parish has been usually extremely quiet, with the exception of the excitement attendant on the tithes system.	The parish has been peaceable, no murder nor Whiteboy act having been committed during the last 20 years.	The parish has been peaceable, no murder nor Whiteboy act having been committed during the last 20 years.	My parish has been generally peaceable during that period, there indeed started a little Whiteboyism for a time, but it was soon put down; and there was also some disturbance in consequence of the reduction of tithes.
No such establishment.	No savings' bank in the parish.	No savings' bank in the parish.	There is no savings' bank in my parish, nor any other benefit society.
I am not aware of the existence of any such establishment.	No pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	No pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	There are not.
I am not aware of the exact number of public-houses within the parish of Barragh; they are not very numerous. Illicit distillation prevails to a certain extent, but is decreased within a year.	About six. Illicit distillation prevails when the price of corn is low; but, when they get a remunerating price for it, it does not prevail.	About six. Heretofore illicit distillation prevails when the price of corn is low, and when it is difficult to dispose of it; but, when they get a remunerating price, illicit distillation ceases.	There are 14 licensed public-houses, and about seven or eight unlicensed houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation is not in existence in my parish.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Barony Idroon East.

Clonegoose . . . Pop. 2,394.	Danleekney and Augha. Pop. 5,936.	Danleekney . . . Pop. 4,317.	Fenagh . . . Pop. 4,324.
<i>T. Kavanagh, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. C. J. Grosvenor.</i>	<i>Francis Dillon, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Samuel Downing.</i>
Farmers and head landlords.	Small tradesmen and farmers, generally.	Middle-men, and their undertenants, in many instances here the immediate tenants.	Generally, or rather principally, of farmers, both of the higher and lower orders, and a few middle-men.
£1 without land, and £1 10s. with a small garden.	£1 10s. without garden; £2 2s. to £2 10s. for garden and house.	A cabin, with an acre of land, sets at £2 10s. yearly; and so in proportion for a lesser complement, or inferior quality of land; a cabin, without land, at £1.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is from £1 to £1 5s.; with land, (suppose an acre,) from £2 to £2 3s.
Small huts, and some slated houses. Not provided with comfortable bedding.	Unfurnished, small, two-roomed, slated or thatched cabins, repaired by the landlord, but not very well kept.	Some stone and mortar, and others mud walls, all thatched, generally of a better description than are usually seen in other parts of the Kingdom. Some have beds and comfortable bedding; many lie on straw, with blankets: furniture very indifferent.	Some of stone and mud, where stones are plenty; others entirely of mud; badly finished, except the house full of children. Rarely supplied with beds, and still less with comfortable bedding; I except labourers in constant employment.
Upon no conditions, exclusive of money and labour.	No duty-labour.	Some farmers set cabins and gardens to their labourers on their undertaking to pay the rent by labour, at the usual prices: I have heard of cabins set for a certain number of days' work, but never of duty-labour in addition to rent.	Duty-labour, I have reason to believe, is not usual; but the labourer pays his rent (almost without an exception) by labour: the rent, at all events, is rigorously exacted.
In 18 instances, containing 26 families.	Generally the houses and cabins contain one family in each room; sometimes, if the family is small, two families live in the same room.	There are, I hear, some instances of this kind, but not many, and but for short periods.	The instances are very few indeed; the poorest family is anxious for a separate cabin, be it ever so mean.
Condition stationary. Population increasing.	Population increasing. No account as to their comparative condition; education is also extending among the poorer classes.	During the war there was more wealth in the country, arising from war prizes; the people were more liberal, being better enabled to be so, and consequently there was less distress than since the peace. The population has considerably increased, and is increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is not improved since the year 1815; it is rather stationary. The population is certainly increasing, and it is primarily owing to this circumstance that their condition is not improved nor improving.
Very much disturbed in 1832 and 1833.	Disturbed for a short time by "Bunkers."	This part of the country was much disturbed in the autumn and winter of 1832, and the last spring, by Whitefeet, at present it appears peaceable.	The parish has not been disturbed since the year 1815 and last winter, and then but partially, the southern division only was troubled with Whitefeet, but not to a considerable extent.
No; but a loan fund lends on security, without interest.	None.	None within the circle pointed out.	There is not any such in this parish.
No.	No licensed pawnbrokers.	None.	There are not in the parish any shops of this description.
12 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	No account, but very numerous. No illicit distillation to my knowledge.	I cannot say; but in this, and every part of the country, much too great, injuring the morals of the rising generation. Illicit distillation is very prevalent in two of the adjoining parishes.	There are only seven public houses in the parish where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation prevails in the southern division of the parish, with all its baneful effects.

LEINSTER.—County Carlow—Borois Idrois East, Idrois West, Rathilly.

Lerum, Sligo, and Ballycra. Pop. 5,359.	Leghlin Bridge, Kilmaree, Tallowmore, Chodagh, &c. Pop. about 6,000.	Old Leighton . . Pop. 8,524.	Ballen and Bathmore. Pop. 2,928.
Rev. J. G. Wynne.	Rev. P. Kehoe, r. v.*	Rev. John Doyle,†	Rev. William Kinross, r. v.
Farmers, who are exten- sionists and tyrants.	Small farmers; and, in many instances, the very poor.	Farmers.	Generally small farmers.
Generally speaking, £1 10s. is the usual rent for the miser- able bare and a couple of perches of land.	About £2, without land; and £4, with half an acre of land.	Without land, from £1 to £1 10s., with land, accord- ing to the quality of the ground tenanted, but always very highly set.	Usual rent of cabins, with land, £1 10s.; without land, £1.
The buildings are without windows, and badly thatched. They have generally bedsteads, which, with a few stools, a small table, and an iron pot, are the sole furniture of the best provided: straw and a wretched blanket are the only bedding.	They are generally built of wood walls, and thatched with straw, rushes, or stubble; with no bedstead, no blanket; and, in very many instances, the skins of a farmer, in rid- dling circumstances, are better lodged than the poor.	Stone or mud walls, thatched: scarcely an appearance of fire- stone. Rarely supplied with bedsteads, or a tolerable suffi- ciency of covering.	Generally low mud walls; some without windows: badly furnished. Generally have bedsteads; scanty bedding.
Cottages are generally bound to work for their landlords until they have paid their rent, and, when there is a hurry of busi- ness, the landlord does not find him- self called upon to provide work at other seasons.	On no other condition than rent, which is paid sometimes in labour, and sometimes in money.	Upon none; nor is distri- bution required, but the rent is commonly paid in labour.	The rent of cabins generally paid by labour. Distri- bution not general.
In many instances travelling beggars are lodged, especially in winter, in the neighbour- hood of the bogs, fuel being scarce in other parts of the country.	There are 102 cabins, in which there are two or more families resident.	Probably not so much as 20 instances.	About 16 instances.
The population is decidedly on the increase. Their con- dition is, I think, stationary.	Their condition is greatly deteriorated since the year 1815, and is daily becoming worse. Population is increas- ing.	Stationary. Population in- creasing.	The condition of the poor stationary. Population in- creasing.
This district was remarkable for the peaceable conduct of its in- habitants, though a very severe disturbance, and the last two years have made it now disturbed in the highest degree; the parties concerned in the outrage are known not to have been of the poorest class.	The part adjoining the county of Wick has been partially disturbed, for five or six months, by the nocturnal visits of Whiteboys.	Very peaceable until the Whiteboy system commenced, when the parish became fright- fully disturbed, but has been tranquil since the passing of the Coercive Bill.	At all times peaceable.
No savings' bank, or benefit society, or pawnbrokers, in the parish.	—	None.	None.
—	—	None.	None.
These distillations prevail to an extent disproportionate to the highest degree, in the surrounding shires. It is useless to inquire into the num- ber of licensed houses in the neighbourhood, as they are sold without licence to hold the house in the country: in this case 1, in a great measure, supplies the exigencies of the neighbourhood.	There are 31 licensed public houses, and nearly as many more without licence.	Three public houses. No illicit distillation, but spirits are often retailed in unlicensed houses.	There are eight public houses in these parishes. No illicit distillation at present.

[illegible]

1. The following services are generally applicable to the adjoining parish of Tideswell, (also under my care), except that of the small, and is not Church property.

LEINSTER.—County Carlow, Dublin—Baronies Rathilly, Forth, St. Mullin's, Balrothery.

Tullor and Puddledram. Pop. about 6,000.	St. Mullin's . . . Pop. 6,432.	Ulthor Pop. 3,139.	Balrothery . . . Pop. 5,678.
Rev. Thomas Nelson, F. R.	Rev. J. Keanagh, F. R.	John Ferguson, Esq.	Geo. Alex. Hamilton, Esq. J. R.
Formers.	Formers are the landlords of cabins.	Small farmers.	The cottages or cabins are held, for the most part, in this parish, under the head landlord.
Without land, from £1 10s. to £3 10s. a year.	Usual rent, £1 without land, and £2 with a roof of land.	From £1 to £2, with a small patch of garden ground.	About £1 10s. per annum for a cabin without land; where any quantity of land is taken, the cabin is seldom taken into the account of value.
Cabins are built of mud, badly thatched, little furniture, and that of the worst description. Snow beds, generally on the ground, and very bad bedding.	Thatched cabins in a wretched condition; walls made of stone and clay mortar, little or no furniture. Neither beds nor comfortable bedding.	These cabins are all built of stone and lime, the roof thatched, but very seldom in good repair, the furniture is very miserable in some of them, being little else than a stool or two, and a pot for boiling, and a tub for holding the potatoes. There is generally mat bedding in each house, a little straw, a blanket, and their daily clothes, form the bedding.	Their walls are for the most part mud, their covering thatch. The landlord never supplies furniture, bedding, or bedsteads.
Rest only. It is not usual to require duty-labour in lieu of rent.	Sometimes by labour in lieu of, and sometimes in addition to, rent.	I do not know that there is any condition besides payment of rent.	Where labourers are furnished with a cottage and a small portion of land, and the grazing of a cow, their wages are sometimes proportionally reduced, perhaps to 2d. a week, or to 10d. without due duty-work not usual.
100 at least, having from two to three families in the same cabin.	About 12 instances.	I only know of two or three instances where two families reside in the same cabin.	In the Population Returns of 1831, and which, in this parish, were taken with great care, there were 320 houses occupied by 1,900 families; the same proportion probably may exist now.
The general condition of the poorer classes in every day growing worse for want of employment, and in consequence of a great increase in their numbers, attributable to the system of consolidating farms, which has prevailed to a great extent in this parish since the peace, in 1815.	The general condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated through want of employment, and consequently they stand in need of all the comforts of life. Population greatly increased.	I would say improved in wealth, comfort, and education. The population is increasing rapidly. In the census of 1831, the population of the parish was 3,139, and in 1841 it was 3,139, an increase of 100 persons. The population of the parish in 1831 was 3,139, and in 1841 it was 3,139, an increase of 100 persons.	In the year 1815 the population of the town of Balrothery, which comprised the larger proportion of the inhabitants of the parish, was in a very prosperous condition, immediately afterwards, however, the value fell in prices that followed upon the peace, and the consequent reduction of wages and a general depression of trade, brought the people to a most miserable state of misery and distress, which they had to struggle with for a great many years; but, happily, however, the value has since risen, and even, there is a greater demand for labour, and their condition is now improving. The population of the parish, in 1831, was 3,139, in 1841, 3,239.
It has been peaceable.	The parish has been quite peaceable, no disturbance demanded these some years past.	The only disturbance has been caused by the collection of tithes, and the seizures of the Whiskey last winter, with a fight between two factions existing in the neighbourhood, who occasionally meet in the farm.	The parish of Balrothery has been distinguished, even in the worst of times, for the quiet and peaceable conduct of its inhabitants.
Not any.	No savings' bank, &c., in this parish.	There is no savings' bank nearer than New Ross (12 miles off). There is a benefit society in Barrow, and another in Garry, both prosperous; they are supported by subscription among the tradesmen and labourers.	A savings' bank was established several years ago in Balrothery, but the extreme poverty of the people at that period prevented its succeeding; it is my intention shortly to reopen it, and also to establish a benefit society.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	There is nothing of the kind.	None.
30 public houses. No illicit distillation.	Seven public houses in this parish. There is one case only of illicit distillation in this parish, according to report.	I cannot state the number of licensed houses, such has the carelessness I know of eight or ten houses within one mile on the highway side. Illicit distillation is not carried on to any great extent in the immediate neighbourhood, but there is a great deal of such spirit sold in it.	17 licensed public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Balrothery, Nethercross

Barrothery . Pop. 5,078.	Donsdale . Pop. 886.	Donsdale and Pictishan. Pop. 1,181.	Nash . . . Pop. 718.
Mr. W. Locke, Cotton-spinner	Rev. William Hamilton	Rev. Phil. Brady, P.P.	Anthony S. Huxley, Esq. J.P.
—	Some are very wealthy, and others in comfortable circumstances.	The landlords of cabins here are gentlemen.	Mostly landed proprietors, and a few middle-men.
—	The rent of cabins without land is £8 a-year.	The usual rent of cabins, without land, is 30s.; with land, in proportion to the quantity they occupy.	Between £1 10s. and £2 without land, and £2 5s. with about a rood of land.
—	Thatched: some are badly furnished; there are others very comfortable.	They are mud cabins, tolerably well supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Thatched cabins built of mud, with good foundations. Very few have bedsteads or comfortable bedding, their cooking at night being frequently their curtains and dayclothes.
—	It is not customary here to require duty-labour.	There is no duty-labour required here.	Almost the entire blocam or cottiers in this parish who pay rent pay it in cash.
—	Not many; say two or three.	In two or three instances there are two families resident in the same cabin.	Only two cases.
I have not experience in the parish to answer this, but my opinion is that their condition is worse in all respects, and the population decreased. Since I came here they are improved in Balbriggan, as I employ many who had been idle previously.	They are much the same at present as I heard them, rather better now were. The population, I think, has increased, but the price of the parish could better answer this query. particularly after the repairs were made, and potatoes planted, and before the new owner is in a position to give employment to the poor. At that period would be of infinite service, were many from destruction, such as those to give employment to the labourers, and they many of the most kind, the food would be equal with them. The population might increase.—N.B. A friend of this kind was forced here in June 1839, it was at great cost, and managed by the Roman Catholic clergyman, who kept the money steady, the money was repaid. The great day of the farmers here want capital, they cannot employ labourers; then both are therefore only half-recovered.	The condition of the poorer classes is a little improved; indeed I might say it is stationary. The population of the parish is increasing.	The labouring class are improved, rather stationary; the small class of farmers, at from one to 20 acres, very much decreased, many labourers grow independent of duty than labourers in employment.
Since I came, and I believe previously, peaceable.	The parish is remarkably peaceable.	These parishes are always peaceable.	Peaceable.
None.	None of any description.	We have no savings' bank or benefit society in these parishes. A few poor persons deposited their money in a savings' bank in Dublin.	No savings' bank or benefit society; the want of saving habits is owing, in my opinion, to the inordinate and excessive use of spirituous liquors.
None.	None.	We have no pawnbrokers' shops in these parishes.	No pawnbrokers' shops.
There are a great number of public houses in the town. I do not think there is any class distinction.	There are only two public houses. I never heard of a case of illicit distillation.	We have two public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	There are four retail public houses for spirituous liquors in the parish, and it is increased by the quantity which is consumed by the poor, any amount of stopping the supply would be very injurious to the poor of this parish, much of the duty is drunk by the poor from outlying parishes.

to their comfort. No illicit distillation.—N.B. In parishes, however, in the poor of this parish, much of the duty is drunk by the poor from outlying parishes.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Balrothery, Nethercross, Castleknock.

Portesham and Donabate. Pop. 1,161.	Lusk (Town Rush). Pop. about 8,000.	Union of Castleknock, Clonsilla, and Mulhuddart. Pop. 5,655.	Mulhuddart. . . Pop. 471.
George Evans, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Gough, J. P.	Rev. George O'Connor.	W. Thompson, Esq. J. P.
Landed proprietors.	In many instances the proprietor of the soil on the Rush estate; in others a middle tenant.	Of every description.	—
£1 10s.	Cabins, without land, about £2; good gardens attached, about the rate of £3 per acre.	£5 per annum is charged for a good cabin without land.	Cabin, with a very small garden, £3 8s.; in this parish of Mulhuddart the population is small, probably from the want of fuel.
Not very good, but better than other parts of Ireland. Generally furnished with bedsteads and bedding.	The greater part rather comfortable: furniture various, but as good as cabins of the labouring classes at this distance from Dublin. Must have bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	They are of every description; in general, however, better than that usual in Ireland.	Mostly built of clay.
Day-labour not required.	Almost all are free from any condition but rent, which from many is not easily obtained, because they find great difficulty in procuring means to live.	There is no such thing as day-labour in this parish.	I can't say. My own labouring people and others' only condition is, that they work every day in the year that men can usually stand out, except on days when there is bad weather; if absent, a fine of 2s. 6d. except by leave or in sickness.
—	Not more than six.	I cannot ascertain the number exactly: it seldom happens that more than one family are actual owners of a cabin, but whenever they have room they receive lodgers.	In very few, I would suppose.
Much improved, although the population has increased.	Much deteriorated; the houses were then much better able to employ labourers than at present; the small houses were better paid for than present; the houses were several in occupation and strong out then whereas by a tenancy on the lease of the ground, fishing was better; prices of fish higher; the destruction of the fishery on the usual fishing bank is attributed to strangers, who, owing to fish on this coast, and using close nets, a variety of crabs have reduced the price of fish until the fishermen become, for the most part, miserably poor.	I would say it was improved: there is less speculation, people know better where to go, and are more contented with their lot. Population is, I think, increasing.	I can't say: I think the general condition of the poor, if they are industrious, in my neighbourhood, is good; the young men are not given much to idleness, from having they must support their families by labour: in the case of my birds, situated as before, there are all unmarried men.
Quite peaceable during that period, and likely to remain so, if not forced into agitation by the vacillating and uncertain legislation on the subject of trade.	Peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Very quiet.
No savings' banks; some occasional deposits made in Dublin.	No such institutions.	There is a savings' bank in a flourishing state; some of the gentlemen prevail with their labourers to put in something weekly, and others, seeing the advantages, follow their example.	None.
None.	None.	There are none.	I know of none.
Yes. No illicit distillation.	Eight licensed houses. No illicit distillation.	Thirteen. I do not think there is any illicit distillation, but there are many unlicensed whisky-houses which do an infinity of mischief, as those who frequent them are under no restraint.	There are not considerable, indeed I might say few.

LEINSTER.—County Dublin.—Baronies Castlknock, Newcastle, Coolock.

Chapelwood, Palmersnova, and Ballyfermot, Pop. 1,912.	Cloontarf . . . Pop. 3,323.	Cloontarf and Raheny. Pop. 4,063.	Cloontarf, and seven others. Pop. 16,350.
Rev. J. Lawson.	Rev. William Handcock.	John Barlow, Esq. & c.	Rev. William Walsh, & c. & c.
In general poor farmers and shopkeepers.	Hacksters and publicans.	With few exceptions, the immediate owner of the soil or property, in both parishes.	Farmers, publicans, &c.; and, in many instances, gentlemen.
Without land, from £4 to £5 a year; with land, according to the quantity and quality of the land.	Cabins, without land, £5; with gardens, £8 per annum.	£4 per year, without land.	Very few of these cabins have any land; the average rent is about £5 per annum, at least four times their intrinsic value.
In general clay walls, thatched, and poorly furnished. Few bedsteads; the beds of straw, with thin covering.	Of the most miserable and filthy description. Many are without bedsteads and bedding, except straw, on which they lie in their clothes; in winter the bed and bedding are often pledged to procure food.	The buildings of the poorest kind, and wretchedly furnished. Some improvement has taken place with respect to the bedding since the period at which chosen prevailed, but comfortable they cannot be considered.	In general they are very miserable, and possess no domestic comfort. They are most wretchedly deficient in bedding, &c., with some few exceptions. There are also scattered here and there some comfortable stone cottages, which form an exception to the first part of the above.
The cottiers in these parishes hold their cabins on no other condition but that of rent.	The cabins are held by a money rent, without any duty-labour being required.	No other condition whatever.	They generally pay in money every week; 2s. is the usual sum. In very few instances a rent paid entirely or partially by labour.
In many instances two families reside in the same cabin; and, in others near the factories, from 6 to 10 persons may be found living.	In general there are two families resident in one cabin.	Several instances in Cloontarf and Raheny; two houses with two families, some with three.	Perhaps in 160 instances.
The condition of the poor has much deteriorated since 1815 from the removal of the military from these parishes, from the influx of a poor manufacturing population, and from the reduced price of agricultural produce.	The poor are considerably deteriorated as to their food, raiment, and habitation. The population is considerably increasing.	In Cloontarf the condition of the poor I do not consider worse than in or since 1815; but there are many of the families of the fishermen very poor indeed: in Raheny, if any change has taken place in their state since 1815, I hope it is for the better.	The general condition of the poor is greatly deteriorated ever since 10 years ago: the fishermen of Cloontarf, and especially, fall particularly under this remark. The population has greatly increased during the last few years.
Tolerably peaceable, through the vigilance of a resident magistrate and active police.	It has been very peaceable, and free from combustion.	Both parishes very quiet; and the peasantry, in general, well disposed.	This parish has been always remarkably peaceable; perhaps not another in Ireland more so.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in any parishes; but some of the better paid of the manufacturing labourers place money in the Castlknock savings' bank.	There is a loan fund established within the last year, which has much encouraged industry, and contributed very materially to the support of the poor. It is a reciprocal condition; the contributors are the resident gentry of the parish.	In Cloontarf a loan society, supported by some of the inhabitants.	There is no savings' bank, but I have often thought the establishment of one would be highly useful and necessary in the parishes named; it might be opened in Clontarf. A loan fund was formerly established in Clontarf, which has since been discontinued. Several excellent societies exist, and maintain, at present, upwards of 100 members; but the condition of the poor is such, that I have no doubt that the establishment of a loan fund would be most beneficial. I suppose that the poor are in the habit of saving money in the savings' bank, but I have no doubt that the establishment of a loan fund would be most beneficial to the poor.
There are no pawnbrokers in any parishes; but the poor deal very much with the pawnbrokers in the main street, Dublin.	There are none; but the poor avail themselves of the shops in Dublin.	Not any.	There is not one in any of the parishes named. The loan fund is highly necessary in the parishes named, and I have no doubt that the establishment of one would be highly useful and necessary in the parishes named. I have no doubt that the establishment of a loan fund would be most beneficial to the poor.
There are 14 spirit retailers in the three parishes. No other distillation.	There are no licensed public houses in the parishes named; but the poor are in the habit of drinking in the public houses in Dublin.	In Cloontarf seven; in Raheny one public house and two beer shops. I cannot recall the names of the public houses in the parishes named, but I have no doubt that the establishment of a loan fund would be most beneficial to the poor.	About 32 licensed public houses and 12 beer shops, in the parishes named. The establishment of a loan fund is highly necessary in the parishes named, and I have no doubt that the establishment of one would be highly useful and necessary in the parishes named. I have no doubt that the establishment of a loan fund would be most beneficial to the poor.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Barony Coolock.

Coolock. . . Pop. 914.	Howth, Kiltarnock, and Ballydoyle. Pop. 3,095.	Howth and Ballydoyle. Pop. 3,225.	Malinbeg. . . Pop. 1,255.
<i>Henry Hutton, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Capt. N. K. Farnace, J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. James Young, J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Francis Channing.</i>
Labourers in the employment of the gentry are generally lodged in cottages belonging to their employers; small farmers, publicans and small dealers, are frequently landlords of cabins.	Lord Howth, the corporation, and Mr. Hutton, are the principal landlords of cabins.	Lord Howth and Mr. Hutton are principally the landlords of cabins.	Always landlords.
From 1s. to 2s. per week, without land; if land were added, it would probably be at the rate of £10 per acre.	Cabins, with a small garden for potatoes, about £3, or £3 8s.; cabins without, about £2, or £2 8s.	Cabins, with a small potato garden, from £3 to £3 8s.; without ground, about £2.	£2 10s., without; with land, according to quantity.
The cottages belonging to the gentry, for the most part, are of stone, and slated; the cabins belonging to other landlords are mud buildings; but, in general, neither the one nor the other are supplied with bedding or bedsteads.	Some wretched, and badly furnished. Some with bedsteads, and more without, a great proportion glad to get straw to lie on.	Generally very poor and badly furnished, the poor inhabitants often obliged to lie on straw.	Mostly slated, or well finished. Decently furnished. I might say well, as compared with other parts of this side of the county, in every instance having bedsteads and comfortable bedding.
I believe the cabins, in this parish, are let at a fixed rent, and are not subject to other conditions than the payment of it.	Generally for rent. Sometimes they labour to pay part of their rent; and, in some instances, when yearly employed, he gets the cabin and 7s. weekly.	They generally pay rent. In some instances they give their labour in part payment.	They generally pay in rent; yearly men have houses free in general.
There are eight instances of two families residing in the same cabin.	—	I know but very few instances of the same cabin being occupied by different families in these parishes.	There are scarcely any instances of two families living in the same house.
Employment is as good now as in 1815; wages are the same, and parlous demand clothing cheaper, consequently the general condition of the poorer classes must be improved. I should think also that intemperance is less prevalent. I think population is increasing.	Considerably deteriorated since the peace, wheat has fallen from 63 to 63 7s.; the rents at war prices; in consequence of which the farmer cannot afford to employ men, except when actually necessary; add to this the failure of the potato crop has been taken off, and the farmers are sometimes starving.	I am not long enough in the parish to answer this question from my own experience, but I judge better, and am inclined to believe, that the condition of the people in this parish is much deteriorated since 1815. It is evident that the Irish labourers have, of late years, been more plentifully in the number of English labourers frequenting the country. This, in addition, added to the want of the potato, formerly given as an encouragement to the labourers, has in much depressed the labourers' situation. I think there are now unemployed, and want of means to employ and fit them out, with them still in a low state. The population is increasing every year.	The population of the labouring class has increased, and there is an improvement in their condition. The failure of the potato trade, which was carried on extensively here, has obliged many families to leave the parish, and most of the other persons now subject by seasonal employment as labourers, and at other times at their homes.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	This parish quite peaceable.	Peaceable in an eminent degree.
There is one benefit society, which is in a prosperous state. With the exception of subscriptions from a few of the gentry, the funds are contributed by the labourers, for whose benefit it was instituted, at the rate of 1s. monthly.	None.	None.	No.
No.	None.	None.	No.
Two licensed; but there are many unlicensed houses, the putting down of which has been impossible, from the difficulty of obtaining evidence against the owners of them.	Eight in Howth, four in Ballydoyle and Kiltarnock.	The number of public houses, where spirits are sold with licence, are three in Ballydoyle, eight in Howth; but the houses which are unlicensed are far more numerous unfortunately.	Four licensed public houses. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Coolock, Nethercross.

Malahide . . Pop. 1,255.*	Malahide . . Pop. 1,255.	Baheny . . Pop. 608.	Union of Swords . . Pop. 4,588.
<i>I. E. Barry, Esq.</i>	<i>A. Scapple, Esq. & Co.</i>	<i>Rev. Eric Davis.</i>	<i>Rev. T. Howard.</i>
Some hold from the landlord, with a bit of ground generally attached; others from land-holders.	Generally men who hold the adjacent land.	Generally of the lower class.	In the town of Swords principally middle-men; and, I believe, the same is the case generally throughout the parish.
From £1 10s. to £3, according to value, without land; with land, according to its value in addition.	From £2 to £2 12s. without land; the rent with land depends upon the quantity that goes with it.	From 2s. to 3s. per week, without land, if they have land, they are charged according to the value of it.	I believe the occupiers of cabins usually pay about £2 10s. per year without land, but the rent may often vary.
Slated or well thatched; generally clean and comfortable; furnished according to the ability and industry of the inhabitants, but, in general, what may be called well, with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	The cabins, in general, are very decent, and tolerably furnished, having mostly got bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	The cabins are some of mud, and thatched; others made of stone, and slated; but poorly furnished, and they seldom have bedsteads.	They are mostly built of mud, and thatched, but many are of stone. They generally contain bedsteads, and tolerably comfortable bedding.
Generally pay in rent, except men in constant employment, some of whom, such as hinds, ploughmen, and cowmen, may have houses free, or as part of their wages.	Day-labour is often taken in lieu of rent, which is a positive advantage to the cottier; sometimes, with yearly men, (if under a gentleman,) the cabin is free.	I know of no conditions except the payment of rent, or, otherwise, to work out the rent in labour.	Cottiers are usually bound to work exclusively for their landlords during the year for which they hold their cabins. I believe this day-labour is in lieu of rent.
Cannot exactly say; some of the cottages or houses are large, originally built for weavers, and fully equal to the accommodation of the families.	Two families, I believe, never live in the same cabin.	I cannot say, but I think there may be 8 or 10 such instances.	There are but very few instances in this parish where more than one family resides in the same cabin.
In my opinion their condition deteriorated, in part of this parish, owing to the failure of the cotton trade, of which many weavers employed in this parish made staple wages; but now such of those as remain are obliged to work for a wretched stipend at their trade, or attempt agricultural labour, to which they are unaccustomed. The rural agriculturists improved in condition; several have become comfortable farmers; industry and sobriety their general character.	There is some increase in the population, and an improvement in their condition since 1818 (I speak of the poor classes); the improvement consists in their being better fed and better clad.	The condition of the farmers is greatly deteriorated since 1815, owing to the low prices of corn and potatoes; but I think that of the labourers is improved, as they get nearly as high wages now as at that time, and provisions are much cheaper. I think the population is increasing slowly.	I have not been acquainted with this parish so long as since 1815, during my knowledge of it, for the last seven years, the condition of the poor has been stationary. The population is increasing.
I have known this parish upwards of 40 years, and always remarkably peaceable, as has been the neighbourhood.	This parish has been very peaceable during and since the year 1796.	The parish has been constantly peaceable.	Peaceable.
None.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.	None.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	None that I know of.	None.
Four licensed. No illicit distillation.	There are four public houses; and, as I believe, no illicit distillation.	I don't know the exact number, but I think about seven or eight. There is no illicit distillation within my knowledge.	18. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

* These numbers equally, in general, apply to the adjoining parishes of Portmarnock and Killybeg, whose rates of labour are similar.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Coolock, Nethercross.

Union of Swords . . Pop. 4,830	Swords and Malahide. Pop. 4,917.	Finglas . . Pop. 2,110.	Finglas . . Pop. 2,110.
J. Parrell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. J. Carey, J. P.	Rev. Patrick Montague, J. P.	Rev. James Phelan.
Much of the town of Swords is held by middle-men.	—	—	In some instances the landed proprietors, in others their under-tenants: some persons derive their means of support solely from the rents of cottages; altogether in the case of one person in Finglass village.
The occupiers pay about £3 10s. per year without land, or more than a small garden.	The usual rent from £3 10s. to £3.	—	A cabin, with a garden of a rood or thereabouts, rents for £6 or £7 a-year; without a garden, for £3 or £4.
Some of mud and some of stone, mostly finished. They contain both beds and beds and comfortable bedding.	—	—	In the village of Finglass the cabins in general are slated, but not comfortable. They are poorly furnished, and ill supplied with beds and bedding; at Finglass bridge the cabins are also slated, but of a better description, and more comfortable, than in Finglass.
Exclusively for their lodgings during the year by agreement, and pay the rent of cabin out of their labour.	—	—	Generally speaking, no other condition than rent stipulated.
Very few instances indeed.	In many instances.	—	In Finglass village there are 15 instances.
Increasing considerably, but not improving.	Deteriorated. Increasing.	Since that period their general condition is deteriorated in every respect.	From the accounts which I have heard I would conclude that the state of the poorer classes has deteriorated very considerably, by reason of their not having constant employment, and the reduction in the rate of wages.
Possible.	Possible.	It has been quite possible during that period.	Possible.
None.	—	—	No savings' bank; there is a tontine society or fund, which is held at a public house in Finglass, of its state, contributions, or contributions, I am not able to give any account.
None.	—	—	None.
No illicit distillation that I know of.	80 houses. No illicit distillation.	—	11 public houses. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—Counties Dublin, Kildare—Baronies Upper Cross, Rathdown (half), Canby.

Clenahalin. Pop. 2,923.	Dalkey and Killiney. Pop. 1,962.	Rathcoole and Collinstown. Pop. 1,943.	Union of Canby, and Parish of Killiney. Pop. 3,625.
Rev. John Reade, M.D.	William Hutchinson, Esq.	Rev. T. Hayden.	Rev. Michael Flanagan, M.D.
Respectable persons.	Wealthy, and others poor.	These are of the class of farming tenants commonly called strong farmers, and petty farmers.	Cabins are generally built under farmers, and sometimes from proprietors or head landlords.
Rest of cabins, without land, £3 per annum, with an acre of land, £7.	Those without land, £5 per annum.	Cabins, with about a rood of land, cost about £3 per annum; without land, they exact 10d. per week.	Rest, without land or garden, usually £1, with land, £2, if half an acre, £2 10s., if an acre, £3, and sometimes £4.
In this parish they are, in general, comfortable, and well built. Furnished with beds, straw, and chaff or straw beds.	Some are tolerably clean and well furnished, others the reverse.	The cabins were generally built of mountain greywacke, and used scraped off the terrace road for mortar; most are built entirely of yellow clay. Some cabins have beds, others none; some have chaff beds and old blankets, some straw beds on the floor, a rough sheet, one blanket, and the bag coat, or old cloak, serve as quilts at night.	Generally built of clay; those who live near bogs build with sods, a few shacks, and frequently are covered but sods or peat, no solid for light except the door, nothing worthy the name of furniture. The better sort are usually comfortable; have beds, and bedding frequently supplied by the charity of individuals.
They pay their landlord their rent in money, and sometimes in labour.	Rent paid weekly.	I know of no conditions, exclusive of rent, by which labourers or others hold their tenements; they generally pay their rent in money or labour, or both. I believe distillation is not regulated, there are many who build their cabins on spots of the common, for which they pay no rent at all, whose titles continue only by long possession.	I do not know of any conditions, exclusive of rent.
I can't say.	Generally the case; a single room costs from 1s. to 1s. 6d. weekly.	I know of no more than 12 instances.	Very few; not more than 8 or 10.
I conceive their condition is considerably improved, since 1815, in clothing and civilization. In my opinion the population is increasing.	Stationary.	The general condition of the poor seems to be stationary here, as in every other place where whiskey and opium are the main staples of the lower class, a necessary war, or a customary deficit, has no effect for the better or worse on those who have nothing to lose by deficit, and no power to profit by excess. The population is increasing rapidly.	The condition of the poor much worse at present than during the war, particularly those who have only partial employment; the present low price of butter, pork, eggs, and poultry, adds to the distress of the cottagers, and all other classes of the labouring poor.
They, that is, the lower orders, were riotous from the effects of the public house, and disorderly and drunken; they are latterly much improved.	Quite peaceable.	The parish has been very peaceable during that period.	At present perfectly tranquil; some partial disturbance in the year 1824.
There is no savings' bank in this parish. The instalments at the poor-shop are preferable, as the advantages to the poor are greater.	Not any.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	None.
No pawnbrokers.	Not any.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish, in consequence of Dublin dissenting such an establishment within seven miles of the city.	None.
I cannot say, they are so numerous; these houses are very destructive to the morals and peace of the country, the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy should be the nominees of licenses to publicans, and not the churchwardens.	Extremely numerous.	There is no public house that I know of, either in the parish of Rathcoole or chapelry of Collinstown, except in the town of Rathcoole; they are eight in number. There is no private distillation whatever here.	There are unfortunately too many. 15 licensed houses, some of them wretched cabins, and in places where they can only be replaced by persons of the worst character, right well known to the great majority of the people, and the peace and good order of the country. I have often been told that it is of great importance to suppress

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Connell, Binsty, Oughtermay, Kilkullen.

Moorstownhall . Pop. 1,229.	Donadea . . Pop. 402.	Donadea and Balaheen. Pop. 1,015.	Keshlee . . Pop. 2,018.
<i>Parsony More, Esq. J. R.</i>	<i>Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart. J. R.</i>	<i>Rev. Wm. Josiah Aylmer.</i>	<i>Wm. Henry Carter, Esq. J. R.</i>
The landlords of cabins are generally small farmers, and few of the very poor people have them from the head landlord.	Farmers.	Farmers; in some cases, though few, they follow the trade of weaving.	Middle-men and farmers.
They pay £2 and £3 per annum for enough of space to build a house on, with a small garden.	From £1 to £1 10s. without land; if a good upland garden is attached, it is paid for in addition, at the rate of about £2 per acre.	£1 10s. without land, and, if an upland garden is attached to it, it generally pays at the rate of £2 per acre.	Without land, £2; with a small cabbage-garden, from £2 10s. to £3.
Many of the cabins in this parish are very comfortable, and tolerably furnished with good beds and bedding, &c.; these, however, are what are held from the head landlords immediately; the others are generally very wretched.	Mud walls, thatched, and very badly furnished. For the most part they are comfortable in this respect.	Mud walls, thatched, and badly furnished. Their bedding and bedding are of very inferior quality, though considered by their owners as the article of most value.	Generally miserable; mud houses, thatched with straw, badly furnished. Bedsteads not general; bedding would be wretched were it not for the blanket given from ladies' associations, and private charity.
In general cottiers pay their rent by labour, but I am not aware of any giving duty-labour in lieu of rent.	None. Never.	No duty-labour, as the farmers allow in the rent of their cabins or land for any labour done at the rate of wages before mentioned.	Hens and cartloads from their cabins mostly render it so.
Very few.	In no instance.	There may be a rare instance of this.	45.
I think immediately about my own district the condition of the people has in some degree been improved since I came to reside here, in 1830, but I am sorry to say it is very difficult to get them to value comfort. The population is rather increased.	The poorer classes are certainly better clad, but in no other respect is any improvement apparent. Greatly on the increase.	Improved. Population increasing.	In general stationary; when under a resident landlord, and employed by the year, I should say improved. Perhaps a trifling increase.
This parish has been very peaceable during that time.	Very peaceable.	Peaceable as Ireland can be.	Comparatively very peaceable.
There is no 'twings' bank, or any thing of the kind, in the parish.	None.	None.	Not any. There is a bench society in Keshlee among the tradesmen, to bear funeral expenses, and to assist the widows of the deceased.
There is no pawnbroker's shop.	None.	None.	None.
I am not aware of more than one public house in this parish; there are, however, enough in the village of Newbridge, which adjoins it, for six or eight parishes. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Three. No.	Six. No.	21; the sale of spirits in unlicensed houses has lately much increased. No; not in this parish, and not elsewhere to be distilled.

LEINSTER.—County Kildare.—Baronies Kilsheen, North Noss, South Noss, South Noss.

Kilsheen . . . Pop. 2,918.	Noss . . . Pop. 4,891.	Rathmore and Kilsheel. Pop. 2,225.	Giltown and Brannickstown. Pop. about 1,100.
Rev. John Hardy.	Thomas Cannon, Esq. J. P.	Rev. J. Ould.	Rev. John C. Roberts, J. P. M. C. Roberts, Esq. J. P.
Middle-ages and farmers.	Of men of small capital, who wish to make the greatest per cent. of their capital, and speculate in building, funded property being so low.	The middle rank of people.	The non-existent sub-proprietors of land; the small farmers, holding by lease from 30 to 40 acres of land.
Without land, except a cabbage garden, from £1 10s. to £2; to find rate with land, add at the rate of £2 per acre for any quantity under one acre.	This depends much upon the quality and locality; the cabin from £2 to £3, and from £2 to £3 per acre for the land.	Cabin with a garden, from £2 to £3 per annum; without a garden, from £1 to £2.	A cabin with one acre, or three-quarters of an acre, about £4 per annum; a cabin without any ground, £1 10s. to £2.
Cabins built of clay, and thatched with straw. Bedsteads hardly deserving the name; bedding not comfortable, but improving every year by the aid of the Ladies' Bazaar Society, and by private charity at Christmas.	Many of clay, others of lime and stone; but in neither case is the cabin furnished.	Some mud, and some stone. Badly supplied with bed and bedding.	The walls are generally a mixture of mud and straw, and thatched with straw; the furniture consisting of rugbed, table, stool, and sometimes a few chairs. They are supplied with bedsteads generally, and a bed-rink stuffed with dried leaves or straw, and a blanket.
None that I know of, except a case of lands, who get them free.	Frequently upon half rent, in order to reduce the daily price of labour naturally, but in reality the farmer pays in, for day, and receives no daily labour, by which the labourer is better satisfied.	I know of none; no duty-work demanded.	Their tenure is, with few exceptions, by rent only. There is no duty-labour required.
45.	To my own knowledge in none, as I have had occasion to visit their dwellings in times of distress, and found four and five families under the same roof.	In many instances.	None.
Stationary as to food: clothing improved very apparently; houses very little. Population increased, houses the same; no census of 1821,—houses, 304; souls, 2,678; census of 1831,—houses, 504; souls, 2,918.	I consider the poorer classes not improved, but deteriorated, since 1815, and increased in the proportion of one-third in its population.	There is no improvement visible in the condition of the poorer classes since 1815. The population is increasing.	Very considerably improved in their houses, clothing, and comforts in general.
Comparatively peaceable.	Occasionally very much disturbed, and, regret to say, a very bad spirit still exists amongst the lower orders.	As far as I can learn, Rathmore has been much less disturbed than others neighbouring parishes, except in some instances, arising from opposition to the payment of tithes.	Very peaceable.
None: there is a society amongst the labourers to give doles out hand to the dead, and money to widows of themselves. There was a Ladies' Clothing Association all the year, and I hope it will open again this expanded £250 for 40s. in one year, in this neighbouring parishes. There is now a Ladies' Bazaar, or Bazaar and Clothing Society, this expands a large sum, and will at half-price. A lady has also a rag manufactory, which employs perhaps 25 women, and one family the year round.	There is a savings' bank in Noss, of which I have the honour to be a director; and in a prosperous state, the contributors generally are industrious, sober, and diligent.	None.	There is no savings' bank within six miles of these parishes; but there is a mortuary society established in the neighbouring town of Kilsheen, in which many of the labourers and small farmers contribute. At present progress, the funds in hand amounting to about £10.
None.	One or two only, who get easiness from the poorer class.	None.	None.
21. I know of no illicit distillation, nor do I believe it is at all practised.	I should say, about 50; Noss contains 41, and neighbourhood in the parish nine. I do not think illicit distillation is carried on in the parish, nor could it be without my knowledge.	In Rathmore three; in Kilsheel one. Illicit distillation does not prevail in my knowledge or belief.	One in the parish of Brannickstown, and none in the parish of Giltown.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies North Naas, South Naas, Narragh, Ekeban East.

Naas (including Town). Pop. 4,891.	Fountainstown . . Pop. 1,084.	Narraghmore, Kilkenny, and Moore. Pop. 8,191.	Timolin . . Pop. 2,341.
<i>John Connor, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John Bagot.</i>	<i>Robert Ransome, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>James White, Esq.</i>
The town of Naas comprises the greatest part of the population of this parish; many of the cottages belong to tradesmen.	Very poor petty farmers.	Holders of from 30 to 300 acres.	Many of the landlords of cottages are persons of very small property; prospectors do not encourage the erection of new cottages.
The usual rent of cabins is 1s. per week, I include to columns for labourers; the land lets from £3 to £5 per acre about the town.	From 14s. to £2.	Rent of a cabin near a town £1 10s. to £3; in the country £1, or from £2 to £3 with an acre of land.	Cabins without land are let at from £1 to £3; if land is attached, which is not common, the rent is much above the usual rate of a farm.
The cabins are invariably thickened in consequence of the low rate of wages and the want of employment in winter: they are universally furnished.	Very bad buildings, with scarcely any furniture; and in general their beds are straw on the ground, always damp.	Mud-walled, poorly furnished. In general one sort of bedstead; the others straw on the ground, with a blanket.	A few cabins are of the best order of buildings, the most are occupied by persons who do not pay rent for want of a legal demand, the greater number are a good order kind, many have not a week time, the decrease of glass in consequence of the season is considerably against the improvement of cottages with labour.
The labourers and cottiers generally pay so much per season for their cabin and land (if any), and then receive so much per diem for their labour.	Generally on the condition of giving labour at a limited price, and there is no such thing as duty-labour.	Tenants-at-will; if the cabin is rent-free wages will be proportionably low.	Yearly rent is the most common condition; we have cottages rent free on condition of their care of land or other extra services. Duty-labour is not in use.
Numerous instances, but unless I was to visit the cabins I could not ascertain the precise number.	There is hardly one instance of the kind.	The Subletting Act having driven numbers into towns, many families are glad to rent half a cabin.	I cannot say how many, but comparatively few.
Much deteriorated since 1815; the want of employment, by the low price of grain. The population increasing.	I consider the general condition of the poorer class stationary since the peace, but the class above them greatly reduced. The population is fast increasing.	The condition of the poor is deteriorated since the peace, owing to the depression in agricultural produce, and the consequent want of permanent employment: within the last year there is a greater wish to better their condition. The population is increasing.	Their condition seems to have rather improved, the reduction in the necessities of life being greater in proportion than the wages of labour within the last period. The population is decidedly increasing.
The parish, generally speaking, has been peaceable.	In general very peaceable.	Disturbed by Whitefeet.	Perfectly peaceable, and for centuries before, except on the one occasion of general commotion.
There is a savings' bank in a prosperous state; I believe the contributions are tradespeople, servants, and farmers.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in the parish, but many of the industrious middle class have money in the Athy bank.	The Ballitore savings' bank is very prosperous; there is not a benefit society, though I recommended it two years since.	There is a savings' bank established in Ballitore, the deposits in which have steadily increased from year to year, and now exceed £1,000; the most generous contributors are labourers, servants, and small dealers.
No pawnbroker's shop.	No such thing.	None.	None.
There are 64 licensed houses, the proprietors are anxious to curtail the number, but as the law stands they cannot do so. If there is no slight dissipation there are a great number of unlicensed whisky houses.	There are five licensed public-houses in the parish, and there is no such thing as illicit distillation.	Public houses abound at every cross road, and are the curse of Ireland, it is there all mischief is hatched. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	I believe 10; there are but in the village of Ballitore, which is the largest collection of houses in the parish.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Narragh, Riehan West, East and West Oghaly.

Kilberry . . . Pop. 1,333.	Ballynac . . . Pop. 966.	Kildare and Rathangan. Pop. 5,454.	Thomastown, Dunmore, and Peltandstown. Pop. 572.
Rev. William Warburton.	Rev. Robert Colles.	Rev. Patrick Brennan, F. R.	Rev. Henry Hamilton.
Farmers.	Farmers.	The farmers in general, through the country; in the towns the proprietors of the soil.	Farmers.
A cabin, with half an acre of ground, sets for £2, with one acre, about £3; a cabin, without land, sets from £1 to £1 10s.	Without land, about £1 5s. to £1 10s.; with land, at the rate of £3 per acre.	From £2 to £3.	Cabin, with half an acre of land, about £2; with one acre, £2 10s.; cabin, without land, £1.
They are generally built with mud walls; and many of them without bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	Miserable; mud huts in general. No bedsteads; the people lie on straw, and wrapped covering; some bedsteads, annually distributed through the means of the Kildare District Society. The furniture consists of a few stools, a table, a chest, &c.	Of the most wretched description, as to building, furniture, and beds.	Mud walls, roof thatched with straw. Some with, some without bedsteads; some with comfortable bedding, others only indifferent.
Cottiers are considered as bound to work for their landlords. No.	Duty-labour not in vogue. They pay, in money or labour, from £1 5s. to £1 10s. for their cabin.	I believe they pay in general in money; where there is employment they allow the rent in their labour.	They must work with the farmer from whom they hold their cabins. It is not.
None.	I could not exactly find out how many, but was informed very few.	In the towns very many instances; in the country very few.	I know only of one instance where two families reside in the same house, a man, lately married, resides with his father-in-law.
It is rather devaluated, as in consequence of the low price of farm produce, and the unsettled state of the country, neither gentlemen nor farmers employ so many hands in useful or ornamental improvements as they would otherwise do. It is increasing.	As far as I could ascertain, the parish, as to population, is pretty stationary. The condition of the people positively deteriorating, from want of occupation, low prices of farming produce, &c.	Their condition is much deteriorated in both person and dress, and habitations. It has considerably increased since 1815.	I have only resided in this neighbourhood since 1825; the condition of the poorer classes has been improving, inasmuch as they have a greater supply of provisions than formerly. The population is increasing.
Rather detached, but not so much so in some of the neighbouring parishes.	Peaceable, because no tithes were exacted; but otherwise no parish more likely to be detached.	Comparatively speaking, it has been very peaceable; I have been surprised that it has been so much so, under very trying circumstances.	My parish was perfectly tranquil, from the time I came to it, up to the autumn of 1821, about that period agitation commenced, and, I may say, there has been no peace or tranquillity, since that period, in this neighbourhood.
No savings' bank in the parish; but there is one established in the town of Athy, to which the inhabitants of this parish may resort. On one estate, (Lord Eborac's,) the labourer, &c., subsists; he is sent to a field, from which money is lent to subsist on when in temporary want, to be repaid with interest; and from a money-lender in great to those in distress or distress.	None.	No savings' banks.	Not any.
None.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	Not any.
No police house. No.	Five. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	I believe there are 50, by the half too many. No illicit distillation.	There is only one public house in my parish. I cannot say, of my own knowledge, that illicit distillation prevails in the union; but I have reason to think that it is carried on to an extent sufficient to give a supply for their own consumption, but not for the purpose of sale.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Ophely West, Salt North.

Kildangan, &c. Pop. 2,611.	Larnabies, or Maynooth. Pop. 2,621.	Larnabreen, Taghmoor, and Leachp. Pop. 4,945.	Leachp, Celbridge, and Studragh. Pop. 4,645.
<i>Devinick O'Reilly, Esq. s. r.</i>	<i>Rev. Gilbert Austin.</i>	<i>Rev. Patrick Savage, s. r.</i>	<i>Col. Conally, s. r.</i>
There are scarcely any middle-men in these parishes.	The cottages or cabins most generally belong to his Grace of Leinster, or to the better description of farmers.	His Grace the Duke of Leinster is the head landlord of the better part of Maynooth and Taghmoor; a few farmers set some cabins to their workmen.	The principal landlord of cottages is the owner of the Celbridge factory.
£1 1s. 6s. per year for a cabin, without land; and £2 for a cabin, with an acre of land.	With a small garden, from £3 to £4 per annum.	About 1s. per week: no cabins with land.	10d. a-week, without land.
Mud walls, and thatched. In general they are supplied with bedsteads; but not with the most comfortable bedding.	In my parish they are mostly of stone, and slated. Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster actually gives them blankets, and to a considerable amount, perhaps nearly £100, in clothing and blankets.	There is in the town of Maynooth and Leachp stone wall and slated; mud wall and thatched in the country. A few of the most distressed have got bedsteads last year, at the commencement of the cholera.	They are not furnished at all.
Upon no condition but the payment of rent, duty-labour not being required.	This system is not much adopted here.	—	—
There are at least 50 persons.	In very few instances.	100 and upwards.	Frequently, when there is much employment at the factory, but not permanently.
The general condition of the poorer class of persons is stationary in these parishes. The population has largely increased since the year 1815.	I believe their condition since the period in query has not much changed. The population is increasing.	Taking into consideration the poor in other parishes, these are better off; nearly constant employment. Increasing.	They are more stricken in, I do not think, in general, they are much better or worse.
These parishes were remarkable for a peaceable character until the recent system of Whiteboy outrages commenced; they are now returned to their former tranquillity.	Quite peaceable.	Very tranquil.	An attempt to raise tithes was promptly suppressed.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in these parishes; there is a savings' bank at the town of Athy—distance about seven miles.	There is no institution of this sort in this town, but there is a very prosperous one in Celbridge, three miles from here, in which deposits are made by some of my parishioners.	None.	There is a very prosperous one; small contributions: it is managed without charge to depositors.
There is no pawnbroker's shop in these parishes.	No pawnbrokers in the parish.	None.	They go to Dublin whenever they want to pawn their things. The lowest class only.
Four licensed public-houses. illicit distillation does not prevail in these parishes.	Seven houses and spirituous liquors. illicit distillation is not followed here.	Seven in Maynooth, and seven in Leachp. No.	The Duke of Leinster, who owns the town of Maynooth, and I, in mine of Celbridge and Leachp, have, for many years, treated the houses with the best effect; but the new Licensing Bill has annihilated our control, and every man may now get out.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Ophaly West, North Salt, South Salt.

Union of Nurney. Pop. 1,604.	Stratton. . . Pop. 727.	Kill, Lyons, Bodcasts, and Furness. Pop. about 3,020	Lym, and part of Newcastle. Pop. about 2,000.
William Cox, Esq.	Arthur Henry, Esq. & c.	Rev. Thomas Nolan, & c.	Lord Clonserry.
The landed proprietors.	Generally under the head landlords, but some under the large and small landholders.	They are of all classes, the Noblemen, the farmer, and the cabin-keeper himself.	Proprietors and lessees.
Rent very variable.	About 40s. yearly for a cabin without land, and they generally pay about 40s. an acre, or at that rate, for the land they hold with their cabins.	Cabins, without land, 40s. per annum, or 19d. per week; with half an acre, more or less, £3 per annum.	£2 10s. to £3 per acre, with land; £4 or £5 per cabin, without ground.
Mud walls and straw thatch. Not furnished.	They mostly consist of mud and thatch, except those who live under gentlemen who have given them stone and slated houses. They mostly have beds and dressers; but the furniture is, generally, very indifferent.	Mud walls, thatched. Furniture, a stool, a pot, a sort of table. A few stools, by way of bedstead, to keep the straw from the ground, and, at all seasons in the year, there is a little straw in some corner for the use of the family; and another corner for the pig, which, in time of great distress, they may sell, to keep them from utter starvation. They had little else than the night they were doing the day to cover them at night until about two years ago, when £16, left by the late parish grant, was given, in blankets, to the poor, the content of which is still felt and sung; when they shall be worn out it is probable the poor shall return to their former wretched and painful nights again.	Mostly indifferent; and frequently without beds or comfortable bedding.
Sometimes as herds. Duty-labour is not usual in this union.	The labourers and cottiers do not hold their cabins and land except by payment of rent, or work the land in pay of labour. I am not aware of any such thing as duty-labour.	Upon no other condition than rent.	Always on rent, herds and cow-takers excepted.
None.	About six cabins contain two or more families.	About six houses only, in that part of Salinas which lies in this parish, have two families in each, having separate apartments, but one common entrance.	Very few, perhaps three or four.
Deteriorated, from low wages and want of employment, increased.	The condition of the poorer classes pretty much the same since 1831, except that I think the men are better clothed and are more improving their own white bread. I read elsewhere that a man of the poorer class, now does much better off than they were some years ago, in consequence of the general prosperity of most of the parishes, rising amongst them, and buying out much money in building, and other improvements; before that time they received some benefit by the male being well rewarded with broken stone, which gave employment to many in the spring months, who would otherwise have been left in a state bordering on starvation. The population I consider as rapidly increasing.	The poor were greatly distressed at different periods since the peace, I may say generally in such years; but three years, when potatoes became extremely cheap, and the farmers, receiving a remunerative price for corn, were able to give employment; they were, in general, better off than I recollect them to be since the peace. When the farmers should not be able to pay their rents, (prices are so low,) and cannot afford to make any improvements, or employ any additional hands, and the poor man's land is much desired. The population is increasing.	Population pretty stationary. Improving in circumstances.
Generally peaceable.	This parish has been very peaceable, except during the Irish meetings, when the men went from their work from one or two landlords.	Perfectly peaceable during that period.	Peaceable.
No.	None, but there is one in Celbridge, but, I believe, very few in this parish have money lodged in it, except a few servants.	No savings' bank.	A savings' bank in the adjoining parish of Celbridge, to which artisans, and a few day-labourers, contribute. It is in a gradual state of improvement.
No.	None.	No pawnbrokers.	None.
I have no return furnished to me by the clerk of the peace, who is the proper officer to give this information. Illicit distillation does not prevail, nor indeed exist.	One public house. I do not believe there is any illicit distillation going on in this parish, but I am informed there is some not far from it.	There are eight licensed public houses in these parishes, and two without licences where spirituous liquors are sometimes sold. No illicit distillation.	Two public houses. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Barony South Salt—County of the City of Kilkenny.

Lycos . . Pop. 158.	Taghadee . . Pop. —.	Shanroff . . Pop. —.	St. Canice and St. Nash. Pop. 16,194.
Lord Clonserry's Agent.	Rev. George Blacker. James Grierson, Esq.	Rev. Mr. McMahon, F.R.	Rev. John German, F.R.
Lord Clonserry is landlord of most of the cottages in this parish, and they are comfortable, neat, and cleanly.	The farmers.	The poorest class of farmers.	In the country parts they are generally farmers; in town persons of property use, in some instances, the landlords.
The rent of cabins without land is from 10s. to 1s. per week; cabins without land vary from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week, according to the quantity of land attached to each.	—	The usual rent of cabins, with a small garden, is £3 5s.; without a garden, £1.	From £3 to £4, with land; and £1 10s. to £2, without land.
They are usually built of lime and stone, some slated, others thatched; the latter are held from farmers, and are ill furnished and uncomfortable.	Mud walls, and thatched: the furniture generally consists of a few wooden stools and a dresser. Very few with bedsteads; rather well off in bedding.	The cabins are composed of mud walls, and their furniture of the most miserable description. As to their way of lying, it consists of an awful of straw spread upon the floor; and their wearing apparel by day their covering by night.	The cabins of the poor are, in general, wretched hovels, and miserably furnished. Bedsteads are to be met; but very seldom any thing like comfortable bedding; in a great many instances a few rugs are their only covering.
The labourers of this parish chiefly work with their landlords for a stated hire, from which the rent is deducted weekly; the remainder is paid in money.	The occupants of cabins in this parish are usually cottiers, and are weekly hired at so much per day; their houses and gardens rent free, say 1s. one half-year, and 10s. the other, with, perhaps, one rod of garden.	Upon no condition except that of paying the rent according to agreement, either by cash or labour.	—
There are but two instances where two families reside in the same cabin.	We are not aware of any.	In 30 such instances.	Beyond counting, unless I had nothing else to do.
I rather think the condition of the labouring poor to be stationary.	We think rather stationary. If anything increasing, but not much.	The condition of the poorer classes in this parish, instead of advancing in comfort and prosperity, is receding since 1815, the cause of which is to be traced to the want of employment and the reduction in wages. The population on the increase.	The general condition of the poor is very much deteriorated since 1815, in consequence of the woolsen trade, which was then in a very flourishing state, being now almost extinct.
I consider this parish to be one of the most peacable in Ireland.	Quite peacable.	Since the above period the parish, generally speaking, has distinguished itself for the peacable and orderly conduct of its inhabitants.	The parish has been, in general, peacable.
There is no savings' bank or other benefit society in this parish.	None.	None.	There is not.
None whatever.	None.	None.	There are not.
There is but one place in this parish where spirituous liquors are retailed, and that is a regularly licensed hotel.—There are no distilleries of any kind in this parish.	None. It does not in this parish.	There are six public houses in the parish. No illicit distillation.	Number of public houses 38, a great deal too many.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Ceanagh.

Ballynascara . . Pop. 1,157.	Cleonsa . . Pop. 1,504.	Ballyphelan . . Pop. —.	Freshford, Three Cloths, Ballynascara, and Tullaroan. Pop. 9,280.
Rev. Richard Graves.	Rev. Naird Lodge. Rev. Robert St. George.	Rev. Henry Carpenter.	Rev. Richard Lacey, &c.
Generally of the class of farmers.	Farmers have in this parish a few cabins set, but three gentlemen have given cabins or cottages.	Farmers cultivating 30, 40, 60, or 70 acres.	In the country parts, the landlords of cabins are the persons on whose land they are built; in Freshford the landlords of cabins are generally those who have taken from the best land lots of land to build on.
A cabin with an acre of land is usually let from £1 10s. to £2 a-year, without land from 15s. to 4s.	A cabin with one acre of land is let by farmers at £3 per annum, or a cabin with a few patches of cabbage garden at £1 and 4s; Sir Richard St. George and his brother have given cottages with one to five and 10 acres at 5s. to £1 per acre.	From 13s. to £1 5s. for a cabin and small garden, with a quarter of an acre they bring about £2 a-year.	Cabins, without land, let from £1 12s. to £2, many of them only 14 feet square; with three or four patches of garden they average £3.
Very poorly and wretchedly furnished; generally built of lime and stone; seldom any description of bed but straw as the floor.	Built of stone and mortar, thatched; some are thatched, and timber always given by these gentlemen when asked for to furnish bedsteads, &c., to their own tenants, and sometimes to people on other lands.	Some kept in repair, others much neglected, roof admitting wet; they consist of kitchen and bedroom. Some have bedsteads, others spread straw on the floor; their bedding is aided by their day-clothes spread over.	Generally of the worst description, built of clay, and many instances the roof goes in through the thatch. I have found in general some sort of bedsteads, in some cases wooden nailed together to keep them from the ground, beds generally of straw, or the common straw bed-clothes in general very bad.
A cottier without land works 30 days when called on, with land in proportion as 1s is to 3s.	The cottiers are to work daily, and to pay their rent in labour at 6d. to 10d. per day.	No.	I am not aware of any other condition but rent.
None.	No languages of two or more families residing in the same cabin.	I understand none.	There are in the town of Freshford 42, where there are two, three, and in one I know her family resident in the same cabin; in the latter there are five persons who have but one torn blanket to cover them at night, with the says they wear by day.
The condition of the poorer classes has, in my opinion, deteriorated. The population suffer on the increase, but not to a considerable extent.	Their condition with respect to food and earnings is a little improved, but their minds are enervated from all good feeling towards their landlords, whom they considered their best friends, and from the magistracy, whom they had some respect for. Population increases on the sands of the sea.	Pretty much the same, I understand. A small decrease of population by emigration.	The condition not only of the poorer classes, but even of the farmers, is much worse than in the year 1815; the poor are worse because they have not generally employment, and consequently want food and water but, the farmers have more they are not suffering from want and have and have more. I would the population is increasing.
Several disturbances occurred in the years 1831 and 1832, resulting chiefly from an organized resistance to tithes and from the Whitefoot system.	It was in part disturbed for these years till the battle of Waterloo in 1815; since again disturbed under the Whitefoot system, as the adjoining parishes; but of the cause no measure had been taken as they were first called for, peace would have been restored instantly.	The country around was disturbed; I have heard but of one outrage in this parish during the Whitefoot disturbance.	This parish has been generally peaceable, except fighting quarrels at fairs; secret combinations have not prevailed to any extent.
None.	No savings' bank in the parish, but a small one has been lodged in 44, Chalk Street, Dublin, for the benefit of a servant maid, a poor woman's daughter, whose father was turned out of his holding and driven out of the country from the adjoining parish of Tullaroan, having let this holding to a Protestant man, by whose father the house was burnt.	None.	No such thing.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	No such thing.
No licensed public house, but malt liquor and spirits are sold frequently in unlicensed houses in this parish.	Four are licensed, but several of the sales are of pot stills, of which report has been made in the States without any attempt at tolerance the destruction of morals, and whose good inhabitants are hated. No distillation nearer than the boys' school in Tullaroan, and perhaps in Clonmel village.	None.	There are 23, including grocers, who sell spirits. I have not known a case of illicit distillation in this parish, during the last 10 years, but one, and that was suppressed in a very short time.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Droghda, Cranagh, Farnham.

Kilmanagh . . . Pop. 1,710.	Clough (Clough Town). Pop. —.	Kilmanagh . . . Pop. 1,418.	Medmore . . . Pop. —.
James S. Lane, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Ryan, J. P.	Rev. Charles Lodge.	Rev. Thomas Gorman, J. P.
Middle-men, or farmers under them.	They are farmers.	Small farmers sometimes let cabins and a plot of garden.	Of farmers.
With no acre, £3; with a rood, £3; without any ground, £1 10s.	From 6d. to 10d. per week is the rent usually paid for cabins, without land; cabins, with a small portion of land, are let from £1 to £2 per year.	£1 10s. appears the rent of a cabin, without land; of these there are very few.	Cabins, with one acre of land, £3; and without land £1 1s.
More mud-wall thatched cabins; scarcely any furniture, except a table, dresser, two or three chairs or stools. Cluttered beds, no curtains, straw beds, blankets; the whole appearance very miserable.	They are of the very worst description, and badly furnished, the walls are mud, they have no chimneys. Except in winter there are no beds; and the bedding is miserable,—a handful of hay or straw, with little or no covering.	These cabins are built of mud and soda, and thatched badly; the furniture very insufficient. Bad bedding; no beds; but there are very few.	Buildings are generally of mud and stone; and they sleep on straw on the ground.
Some cottiers hold their cottages and land for duty-work, in which case the rent is lower; in other cases they pay some fixed rent.	On no other condition. It is not usual to require duty-labour; some instances there are in which the rent of cabins is paid by labour.	Labourers or cottiers, where they occur, are under an engagement to pay their rent in work.	They pay their rent by their labour.
About three families.	—	This scarcely occurs.	30, with two or three families in each.
Stationary in condition. Population rather increasing.	In my opinion it is deteriorated; there is a greater population, and less employment now than was then. The population is increasing.	The condition of the population, which is of the farming class, is positively worse since the peace; and increased distress appears since they engaged in opposition to the laws.	In worse condition; the farmers are not able to give their wages or employment, because, in general, they pay rack-rents. Population is increasing.
It has been somewhat disturbed in the late Whitefoot business; but is generally peaceable.	It had been peaceable until the Whitefoot system made its way into it, about three years ago: it was very much disturbed for a short time: during the last year and a half an outbreak of an insurrectionary nature has been connected with it from disturbance at present.	Grave decided in opposition to titles, and interference with land, since the year 1829.	Returning to a very possible decrease.
None.	No.	None.	No savings' banks. No contributors.
None.	Not any.	No.	No pawnbrokers.
The number is seven; and no illicit distillation.	Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	I believe spirits to be sold in 20 houses not licensed, and that there are 15 licensed. No illicit distillation.	15 public houses. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Fassarling, Galesoy, Ousey.

Union of Odagh. Pop. 6,478.	County . Pop. ———.	Durrow . Pop. 2,911.	Elrke . . Pop. 5,565.
Rev. Peter Ree.	Rev. Peter Maron, r. r.	Rev. G. Deaslogh.	Richard Skot, Esq.
The upper, in some cases; but generally the middle class of farmers.	They are generally cottagers, who hold from one to two acres.	Generally farmers and middle-men.	They are farmers of the lowest order.
£1 to £1 10s. a year, if land is situated, £2.	About £1 10s. without, and £2 with, what is called a kitchen garden.	The rent varies according to the size of the cabin, and the quantity of land attached; a good cabin £1 10s. per year, without land; and, with a garden, about £2 10s. per annum.	£1, without land, for the year.
Very deficient in comfort or accommodation; generally badly lighted and ventilated; wretched furniture. Few bedsteads; straw beds; a bad blanket.	Wretched hovels; as for the houses, it consists of a few stacks, a small to carry water, and a pot to boil their potatoes. Many of them have no bedsteads, but lie on some straw in a corner of the cabin, and very often are accommodated by substituting their covering by day, to shelter them from the inclemency of a cold winter's night.	A good cabin consists of a kitchen and bedroom, and in this parish they are supplied with bedsteads and with bedding, from reasons before stated.	They are built with stone and mud; badly furnished.
By the year; their labour a set-off to the rent; balance paid in money. No duty-labour required.	I know of no class of labourers as comfortable as others; two men, who are capable of working, have two acres of a garden, and the gross of one or two cows at a fair value, and constant employment to pay for them, which leaves them money for food, clothing, &c.	It is usual to require labour in lieu of rent, but no duty-labour.	They are bound to work for their landlord when called on.
In money; but am unable to state the number.	None.	In consequence of the term of Durrow being in the parish, there may be about 20 such instances.	This does not occur.
Not improved; rather deteriorated, owing to actual poverty. Population greatly increased.	The poverty of the poor is daily increasing.	The condition of the poor is improved in their moral habits, and in the comforts of life necessary to them. The population is rather increasing.	They are not so well off now as at the time of the peace. The population is increasing.
Very much disturbed; Whitebaiters prevailed.	It has been generally peaceable, with the exception of a few depredations which have been committed within the last 18 months.	Except in the remote parts of it, where Whitebaiters prevailed, it has been quiet.	Very peaceable for some years back, but was in a state of disturbance by tenants being dispossessed of their land.
No savings' bank; a benefit society.	None.	No savings' bank.	No.
No.	None.	There is one pawnbroker's shop; and no dealing with the improvident tradesman, and poor.	None.
I do not know; a return from the clerk of the peace will determine this respecting every parish. No; there are no licensed houses.	There are about five houses of this description in this parish. No private distillation to my knowledge.	In consequence of the town of Durrow being in the parish, there are about 20 public houses. Distillation does not prevail.	There are several public houses.

LEINSTER—Counties Kilkenny, Queen's—Baronies Galney, Upper Ossery.

Fertagh . Pop. 2,855.	Fertagh, Glashere, Erke. Pop. 7,869.	Lisdowry, Cockmahin, Aharney, &c. Pop. about 6,000.	Union of Ulingford. Pop. 6,582.
Rev. R. P. Faughan.	Rev. Thomas Brennan, &c.	Rev. Robert Power, &c.	Rev. Patrick Walsh, &c.
Of the class called middle-men.	What we call middle-men, who charge these poor people high rents for these cabins.	The landlords of small cottages and cabins are the resident landlords.	The landlords of small cottages and cabins are the resident landlords, who usually give employment to the occupants of these cottages and cabins.
A cabin, with one acre of land, from £1 10s. to £3; without land, from £1 10s. to £2; a very small one £1.	A cabin and acre of land would be charged from £2 to £3 a year; I know some to be set at £4, Irish currency, an acre.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is about £1, and with an acre of land from £2 10s. to £3.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is about £1 10s., and with an acre of land about £2 per year.
The walls of stone and mortar, thatched. A kitchen and sleeping-rooms are generally supplied with a bedstead, over it a straw or rush mat; any who can afford have a feather bed, and all have blankets.	Some are built with clay, scarcely a bedstead, and miserable bed-clothes. The answer to this query cannot be pictured in its true light; members die from cold they get lying on damp floors, with scarcely a wisp of straw.	The cabins here are extremely bad; some of them are built with stone and clay mortar, and the rest with clay only; scarcely any furniture. Very few have bedsteads, and such as have they are not comfortable.	The cabins are generally built with stones and clay mortar, roofed with small deal timber, thatched with straw or sedge, earthen floors, and scarcely any furniture. Very few have bedsteads; there are, however, some exceptions.
It is usual to require day-labour to help to pay the rent, but not in addition to the rent.	They pay their rents chiefly by labour at very poor wages.	The holders of cabins are generally tenants-at-will, and under a fixed rent.	There is no day-work in this parish, but the labourer generally pays his rent by his labour, and the holders of cabins are generally tenants-at-will, at a fixed rent.
Unless in the town or village of Johnstown I know of none, and in the town very few.	In many instances there are more than one family residing in the same cabin.	About 50.	In about 50 or 60.
The village of Johnstown, that was, has, within 11 years, become three times the size; about 50 slated houses have been built by persons who lived in thatched ones before, and are now shopkeepers and dealers.	The condition of the poor, I think, worse since the peace of 1815; the employment not so good, nor wages so high, occasioned by the great depression in the prices of all sorts of grain, and other commodity, which renders the farmer unable to pay reasonable wages.	The condition of the poor is greatly deteriorated since the peace, and the population greatly increased.	The condition of the poor is greatly deteriorated since the year 1815, and the population greatly increased.
The parish has been generally peaceable until within the last year, when it showed in the general disturbance of murder and robbery of arms. No fines or church cess has been paid for four years.	It has been disturbed at intervals during the last 39 years. The current system extended here from the county of Tipperary in some degree, and formerly the Whitehead system has been carried on, and a general disposition of violence is talked.	This parish has been very much disturbed for some time; at present it is peaceable.	This parish was very peaceable until within the last two years, during which period there have been a few partial outrages.
No savings' bank in the parish, but there is one in the city of Kilkenny, 13 miles distant, in a state of much prosperity, as I am informed. Some of my parishioners have money in it.	No such institution in this district.	None.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	Nothing of this sort.	None.	None.
The town of Johnstown, which is situated in this parish, contains about eight licensed public houses; the country part has but one public house.	About eight public houses in Fertagh, five in Erke, and none in Glashere. No illicit distillation.	The number of public houses in this parish is about 15. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	The number of public houses in this parish is about 40. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Gallowan.

Boscawellstown . Pop. 329.	George Sylva . Pop. 2,313.	George Sylva . Pop. 2,313.	Union of Innishoge and Clonsilla . Pop. 3,221.
Rev. T. Butler.	Walter McInery, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police.	T. T. Beakey, Esq., J. P.	Rev. A. Puck, M.D.
The opulent farmers.	Respectable.	Respectable.	Mostly of the better order of farmers.
£1 a-year for cows without any land, and £2 10s. for cows with a garden of half an acre or an acre of land.	A cabin in general has a small portion of land, about one-eighth of an acre, attached to it as a garden, for which, with the house, they usually pay about £3 per year.	A cabin, without land, £2, a cabin with land, rent according to quantity of land.	Cabins, without land, about £1 10s.; with half an acre of good land £2 10s.
Usually stone walls, built with lime and sand; roof thatched, with two apartments, furnished with beds; straw or chaff beds, with comfortable covering.	Principally built with stone, and are tolerably comfortable; they are supplied with beds, straw beds, and good bed-clothes.	Both with lime and stone, tolerably comfortable; supplied with beds, straw beds, with good bed-clothes.	Generally of red stone, with yellow clay mortar; few with beds, but more generally with straw on the ground; their covering a pair of blankets, supplied by Mr. Tughe annually to his own tenants.
I know of no other conditions than it is usual to require their labour in lieu of rent, not duty-labour in addition to rent.	There is no such thing as duty-labour; but the small tenantry usually pay their rent in work.	We have no such thing as duty-labour in the neighbourhood, but the tenants of small holdings generally work out their rent.	In general they discharge their rent by labour.
In no instance, to my knowledge.	There are a few instances in the village, none in the country parts.	There are some instances in the town, but none in the country parts of the parish.	Two or more families have been occasionally resident in one cabin in the town of Innishoge, and in such cases there is necessarily an accumulation of filth, and consequent disease.
I consider the general condition of the poor or labouring classes in this parish rather improved since the year 1815, and evidently increasing in population.	Improving and increasing, as I understand.	I think it is improved, both in their clothing and comfort of their houses. The population is on the increase.	The condition of the poorer classes has been much deteriorated by the too prevailing spirit of agitation, but the population is increasing.
Very peaceable until the winter of 1832, when several farmers' houses were visited at night by armed persons, styling themselves Whitefeet, in search of arms.	The parish has been much disturbed during the last three years.	There never was a more peaceable parish until the winter of 1832, when the agitation in Ulster was evoked by the Government, and encouraged by the priests, since which time we have been in a state of disturbance.	It has, in some degree, been infected by the prevailing disturbances.
None.	None.	None.	A charitable loan institution has been established at Innishoge, this year, by Mr. Tughe, according to the Act of 4 Geo. IV. c. 24, where sums not exceeding £3 are lent out, to be repaid at the rate of 1s. 6d per pound, each fortnight; the capital now advanced is £25, and is to be increased to £150, if required.
None.	None.	None.	There are none.
One. Illness distillation does not occur in this parish.	There is a small town in the parish (Glenbridge), in which there are ten public houses; there is not one in the country parts of this parish. Illness distillation does not prevail.	There are ten in the small town of Greenbridge, but none in any other part of the parish. There is not any illicit distillation.	There are seven in the town of Innishoge, and others in detached parts of the parish.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Gowran.

Inishings, Clonanny, and Bower . . Pop. 4,510.	Kilmockhill . . Pop. 1,391.	Union of Paultown. Pop. 3,534.	Powerstown . . Pop. 1,718.
Rev. William Carroll, p. r.	Rev. James M. Stubbs.	Rev. Michael Brennan, p. r.	Rev. Thomas Fingers.
Generally farmers, who receive labour as rent.	Some substantial farmers; many have a few cottages, which they let to their labourers.	The landlord or farmer.	The landed proprietors generally; then tenants farmers in some instances.
About £1 10s. to £2 per year; no land is attached to cabins, but a small cabbage-garden.	From £1 to £2, according to the garden given with some.	Without land, £1 5s. to £1 14s.; with a rood of land, £2 to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2, with a quarter of an acre of land, or thereabout; £2 per annum without land.
Walls with clay mortar, and badly covered. Some with miserable bedsteads and straw beds; only a few had chairs, and seldom a table.	In general thatched with straw, but mostly comfortable. The furniture but trifling, and, in some cases, no bedstead.	They are in general miserable huts, for the most part badly thatched. The furniture consists of a stool or two, with a box, and a cross-legged table, and two or three shelves fastened to the wall. Bedsteads are seldom seen in them, and a truss of straw shown on the ground, and kept in at the edge by a stone, with half a blanket, and a bed; the floor is miserably damp.	Clay or mud walls, roof thatched with straw; badly furnished. Few without bedsteads, but the bedding uncomfortable.
Day-labour is generally given as rent.	In general cabin-rent is paid by labour to landlord; and as the tenant, in general, has potato-land, he does not call for wages till the end of the year, when cabin-rent is deducted.	Day-labour is not usual; the cottier generally works for the farmer, always at the wages of the country.	The amount of their rent is fixed, and that amount being charged by labour, all extra work is paid for. Day-labour is not usual, either in addition to or in lieu of rent.
Only four or five instances of more families than one living in the same cabin.	In very few cases, perhaps not in 12.	In 22 two families live in one cabin.	None, as I have learned.
The condition of the poorer classes has deteriorated considerably since 1815, for want of employment; it may be considered rather stationary for a few years back, but, on the whole, it is miserable in the extreme. Population is manifestly increasing.	Certainly not improved in condition: the spirit of insubordination to the laws, that has crept in among us during the three last years, may have contributed to this. Population rather increasing.	It is deteriorated in many respects; in point of employment, in point of wages, in point of food, even in the houses of the farmers, in point of comfort in their dwellings. The population is increasing.	I believe it to be stationary, and the population much the same.
Portions of the parish suffered from interdenian and Whitefoot cottages, introduced from other quarters.	Disturbed, so far as regarded an opposition to tithes; and, in some cases, Whitefootism prevailed.	It has been peaceable; during the last five years many Whitefoot cottages have been converted to it, but principally by persons from the adjoining parishes, very few of the inhabitants embraced the contagion, owing to the successful efforts of the then parish priest, the Rev. James Mahon.	It had been peaceable, but has laboured under the general agitation which has prevailed during the three last years.
No such institutions in these parishes.	Not one.	Not one.	None.
No shops of this description in my parishes.	Not one.	Not one.	None.
Ten public houses. No instance, at present, of illicit distillation.	Probably not more than six licensed public houses; but many, too many, sell spirits clandestinely. Respondent never heard of any illicit stills in the parish.	There are 18 licensed houses. Illicit distillation is not known in it.	None licensed. Carbolney, but has not been informed that it does.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Gowran, Ida.

Union of Thomstown and Tallowbarin . . Pop. 5,835.	Union of Thomstown and Collinstown . . Pop. 8,642.	Rathparick . . Pop. 1,627.	Rower . . Pop. 3,563.
Rev. E. Cody, P. R.	Sydenham Davis, Esq.	Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, P. R.	Rev. J. McChesne.
Some of them are held from the head landlord, and some from the middle-men.	Sheepkeepers in towns, and farmers in the country.	Poor farmers, in general.	About half landed proprietors, and half farmers.
£2 without land, £2 10s. with a quarter of land; in the town about £1.	With a quarter of an acre of land, about £2 in the country; in town, without land, £1.	Cubins, with a little land, from £1 10s. to £2; without land, from 15s. to £1 per annum.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s. with land, say an acre; and from 15s. to £1 without it.
Most miserable description; badly furnished. About half of them have bedssteads; very few have comfortable bedding.	Most miserably built of mud and stone; no furniture, except a table and stool. One half of them no bedssteads; the bed consists of straw, heath, or fern, placed on the ground.	Of the worst description; badly furnished. Very few of them have bedssteads, but lying on straw.	Some are built with clay, the greater part with clay, mortar, and stone; not well furnished, but in general supplied with bedssteads, and tolerably comfortable bedding.
They may pay the rent in cash, or in work, or in any other value they have.	In any value that suits their convenience, the landlord is glad to get his rent, for the expense of getting a cubin would be more than the cubin is worth, which expense, if lessened, would induce landlords to build them of a better description.	Some pay in money, and the greater part in labour.	The contract is for money, though they generally pay their rent in work. No duty-labour.
In 81 instances there are two families, three families, and four families in the same cubin.	In 20 instances there are from one to three families.	Few instances of that description.	In several; cannot specify the number.
It is deteriorated very much, for want of employment; and the farmers being poor, cannot bestow on them potatoes enough. The population is increased.	Their condition is worse. Population on the increase. The low price of corn has caused the farmers to discharge a number of their labourers, and the want of a provision for old age and infirmity induces them to marry early.	The condition is deteriorated since the peace, with respect to trade and prices. The population has increased.	I think the general condition of the poorer classes in the parish is improving; they appear comfortably clothed and healthy; and are, in general, adopting an improved system of farming. The population is evidently increasing.
It has been peaceable, except in a very few instances.	It has been partially disturbed.	It had been disturbed last winter a little.	In general peaceable, except in November 1842, when the parish contributed its share towards the Ashé epidemic; the Whitefoot system, also, prevailed here in 1832 and 1833; but now all are peaceable.
There is a mortality society, registered some years, composed of tradesmen, farmers, and labourers; each member pays 1s. per month to give support to any of them who may fall sick, and to pay for their funeral expenses; there is a Christian doctrine society, but they have no funds.	No savings' bank; there is a society for the relief of the dead belonging to the subscribers, and, also, the support of them when sick; they chiefly consist of the mechanics residing in the parish.	None; two benefit societies, doing well; the contributors are farmers, tradesmen, and labourers; two ladies and one gentleman contribute annually to help and encourage them.	None, that I know of.
There are none of them.	None.	None in this parish.	None.
There are 30 in the town, and none in the country. No illicit distillation: whiskey is sold privately in cubins in the country.	I think there are 20 under licence; many sell privately. No illicit distillation.	In this parish five. No illicit distillation in this parish.	None public houses: there are butties many of those houses which are termed she-bens in the parish; cannot state the exact number. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Barony Ivick.

Cottages . . Pop. —.	Union of Fiddown. Pop. about 6,788.	Union of Fiddown. Pop. about 6,788.	Union of Kilmacow, and Muhmrat . Pop. 2,318.
Rev. Thomas Maxwell.	Lord Disconnon.	Rev. Patrick Magrath, r. p.*	Rev. John Quin.
I consider there is but one middle-man in this parish, whose ground is set to under tenants, that is Mr. Robert Wales, of Kilmacow, who has a lease of the entire townland, of which one life is still in existence.	A few of the farmers and middle-men, the proprietor has also a great many cottages.	Some years ago they were generally middle-men or large landlords; at present, according as opportunities occur, they are taken under the immediate protection of the proprietor.	They are nothing better than poor farmers, who mostly receive labour for the rent, unless the tenant be a tradesman.
This must depend on the quantity and quality of the land that goes with the cabin; without land, I believe, they would not set so high as £3 a-year.	With a small garden, from £1 to £2.	From £1 to £1 10s., without land; from £2 to £2 10s., with about half a rood of land; that rate does not apply to Beasborough cottages, which are set very low.	From £1 10s. to £2 per year; cabins are higher in villages; they generally have annexed to them a cabbage garden only.
The cabins are mostly built of mud and thatched; some with and some without chimneys. The supply of bedsteads and comfortable bedding depends on the circumstances of the owners of the cabins: the very poor creatures are extremely destitute of both.	The old cabins were wretched buildings, unprovided with any comfort; a great improvement is taking place in this respect, new cottages are everywhere building, and few are without a bedstead and blankets.	Those already noticed as heretofore in the possession of landlords, were wretched; some, even still, are to be found on farmers' lands not very good, but those who have been taken up by Lord Disconnon, are neat, clean, and comfortably furnished, and, from the advantages of the post-office, well supplied with bedding; bedsteads have been, in most cases, given with the cottages.	The furniture is supplied by the poor tenant, and is of coarse lead and waddy; the cabins are also often badly built and badly thatched.
I believe the payment of the rent in the general condition in this parish of holding cabins and land; and that no duty is here is required in addition, or in lieu thereof.	The farmer's labourer generally discharges the greater part of his rent by labour.	Rent generally to be paid in work.	The conditions are settled on taking the cabin. When labour is given in lieu of rent, the price of the labour is regulated by the price in the neighbourhood. The wretched tenant often goes away without getting labour or rent.
I know of none; but there may be, as it is very common among the extremely poor.	In not many instances at present, as the proprietor, as the leases fall in, endeavours to provide separate cottages; under some of the old unimproved leases the old system still prevails.	At present there are but few such cottages, as, from the exertions of Lord Disconnon (in whose I must still assert as the sole cause of the improvement) that have taken place in this parish) to provide cottages for those who are in want of them, the old system of double occupancy is nearly exploded.	There are from 20 to 30 in districts from time to time, some perhaps, but change very often their physical lot, for the convenience of work or lease.
I think improved. Increasing.	The general condition of the power class of farmers has deteriorated, and the condition of the labourer, most, in this season, have been seen, but for the accidental circumstances of the proprietor having become mortgaged in the parish since the period stated, the comfort of the power class has been greatly improved in the last five years, since Lord Disconnon's redemption, both in the cleanliness of their houses, and in their clothing, bedding, and bedsteads, this has been principally done by the poor-ripar.	The condition of the labouring poor has not been so much changed as that of the farmers, as many, very many, who were of that class at that period, are now, with their families, labourers, and consequently in much worse circumstances.	The condition of the power class deteriorated since the peace from the want of employment, which rent proceeds from the scarcity of money among the farmers, who, on account of such rents and ulcers, are reduced to a state of distress equal almost to that of the poor.
Peaceable.	Always very peaceable.	Very peaceable.	It has been uniformly peaceable: during the Whiteboy horrible campaign only five or six were indicted.
There is a savings' bank in the town of Carrick-on-Suir, which is within two miles of this, and in a state of great prosperity, in respect to contributions, which are deposited by persons of every description; those of much more have increased much of late years.	None in the parish; but one in a very prosperous condition at Carrick-on-Suir, three miles distant, in which many persons of this parish make deposits.	There is a charitable loan established in Fiddown, where persons in distress obtain relief as far as £1 5s. at a time, for which they give security to repay it weekly by 1s. in the pound. There is no savings' bank, but, from the increased prosperity (from the success of the new classes, many of them make deposits in the Carrick-on-Suir savings' bank, which is in a prosperous state, and about five miles distant.	There is no such thing in the parish or parishes; such an institution would be advantageous, as it would encourage the laying up of small sums as well as large.
None.	None in the parish; several in Carrick-on-Suir, but not much resorted to from this parish.	None.	There are none in that parish, but wherever they are farm savings are always carried on with the distressed or wretched.
Two licensed; there are more that sell privately, and do much mischief. No illicit distillation.	About 20. No illicit distillation.	About 12 licensed; there were some unlicensed houses about the parish; they are at present suppressed. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are 35 licensed public-houses, with five or six without licence, where they sell liquors by stealth.

* I think it right to state that Whitechurch, the immediately adjoining parish to this, is included in the Roman Catholic union, but as it was not in the division taken by the commissioners under the Populacous Returns, it has been omitted in this Report.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Ivork, Kells, Shilllogher.

Tolkams, Portlaoise, and Elst. Pop. about 2,946.	Rathkerry (comprising seven Protestant Benefices). Pop. about 3,360.	Aronagh. . . . Pop. —.	Callan Pop. 3,111.
Rev. Francis Newport.	Rev. Nicholas Carroll, &c.	Thomas Neville, Esq. &c.	Rev. Charles Butler.
Farmers.	In the village of Monasth they are of the middle class; and in the country parts farmers.	The immediate landlords of cabins are wholly middle-men, or subtenants to the head landlords.	Generally speaking, shopkeepers or cottage-jobs.
From £1 10s. to £2 10s., without ground; with half an acre, say about £3 10s. or £4.	Cabins, with a small plot of land, from £2 to £3; exclusive of land, from £1 5s. to £2.	The general rent of a labourer's cabin, without land, is from £1 to £1 10s.; with an acre of land, from £2 to £2 10s.	Cabins, without any land, average from £1 to £1 10s. annually; but with a garden, containing half a quarter, from £2 10s. to £3.
Of the worst description generally speaking; a pot and a poker. Sometimes not even a bedstead; a bundle of straw the only bedding.	The description of buildings, in general, good for their class; and, as far as able, becomingly furnished and clean. Such as are more pretentious have bedsteads; the covering, in most cases, not comfortable.	The cabins are built with lime and stone, and thatched; the furniture, a table, dresser, and a few chairs or stools. Not always a bedstead, and the bedding far from comfortable.	Generally speaking, of the most wretched description, mud, and thatched. In some there are bedsteads, whilst in others a bundle of straw serves as the only resting-place, comfortable bedding being almost unknown in the poorest cottages.
From year to year. In most cases the cottiers work out the rent.	Some are, by contract, to give labour when called on, and in such cases are allowed in the rent; but, in general, on no conditions exclusive of rent.	It is not usual to require day-labour. The rent is fixed, and sometimes paid by labour, or a fixed price, sometimes in cash, or both together.	I do not hear that in these days day-labour or day-labour is claimed by the landlords, particularly in such small holdings.
I cannot say how many instances; but it is not uncommon.	I know of no instance but one; but, in many instances, we have hordes of strolling beggars enjoining in cabins with inmates.	I don't know of any instance of it.	In the town district they are almost too numerous to ascertain; during the cholera, I have known as many as four families crowded in one small room; in the country parts it is not usual.
Stationary. Increasing most decidedly.	The general condition of all has been deteriorated since 1815, so much so, that, among the entire, there was then, and previous to it, scarcely as much capital, in money and chattels, in this parish, as there is now; the worst are, the most numerous, the few years of good crops, their riches, taxes for police &c. &c. the rents a complete drain on expenditure of these made here. Since and period, I declare that the people have no other resource.	I think the general condition of the peasantry has been growing worse for the last 10 years, since the new factory ceased working; that establishment induced numbers of families to settle here, from the employment it afforded; previous to its cessation we had not a pauper, and very few labourers in the parish; we have now too many of both.	Having only succeeded my brother in 1831, I am not competent to answer; but I should feel decidedly inclined to say that, in the last three years, the people trading in the town are in a much worse condition; and, with few exceptions, are in a state of insolvency.
In 1830, the police and country people came into collision; a few of the latter were killed; since that it has been tolerably peaceable.	It has been peaceable during that period, and at all times, even in 1759; however, the blood of the innocent has been shed here lately, the people sought redress in vain.	This parish has been very peaceable during the whole period.	We have had but little positive outrage in the parish of Callan, with the exception of occasional riotous outbreaks at fairs, and the riots which may naturally be expected from the most densely crowded population.
None.	No savings' banks, no benefit societies; we are strangers to all such matters.	There is no savings' bank in this parish, which is quite a rural one, without a village in it; there is a savings' bank at Stoneyford, near to it, which, I believe, is very well conducted and prosperous.	We have no institution in the parish calculated to improve the morals and condition of the labouring; if any of such a tendency be proposed, it is struggled with by party violence; a leading library was established some few years ago, but destroyed by the same fighting members.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	No pawnbrokers' shop nearer than Kilkenny, six miles distant.	Only one pawnbroker's shop, and the wretched character there has been the cause of much poverty, and the disgraceful living and their consequent increased misery.
Not more than four or five.	There were only six in these parishes, when I came here in 1815; now there are 10; I state with all the candour I could not pretend. The people here, as a body, are peaceable, industrious, and virtuous, though a portion of the country is, as you are, and very particularly here, than all systems of agriculture, and a few families, say, the people, in a few, have purchased with me, and miserably, in the hands of the landowners' money; in the few years of good crops, their riches, taxes for police &c. &c. the rents a complete drain on expenditure of these made here. Since and period, I declare that the people have no other resource.	There is not a public house in the parish; several in the adjoining ones. No illicit distillation.	§3: the great facility of obtaining licenses I consider a vast evil, nothing being required but a character, which every one knows is given without any reference to the merits of the applicant.

LEINSTER.—County Kilkenny—Baronies Kells, Knocktopher.

Kilmaguddy . . Pop. 3,070.	Kilkenny and Tullinagh, Pop. 1,837.	Church Jerpoint. Pop. 2,503.	Union of Kilkenny, &c. Pop. about 4,507.
<i>George W. Rogers, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. P. Corigan, r. r.</i>	<i>Rev. M. Crowley.</i>	<i>Rev. A. Pock, M. D.</i>
In most cases, the landed proprietors, in others, petty farmers, living under the above class.	Generally farmers.	Generally poor farmers; several cottages are immediately under the proprietor of demesne.	Mostly farmers holding some land.
From £1 5s. to £1 10s. without land; with a small portion, from £2 to £2 10s.	From £1 to £1 10s.	A cabin, with land, about £2 or £3; without land, £1 to £1 10s.	About £1 10s. per annum, with about a quarter rood of cabbage garden, generally paid by labour, is their rent in common.
Cottages set by the landed proprietors, of a better description, in most cases slated; but those by the farmers, generally thatched, seldom in good condition; furniture of the worst description. In some cases bedsteads, bedclothes of the coarsest kind, bedding of straw, not often renewed.	They consist of mud walls, badly thatched, and poorly furnished; with a pot to boil the potatoes, a stool or two, and a small table. As for bedsteads and comfortable bedding, they are unacquainted with such.	Generally built with stone, several are well slated and comfortable. They are generally supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Generally of bed stone, with clay mortar. No bedsteads or bedding are ever furnished by owners, and few of the inmates have good covering.
We have no conditions exclusive of rent. Duty-labour not known in this parish.	It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition to the rent in this parish, but labour is usually required in lieu of rent.	Usually in this parish they pay rent.	They pay by labour, when asked on daily wages; i.e. they give labour in lieu of rent.
In a great many instances, they amount to four families in each cabin.	About nine or ten instances, if not more.	About 30.	I know of none, except one relative.
The condition of the poor improved much, employment being given them by the principal resident proprietor. Population rather increasing.	Indeed, the condition of the poorer classes is far from being improved since 1815, owing, in my opinion, to the want of employment, the unsettled state of our coin laws, change of the currency, and alterations. The population is on the increase.	Stationary. Population increasing.	Not at all improved, but deteriorated; the farmers overlooking the mismanagement of their own and servants is opposing the laws. The population is much increasing.
Peasable.	At intervals this parish has been disturbed, but not to a great extent.	Peasable.	I know the church window near the road was stolen in pieces, a year ago.
Our savings' bank, in a prosperous state, and increasing in prosperity. Contributors, generally farmers.	No savings' bank here.	Not one.	There is no savings' bank, nor benefit society of importance; I am told there is a "box" amongst the lower order of the Roman Catholics.
No such places in the parish, but the poor are accommodated by them in the adjacent towns.	No paravaneers' shop here.	Not one.	No, not one; therefore no exclusive dealing.
About 12. No illicit distillation that we hear of.	11 public houses; far better would it be, if the half of them were converted into. No illicit distillation here.	None in this parish. No illicit distillation.	25 licensed, and as many unlicensed. Distillation not practised of late.

LREINSTER—County Kilkenny, King's—Baronies Skillelogher, Ballyboy.

Enslung . . . Pop. 864.	Kilkubreen, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford. Pop. —.	Ballyboy . . . Pop. 4,135.	Ballyboy . . . Pop. 4,135.
Rev. Henry Herbert.	Rev. W. M. Hughes.	Andrew Stoney, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Charles Barrow.
Generally the second class of farmers.	Gentlemen.	In the towns the immediate landlords of small houses or cottages are, comparatively speaking, prevalent but poor people, who take plots from the proprietor, and build cottages in substance for value, and, by selling out or otherwise free of rent themselves, and sometimes have profit. In the country the immediate landlords are small farmers, who cut patches of land from one to three acres for the purpose of lightening their rent, and having labourers near them.	The landlords of cottages generally are farmers, who, for the most part, run up cottages on a small cabinrick on their grounds.
£1 10s. without land; with about 10 perches of land, £2 10s.	£1 10s. without, £2 with land.	In towns, with a small garden, about £3 a-year; in the country, near the towns, about the same; for a cabin and one acre, further from towns, they are cheaper, being less convenient to employment.	Rent of cabin, without land (that is, for the most part with small kitchen garden), is about £1 4s.; if they have an acre or two, I think it is about at the rent of £2, and not much higher, per acre.
Generally mud walls, with whitewash, badly finished. In few cases bedsteads, straw beds, and but poor covering.	Built of stone. Supplied with bedsteads, and bedding of a poor description.	In the towns mostly stone, in the country mostly mud walls. The furniture generally very scanty and bad, as is the bedding particularly.	Cabins are most commonly constructed with mud, that is, the upper part of them; the foundation of them, is perhaps the height of three feet, of most commonly built with stone, though not always, as was the case of epidemic diseases, but was a good effort in making their cottages look clean, and confirming health to their inmates: they have commonly a chimney, a table, and a few stools; sometimes a couple of chairs. Their beds and bedding, I think, in many instances, uncomfortable in the extreme, not often bedsteads; and straw to lie on, with merely adequate supply of blankets.
They generally have the cabin, with a small portion of land, for the rent. It is not usual to require duty-labour in lieu of rent.	Chiefly by rent. No duty-labour.	I know of no such thing as duty-labour; of ever used in this parish, it is now quite obsolete. Those labourers who held cottages with land, I believe, are bound to labour for their landlords, and their labour is rewarded with 5d. per day, whereas there is a nominal amount beyond their labour and their rent, and that account, I believe, kept by tallies.	No compromise, that I know of, in lieu of rent, nor do I think there is anywhere here duty-labour.
I know of no instance.	Eight.	I should think, from inquiry, is about 30 instances, the second families in each being principally made up by stragglers, from the degradation of the heads of families, &c., have broken up their establishments; you could almost as easily form a company as I could of these number; it is nothing, however, remarkable; I suppose it may be estimated at 50 or 60.	There are lodgers in many families, particularly from the influx of beggars from other places, but very few of the natives, except some, to assist the establishment. It is not easy to ascertain the exact number; you could almost as easily form a company as I could of these number; it is nothing, however, remarkable; I suppose it may be estimated at 50 or 60.
I think the condition of the poor is deteriorated since the time specified, which is principally caused, I conceive, by the want of employment. The population is increasing.	Stationary. Population diminishing.	I think the general condition of the poor not so good now as in 1835; the farmers at that period, going a much better price for their produce, were better able to employ men and give better wages, say, for constant men, 1s. in summer, and 10d. (per day) in winter, and extra men in harvest, or heavy work, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per day, without cost. The population is increasing very much.	The general condition of the poorer classes not improved; some years before the period mentioned in this inquiry they had a manufacturing in this town in wool, making stuffs, &c., cutting the wool, and going through the whole process of its manufacture; but now making the population of the parish the more thriving manufacture, and the manufacturing is poverty in equal ratio. The towns of Frankfort in some measure suffering, in consequence of a distillery being established there, which saps up the resources of the country, and causes a vast deal of corn, turf, &c., to be brought in, and in other respects serves the labourer and the poor person.
This parish is in general peaceable.	Peaceable.	Our parish has been peaceable.	Parish peaceable all along.
No.	There is a benefit society, in a prosperous state, chiefly supported by farmers.	None.	No savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.
No.	None.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.
There are two licensed public houses. Black distillation does not prevail here.	14. No illicit distillation.	There are 18 houses for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors. I am not aware that illicit distillation prevails at all in this parish.	I think, as well as I can compute, about 30 where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation I do not think so prevalent as formerly; it is little in request at present; I do not know when I heard of a seizure of their implements, and we have police stationed here.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Queen's, Tipperary—Baronies Ballyboy, Ballybrit, Clonsilla, Ikerrin.

Kilboughy . . . Pop. 4,019.	Birr (including Town). Pop. 9,617.	Union of Roscrea and Kyle. Pop. 1,169.	Sirkyean . . . Pop. 1,484.
Rev. John Dwyer.	Rev. Marcus M'Connell.	Rev. William Higgins.	Rev. Thomas Butler, & c.
Farmers.	Of the poorer class, generally speaking.	Tradesmen and various milling persons.	Gentlemen farmers.
With land £2 per annum; £1 without land.	About £2 per annum without land; with land according to the value of the land, as answered is query 25.	Cabins with land are not more than £1 or £1 10s. each; without land from £2 to £3.	40s. without land.
Mud and stone walls, badly furnished. Generally without bedsteads.	Mud walls, daubed with straw; the furniture used by the labouring classes very indifferent. Sometimes using bedsteads, but always with bad bedding.	Most of those of a very inferior description, and very indifferently furnished.	All of a bad sort.
No duty-labour.	I do not imagine that there is any condition but rent.	Duty-labour is occasionally given, but not to any very great extent.	No such thing here.
A great many.	—	I cannot specify the number, but the cases are frequent.	Very few.
Worse. Increasing.	As far as I can collect, the condition of the poorer classes is stationary since 1815: the population has certainly increased since that time.	Having only been in the parish five years I cannot say. Population decidedly increasing.	The condition of the poor is rendered much worse in every respect than in 1815; and the population increasing.
Peaceable.	This parish has been peaceable.	Tolerably peaceable.	Party business prevailed, but was stopped.
None.	There is a savings' bank in a very prosperous and improving state.	There is a savings' bank, established nearly four years ago; it is going on well, and the principal contributors are farmers.	No such thing here.
None.	There are three or four pawn-brokers' shops in the parish, their dealings generally with the lower classes.	Yes; and their dealings are principally with the lowest class of poor.	No.
14 licensed public houses. Some illicit distillation.	95 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	In the town of Roscrea there are above 500 licensed public houses; in the union I should think full 1300 besides many unlicensed houses. Illicit distillation in this neighbourhood, but not in any parish.	Seven public houses. No thing illicit.

LEINSTER—County King's, Westmeath—Baronies Ballycowan, Moycashel.

Dunrow . . . Pop. 3,145.	Kilbride (Tullamore Town). Pop. 9,473.	Lynally . . . Pop. 1,846.	Lynally . . . Pop. 1,846.
Rev. Peter Foler.	William Wallace, Esq. J. P.	Rev. R. H. Danne.	Alexander Andrews, Esq. J. P.
Farmers who hold from 100 to 300 acres of land.	Generally the middle class.	Men holding 20, 30, and even 60 acres of land; strong farmers.	They are, in general, uneducated, but industrious.
The usual rent of a cabin, with an acre of land, is £1 10s.; without land, from 10s. to £1.	Cabins, with an acre of land, about £3; without land, £1 3s.	A cabin, with half an acre of land, about £3; cannot say precisely, but in one instance; generally from £1 to £4.	A cabin, with an acre of land, generally pays £1 10s. a-year; without land, £1.
Generally fine and stone, ditched. Tolerably well furnished.	Mod walls, ditched. Straw bedding; many without bedsteads.	The poor in Ireland badly furnished, even a better class, with bedsteads and bedding bad in the extreme.	In this parish they are generally built of stone and ditched with straw, badly furnished, and extremely filthy. They have bedsteads, and, in general, straw bedding.
A farmer generally gives a labourer, who works through the year, a cottage, an acre of land, for £2; grass for a cow, £1 10s.; a rod of potato land, £1 10s.; and the grass of an ass, £1.	Labour, generally, in lieu of rent.	I believe not in this parish, but it is common, both day-labours and duty-men; the remains of the feudal system.	They obtain constant employment, at the rate of 8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter. Duty-labour is not usual to my knowledge.
I believe there are many instances, but I cannot say how many.	In almost every instance, never less than two.	—	I know of none, except cabins, that lodge itinerant beggars.
They are improving, particularly within the three last years.	Decidedly worse since the year 1815. Population increasing.	As far as I can judge, the poor are improving, both in diet, clothing, &c. in this parish; I am not long enough in it to know, but, in general, they are improving. Population increasing.	I have resided in this parish since the year 1834, and I consider the general condition of the poorer classes has improved, which I ascribe to a greater attention paid to them by the parson; but I am of opinion that the class above the poor is much deteriorated. The population is increasing to an alarming degree.
Peaceable.	It has become very much disturbed of late, having taken of the general effects of agitation.	Tolerably quiet.	The generosity of the Roman Catholics of the parish have refused to pay tithes and church cess the last three years, also threatening notices have been frequently posted; in other respects the parish has been peaceable.
Not any.	One savings' bank. Going on well for its length of standing; mostly of the middle class.	—	There are none.
Not any.	There are two; the dealers are principally of the lower class.	—	There are none.
There are three. Not aware that any illicit distillation exists.	About 72 in this town (Tullamore), and eight in the parish. Illicit distillation is not prevalent; I beg to observe that all descriptions of the lower orders of persons are most thankfully addicted to drunkenness.	I think but two. No illicit distillation.	There is one public house. It does not prevail to my knowledge.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Tipperary—Baronies Clonish, Iwerin.

Borrisferney and Baroney. Pop. 669.	Dunkerrin, Rathnagaree, and Finglass . . . Pop. 3,835.	Kilmurry Ely, Shilrose, and Kilcommon . . . Pop. 5,810.	Union of Shilrose. Pop. 5,810.
Rev. William R. Gresson.	Rev. William B. Fry.	Rev. W. B. Swooge.	Richard Hunsmerley, Esq., &c.
In general of the middle class of farmers.	If the immediate tenant, rather poor.	Middle men, persons who hold under the head landlord.	Small farmers.
Without land, from 15s. to £1; and with land the house is not in general charged for.	About £2 with turbary, and without land.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s., averaging £2.	£1 10s. without a garden, and about £4 with an acre of ground.
The walls are in general poor; but they have bedsteads and bedding.	Lime and stone, and thatched. All with bedsteads and tolerable bedding.	Some with bedsteads and good bedding, but in many instances no bedsteads, and bad covering.	Built with stone, lime, and sand, and thatched; they are generally poorly furnished, their beds and covering bad.
In general there is a fixed rent, and no duty-labour required or thought of.	Tenants-at-will.	Not in this union.	It is a common custom to give a labourer a house and one acre of ground, charging him £1 10s. a year, he working for 6d. per day.
In very few instances.	Impossible for me to say.	Few instances, only 10.	Many.
It deteriorated shortly after the peace, but is now improved, and, I should hope, stationary.	I consider the condition of the poorer classes to be improved, inasmuch as provisions are cheap; the farmers are then principally injured by the depressed state of the markets. The population is increasing.	I should suppose the state of the lower orders improved since 1815; provisions are cheaper, and all kinds of clothing much more reasonable.	The condition of the poor improving since 1813, provisions and wearing apparel being more moderate in price. Population increasing.
Religious and political agitation has disturbed it a little; indeed it appears to have been encouraged, or the people would never think of it.	I lament that I cannot say the parish has been peaceable.	This neighbourhood is in general quiet, but factional quarrels arise sometimes at fairs and festivals.	Very peaceable.
There is a savings' bank near me, and in a prosperous state.	None.	No savings' bank.	No savings' bank.
Not one.	None.	No.	None.
Illicit distillation, until lately, prevailed here.	10. Illicit distillation does prevail, but not to any extent.	23. No illicit distillation in this union.	There are about 30 houses which sell beer with licence, and many of them sell spirits without it. No illicit distillation in the parish.

LEINSTER—King's County—Baronies Clonsilla, Coolstown.

Shirrone, Kilmurry, and Kilsomman . . Pop. 5,816.	Clement . . Pop. 3,914.	Shirrone . . Pop. 2,517.	Clement . . Pop. 3,914.
George Ashmore, Esq. J. P.	Rev. George Newcomb.	W. French, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Mr. Dwyer, R. P.
The landlords of cottages or cabins are not confined to any particular class; these habitations are scattered over the entire face of the country; the subtenancy of land was formerly carried to such an extent, especially by middle-men, that when these houses have expired, and the possession of the land has reverted to the proprietor in fee, he is obliged to increase it in the company of these small holders, from the impossibility of providing for them if dispossessed; the class of substantial farmers is therefore almost annihilated, or, which is the same thing, transported to America; such is the difficulty of an industrious man of some little capital procuring a piece of ground upon which it would be worth his while to employ himself.	Small farmers.	—	Farmers.
The rent of a cabin without land is usually from £1 to £1 10s. per annum; that of a cabin, to which a small quantity of ground is attached, is generally added in nearly that proportion or less to the rent of the land.	Cabins generally have an acre of land attached, and are let for £8 per annum; without land £1.	—	Cabins only, from £1 to £1 10s. yearly; cabins with about one-eighth of an acre of a garden £2 yearly.
—	Some of these cabins are wretched; their comforts, both internal and external, depend on the industry of the female.	—	Built of clay, timber, and straw, poorly furnished. Bed of straw, sometimes with bedsteads, and ticks filled with chaff; bad bed-clothes.
I know of no conditions, exclusive of rent, by which cottagers hold their cabins or land; the usual agreement is, that they shall pay so much for their building, and so much so much per day for their labour, the one bearing a fair proportion to the other, and, I believe, fixed in this country by a regular custom; but, duty-labour is quite unknown or obsolete in this part of Ireland.	Rents generally paid in labour.	—	But few cottiers pay for their cabins in duty-labour, except those employed as herds to gentlemen or graziers.
—	—	—	I don't know of any.
—	The cheapness of provisions the last three years, which should contribute to the comforts of the poorer classes, appears counteracted by the equal cheapness of whisky. The population is increasing.	—	Rather stationary. Population on the increase.
—	This parish has participated in the generally disturbed state of the county; dreadful outrages were committed.	Pretensible, as between rich and poor, but party feuds, and outrages among themselves, among the lower class; an increasing spirit of dislike to seek legal redress, preferring to take their own revenge.	Only respect for some time about fifteen.
—	None.	—	None.
—	None.	—	None.
I cannot state exactly what the number of licensed public houses may be, but this I know, that there is not a single one in the parish; I do not consider this to be at all the greatest evil, their license depending upon their conduct operating to some degree of check upon them; but I have not the smallest doubt that one of the most immediate causes of the misery and crime of Ireland is to be found in the widespread whisky houses, with which most parts of the country are filled; in some districts almost every second cabin is of this description, and it is frequently rented on quite openly, as a means of the difficulty of procuring a correction. Their distribution is not even, I believe, confined to this parish.	There are seven public houses in this parish. I do not believe there is at present a private still at work in it.	About 25 licensed, and about one-fifth of that number unlicensed. Their distribution does not extend much.	Six public houses. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County King's—Baronies Cooleshown, Garrycastle.

Clonnet and Ballinahill. Pop. 4,888.	Monasteroris (Edenderry). Pop. 4,494.	Monasteroris (Edenderry). Pop. 4,404.	Clonsilla . Pop. 4,484.
Rev. Henry Edward Joly.	Joseph White, Esq.	Rev. G. P. Croser.	Rev. J. G. Fitzgerald.
Middle-men, generally holding small farms.	The Marquis of Downshire is principal landlord in the parish.	The farmers who employ them.	The landlords of cottages are the farmers.
From £1 to £3, according to their comforts and advantages as to situation; when land is added, it is generally at a high rate, say £8 per acre.	The greater number of cabins in the parish are set, without land, at a nominal rent.	In the country the rent of the cabin usually depends on the employment given by landlords.	A cabin, with an acre of land, about £2 10s.; without land, about 13s. or £1 per annum.
Mostly of mud, thatched with straw; many are comfortable, with bedsteads and good bedding; some, however, principally where strangers settle on bog edges, are very wretched, being constructed with bog-moss, extremely damp, and badly furnished.	The cabins are a better description than ordinary; badly furnished. Not generally supplied with bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	The usual description of cabins in this parish very bad indeed; very many without any furniture, and being supplied, in the winter season, occasionally with a little flesh straw; and the better class with chaff and rushes.	The cabins are generally built of stone and a little mud, those materials are very plenty; if built on the side of a bog, they are made of tough bog-moss; the bedding of the farmers is generally good, having bedsteads, of their tenants, very bad.
I don't know any instances of conditions or duty-labour in addition to rent.	Duty-labour is altogether unknown in this parish.	The first part of this question, rule 14. I do not know what is meant by duty-labour; they are bound to their landlords to work.	The rent is usually paid by labour; very little cash paid, either by the cottiers for rent, or by the farmers for labour.
Hardly any instance.	—	In about one-third.	In some instances there are two families in the same cabin.
The general condition of the poorer classes has certainly not deteriorated; if any thing, it has improved. The population is increasing.	The population of the parish having increased, without corresponding employment, the condition of the poor is consequently deteriorated.	I have only been here for three years, and, as far as my knowledge goes, the poorer classes are worse off than when I came here, with respect to both food and clothing. Population increasing, though not much.	Not improving; every day the reverse, increasing considerably.
These parishes were always remarkably peaceable until the last two years or so, when the agitation of the Ribbon question, and the many violent speeches and publications stirred at that time, gave rise to serious disturbances as to the right of outcasting with vested rights, meddling with the sitting of land, wages of labourers, and even domestic arrangements; even at the earlier days were not only unknown to the oldest inhabitants, but there was even no record of their having been perpetrated in this neighbourhood until last year, when one outrage, besides some successful attempts at assassination, took place.	It has been more peaceable than adjoining parishes during that period.	During the last three years this parish has been quieter than any around it though evidence of hatred, violently given, is the power that is.	Disturbed at intervals; now partially tranquil.
No savings' bank or benefit society.	None exist.	Not any.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	There is one pawnbroker; he deals entirely with the lowest class of poor.	There is one; usually with the lowest order his business is carried on.	None.
There are six licensed public houses in the parish of Clonnet (three), whether merely public, or corruptive in morals, health, and police, say, in a great measure, be attributed to the use of spirituous liquors, whereby the corruption is increased. There is now an illicit distillation.	There are about 40 licensed public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.	In the town we have 35 houses licensed to sell spirituous liquors, where the population is about 1,350; not many licensed in the country; and, although many houses selling without licence, not much private distillation.	To a greater extent than, I believe, in any part of Ireland; this parish is bounded on the north and west by the river Shannon, with extensive bogs in which illicit distillation is carried on to the fullest extent.

LEINSTER—King's County—Brassy Garrycastle.

Gallen . . Pop. 5,020.	Killegally . . Pop. 3,555.	Lemnagh . . Pop. 5,787.	Lemnagh . . Pop. 5,787.
John Molloy, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald, J. P.	Andrew Macken, Esq.	R. J. E. Mooney, Esq. J. P. Thos. H. Mallick, Esq. J. P.
They are generally farmers.	About all small farmers of from 2 to 10 acres of land, and one acre perhaps, or a half, at a very bad rent.	The landlords of cottages are in this parish of every description; frequently they are the humble and industrious farmers, and sometimes the landlords in fact.	Some gentlemen, some monks who have made money in business, some of the farming class, who have settled and require extensive rents.
The rent of cabins, with a small plot of land, £2 per year; without land, 10s.	Rent of a cabin with an acre of land, usually about £3 per annum; a cabin only, about £1.	The ordinary rent of cabins without land varies from £1 to £2; a cabin with half an acre as garden will average £4 annually.	We do not know that in this parish cabins have been let without land, but when let with a road or a little more, the middlemen will require a rent at the rate of from £3 to £4 per acre for that which he (the farmer) only pays from £1 6s. to £1 10s. 6d.
Some are built with stones and lime and sand, others of dry stones, and many of mud and sods; all are thatched; no furniture. Bedsteads and comfortable bedding are unknown.	Generally bad, quickly got up, a few feet of stone work badly mortared, and two or three feet over the stone of grass sods cut square, or clay daub.	The cabins are generally built of dry stone walls, in many cases of earthen walls; the furniture seldom exceeds a pot for preparing food, a table, generally no chairs, and but rarely a bedstead, without blankets or sheets; the rugs which are used as bed-clothes.	Some of mud or mud, some of lime and stone, and some have bedsteads and bedding, others have not, neither do I think they would like the trouble of making themselves comfortable, from the dirt and filth they collect about their cabins and within them, and from their intention to whenever good advice comes by persons who only have their interest at heart.
Upon no condition exclusive of rent.	Generally pay by labour at the lowest rent given in the country.	It is usual for cottagers to give labour in lieu of rent. Farmers are not obliged to dispense with this parish.	Some landlords, who employ a certain set of labourers or cottagers, let them one to five acres at a reasonable rent, and the labourer not only pays the whole rent by labour, but the labourer employs the labourers of these labourers are paid agreeably to the regular rate current in the house.
but under the entire year, and receive such or value agreeable to his work for the extra labour; other landlords, and change occasionally, as their works in a particular season may require, and the labourer is not obliged to dispense with this parish.			
In about 50.	There are none, that I can find out.	In the parish 40 families live in the same lot, having some of them a common, some a separate door to the open air.	We do not know of any cabin in the parish where two or more families reside.
Their condition is deteriorated; numbers were formerly employed in the linen trade, which is now at an end in this parish; they have no employment at present except in agriculture, and the farmers are unable to employ them. The population is increasing rapidly.	The general condition of the poorer classes not improving, rather otherwise; it seems to me they are more discontented, idle, and impatient, and appear not to have the reliance on the landlord and gratuity of the country they formerly had. Population very much increasing.	The condition of the poor has become wretched in the extreme these years back: the linen trade flourished in the parish, and the poor were then employed and comfortable; the decay of the trade has entailed consequent misery on its followers. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes in Lemnagh is rather stationary since the peace, year 1815; but notwithstanding that the population has greatly increased, the number of beggars born in our parish is materially diminished.
In general peaceable.	Much disturbed.	The parish is now tranquil, good order had been violated in some instances.	The misdeeds of the farmers and lower orders of the people of Lemnagh parish have been frequently detected, yet they had the good sense not to weep under a law that on the night of the 10th of February 1828, the house of George Devereux, at Monks, Esq., an excellent respectable parish, was broken open, when the family were at rest, about 4 o'clock in the morning, and plundered of money, jewels, and furniture. This robbery, peaceable character, and noted that in the past people had been influenced by the robbery of the Hibernians, and called of all persons in the parish.
None.	None.	There is a loan fund in the parish where the poor are accommodated with small sums, to be repaid by weekly instalments; Dr. Molloy is the sole contributor to this establishment, and he complains but little of the punctuality of the donors.	There is not a savings' bank in this parish.
None.	None.	There is no pawnbroker's shop in the parish.	No pawnbroker's shop in the parish.
There are 27 public houses in this parish. Distillation does not prevail in it.	About 14 public houses. Very much; which I think tends very much to demoralize the people in general.	The number of public houses is 16; there are four houses in the parish without houses, where tippling is sold. There has been some effect distillation, which has lately been much checked.	There are a number of licensed public houses in the town of Rathfriland, and in different townlands in the parish of Lemnagh, where agriculture is not so advanced and as to distillation, it is not so much as in the town of Rathfriland.

It has become frightfully prevalent, especially in the poorest and darkest, and in the most wretched of the lower orders, and in general, it is a great source of misery, and is a great source of crime, which, in their other means, they would not be guilty of, if it is to be hoped.

LEINSTER—King's County—Barony Garrycastle.

Reynagh and Galien. Pop. 3,741.	Thomson . . Pop. 2,032.	Tinnarra . . Pop. 2,032.	Tinnarra . . Pop. 2,032.
Rev. John Keogh, P. R.	Major C. Corkin.	Colonel H. P. D'Estrange, &c.	Rev. Henry Nelson.
They are of every class; in the country generally farmers, and in the towns shopkeepers and men in trade.	Generally farmers.	They are, generally speaking, farmers of the middling class, who see tenants of land from the head landlord.	They are generally persons holding small farms.
A cabin with an acre of land, rents from £1 per year in the country, a cabin without land is not to be had in the country, except in bogs and waste land, and here there is nothing charged, except a few days' work in the year; in the town a cabin with a very small plot brings from £2 to £2 10s.	A cabin with an acre of land, about £3; without land, £1.	The usual rent of cabins of an inferior description is £1 per annum; the rent of cabins with land varies from £2 to £5 per annum, according to the goodness of the house.	The usual rent of cabins, with an acre of ground, varies from £2 to £3; the rent of cabins, without land, is £1 per year.
Cabins in town and country are miserable; in the former they are built of stone, and in the latter of mud or rotten sods. The beds, which are of straw, are generally on the ground, with very scanty covering. Bedsteads are seldom to be met with; in some instances the entire family, consisting of six or seven, are obliged to be content with one bed; furniture is withheld so not to observe the usage.	Stone houses, thatched. Supplied with bedsteads, and tolerably furnished.	Cabins are never let furnished; the tenants supply themselves. They have bedsteads; but their furniture and bedding are generally of an inferior description.	They are, in general, thatched cabins, and let unfurnished. They are furnished with bedsteads; the bedding is frequently of a very inferior description.
No duty-labour required in addition to rent.	They hold their cabins and land on the payment of the stipulated rent, which is chiefly paid by labour. It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition to rent.	The tenants hold their cabins and land at the agreed-on rent. It is usual to require labour in lieu only of rent.	They hold them on no other condition than that of rent. Duty-labour is sometimes required in lieu of rent, but not in addition to it.
In about 150 instances; 130 in Reynagh, and 20 in Galien.	13.	In 13 instances.	In 13 instances.
Their condition is deteriorated considerably, the poor trade, by which many were employed so three years ago, having failed; agriculture is therefore unemployed; there is no competition for land, and rent is beyond its value, and thus the farmers were unable to employ labourers, or reward sufficiently those employed. The population is increasing rapidly.	Improving till the last two years; since then falling off from the low price of agricultural produce. Increasing.	It deteriorated immediately after the peace, but up to the commencement of the present year was improving. The population is increasing in this parish.	No decisive change discernible. The population is increasing.
There have been occasional disturbances during that time; Reynagh is at present much disturbed.	It has been disturbed for the last two years, but till then peaceable.	Up to the year 1832 this parish was very peaceable; since that period it has been, and is, much disturbed.	It has been peaceable until within the last two years, since which it has been much disturbed.
There is none.	None.	None.	None.
There is but one, in Bonagher, which the poorer classes generally frequent.	None.	None.	None.
There are 37 licensed public houses in Reynagh, including Bonagher town; in Galien 27. Intemperate dissipation does not prevail to any great extent.	Six. It does.	There are six public houses in this parish. Intemperate dissipation prevails to a great extent.	There are six licensed houses for the retail of spirituous liquors in the parish. Intemperate dissipation prevails much.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Westmeath—Baroness Garrycastle, Gesshill, Kilmourney.

Wherry and Tinnahoon. Pop. 5,557.	Part of Gesshill and Ballycassan. Pop. about 10,000.	Union of Ardaraheen. Pop. 15,368.	Kilbide . . Pop. 4,337.
Rev. P. O'Ferrall, p. r.	Rev. James Kinella, p. r.*	Rev. G. L. Gresson.	Adam Fuller, Esq.
The landlords of cottages consist of the landed proprietors, and also of the industrious farming class.	Farmers and middle-men; few cottagers derive immediately under the landed proprietors.	Most usually petty farmers re-letting.	—
The usual rent of cabins with one half-acre of land is from £2 to £3; without land, from £1 to £1 5s.	Without land, from £1 to £1 10s.; with a little land, from £1 10s. to £2 5s., or perhaps more.	Almost every cabin has the name of a garden; according to its extent, rent from £1 to £2.	—
There are many stone-wall cabins in the parishes; the others are built of clay and sods; their furniture is wretched. In some there are bedsteads, but in most comfortable beds or bedding are to be met with.	Walls generally built with sods, about five feet high, with two apartments; little or no furniture. In general they have one bedstead; their bedding is very miserable, generally straw, and obliged to use their clothes for blankets.	They are often very miserable. Tenants generally have bedsteads, and, except the extreme poor, tolerable clothing.	Of stone. In general I think they are.
They hold their cabins for rent, which they pay either in money or by their labour. I am not aware of any case in which duty-labour is required in addition.	In general labour is required for rent, it being the only way these poor persons can pay; very poor landlords require money, particularly in villages.	Perhaps to labourers cabins may be given free, or at a cheaper rent. No duty-work.	—
In 14 cabins two families are resident within the union of Wherry and Tinnahoon.	I know of 10 where two families are resident in the same cabin.	I am not aware of any.	I know no instance.
The state of the labouring poor, as well as of the farming class, has considerably fallen into misfortune; the farmers, burdened with high rents and bad prices, &c., are unable to employ or pay the labourers, who are consequently dragging a wretched existence, deprived of not merely the comforts, but sometimes suffering under the want of necessary sustenance.	The general condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated since 1815; their rent and other demands are nearly as much as then, but the fruits of their industry are not more than one-half. The population is very much on the increase.	I would conceive rather improved. Vastly increasing.	Nearly stationary.
There have been occasional interruptions to the peace of these parishes during the period alluded to, tranquillity is happily restored, and the misguided persons have been reformed.	Comparatively speaking, peaceable, though disturbance has found its way here at intervals during these last 14 years.	A good deal.	Peaceable.
There is none.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	No savings' bank; a society that lends small sums, to be repaid by weekly instalments, which are, I intend to say, often very dishonestly withheld.	None.
There are none.	There are not any pawn-broker's shops; some of the shops open as loan-shops receive value instead of money for their goods, which value they again dispose of to other of their customers; it is generally the poor that suffer in this way.	No.	None.
There are 17 public houses in the two parishes, and six others who pay no duty, yet sell malt liquors. Unlawful distillation was some time ago prevalent; the practice has lately ceased very much.	Public houses, 23. Illicit distillation does not prevail; but the retailing of liquor without licence, or, at least, without show-board, is gaining ground.	14 licensed, many others sell privately. Do not believe there is much illicit distillation in my district of the parish.	24 in the town of Clon, which is a great market for corn, &c. No.

* About one-third of the parish of Gesshill is comprised in my survey; the remaining part is annexed to the Catholic parishes of Thilpstown, Mountshille, Persicleggin, Monasterevan, and Clonbrock.—Note. Have not undertaken to account for any but in my parishes.

LEINSTER.—County King's.—Baronies Lower Philipstown, Warrentown.

Ballyconnet . . Pop. 1,424.	Kilclonfert . . Pop. 1,734.	Kilclonfert . . Pop. 1,734.	Ballyhenry . . Pop. 1,472.
Rev. P. Rigney, P.P.	Rev. P. Rigney, P.P.*	Roger North, Esq.	Francis L. Dumas, Esq. J.P.
Farmers.	Farmers.	Indigent and distressed.	—
£4 1s. a-year without land; and £1 11s. 6d. with from 15 to 30 perches of land.	With 20 perches of land, £1 10s.; without land, £1.	Without land, £1 a-year; with land, according to the quantity; the rent decreasing as the complement increases.	—
Useful of mud. The furniture and bedding a little superior to what has been detailed in reference to the parish of Kilclonfert.	Generally mud cabins; the furniture is usually limited to one table, a dresser or shelf, three or four stools, two metal pots, a small supply of dairy, and a few milk and water vessels, and one bedstead, the bed usually straw or chaff, rarely feathers, with scanty covering.	The buildings are generally bad; furniture rather comfortable.	—
They engage to work for their landlord, when called upon, at the usual rate of wages. Duty-labour does not exist.	To work at the usual rate of wages for the landlord. Duty-work only exists in one instance.	They generally pay by their labour. Duty-labour is not exacted in this neighbourhood.	Cottiers generally hold their cabins and land at a certain rent; they generally have the grass of a cow at a fixed price, and are employed winter and summer (at a certain rate) by their landlords; who sell the labour against their rent, &c., and pays them the difference.
In about eight.	About 20.	As far as I can learn, none.	—
The poorer classes are worse fed and better clothed. The population is increasing.	In respect to food their condition is worse; better in regard to clothing. The population is on the increase.	The condition of the poorer classes is, I understand, stationary; and the population very little increased.	I think improved in cleanliness, and clothing and feeding; the small shops are all plentifully furnished with bakers' bread; bakers' carts traverse all parts of the parish, and sell considerable quantities, and along the roads.
Occasionally disturbed; chiefly owing to the influx of strangers, caused by public works.	Searches for arms and other nightly outrages have occasionally occurred, open defiance at the law has been, on the occasion of the transfer of a large farm, but the present immediately interested, and most of the acts in it, were of a different kind.	Remarkably peaceable.	—
None.	Not any nearer than Tullamore, distant about seven miles.	There is not.	None.
None.	Not one.	There are not.	None.
One licensed house; four or five unlicensed. No illicit distillation.	There is no licensed house, but many unlicensed ones. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	At present there are not any licensed houses; but I understand there are many unlicensed.	—

* The above particulars respecting the condition of the poorer classes were collected at a public meeting of farmers and labourers. The same were not ascertained until both parties had, after discussion, agreed on their accuracy.

LEINSTER—Counties Kieg's, Longford, Westmeath—Baronies Warrenstown, Abbeysdale.

Ballyhenry . . . Pop. 1,672.	Ballymacwilliam . Pop. 1,353.	Fergney and Noughall. Pop. 6,325.	Fergney, Templepatrick, and Pentstown . . . Pop. 4,893.
Rev. W. G. Wakeley.	Robert Newman.	Rev. James Moffat, & c.	Rev. Matthew Fallon, & c.
Of all classes.	Generally two or more cabins on all the farms, for extent of which see 34th query.	Of the middling farmers.	They are generally tenants themselves, paying a high rent, and, of course, charge over the value for the cabins.
The rent fluctuating, but on the whole too high.	Cabins, with a plantation are attached thereto, worth £4 per annum; and, without any land, about £1.	A cabin, with a small garden only, about £1 annually; and a cabin with land, according to the quantity of ground, from £2 to £3.	From £1 to £1 10s. without plots, from £1 10s. to £2 10s. with plots or gardens, and from £3 to £4 with half an acre of ground.
Mud cabins, middlingly furnished. Generally have beds and beds.	Mostly poor, built with some kind of earth which surrounds them, and thatched commonly with straw, sometimes with rushes; very meanly furnished, great many having but beds of straw.	The walls are of mud or stone, and thatched. Generally supplied with beds and comfortable bedding.	But few built with lime and stone, many with mud or clay, some with top-soil; almost all badly furnished; nothing that can be termed furniture. Some hangings or raddled together in the shape of beds; beds generally worse or nothing; the poor man's huge nest the principal sight covering.
They mostly hold them for rent.	I know of no conditions but rent, save to work constantly (if required) for their landlord at the common wages.	They hold their cabins as tenants-at-will, and not subject to any duty-labour in addition to or in lieu of rent.	They generally give labour in lieu of rent, when labour will be accepted; sometimes a stipulated sum, with a certain number of work days.
In 42 instances two families resident in the same house.	I believe not more than two or three.	I know of no instance of this kind.	Fergney 21, Templepatrick 19, Pentstown 14.
Their general condition is improved in the necessities of life and clothing. The population but little increased.	Pretty stationary.	The general condition of the poorer classes is improved since the peace in 1815; and I suppose the population is increasing.	Vastly worse, and is every possible respect; it is beyond description. The population is increasing, but not so rapidly as their poverty.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	It has been rather peaceable during that period.	Peaceable, under every possible provocation.
None.	None.	None.	None whatever.
None.	None.	No pawnbroker's shop in the parish.	No pawnbrokers' shops; nothing to pledge.
There; but whisky is sold in almost all the cabins. illicit distillation does not prevail.	Two public houses. No illicit distillation.	The number of the public houses in the parishes of Fergney and Noughall is five; and no illicit distillation prevails in them to my knowledge.	Fergney one public house, Templepatrick two, and Pentstown not even one. Illicit distillation prevails from the low price of corn.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronia Abbeyshale, Rathclon, Ardagh, Moydow, Grannard.

Thalney . . Pop. 2,477.	Ardagh . . Pop. 4,565.	Ardagh and Moydow, Pop. 6,882.	Cloherney . . Pop. 5,471.
Thomas N. Lennon, Esq. J. P.	James Richardson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Farrelly, F. R.	Rev. C. Gilchrist, F. R.
They are under-tenants, generally poor.	Either persons who, not residing on the part of their property, and are curious of the state of their tenants provided they possess high rank, or the holders of farms, who, in order to pay a high rent, let out a few acres to others at an enormous charge.	Small farmers and middlemen.	The lowest class of farmers.
Cabins without land pay from £1 to £1 10s., and sometimes less.	A cabin without any ground sets for £1 10s., with a small garden for potatoes and vegetables at the rate of from £4 to £7 per acre.	From 15s. to £1 without land; from £1 10s. to £2 in proportion to the title of land annexed.	Of cabins without land £1 per year, and with four or five perches of land, no a garden, £1 10s. per year.
They are bad; in general badly furnished. Bad bedsteads and bedding.	Of the most wretched description: men going down, and walls very much in danger of falling. Furnished with a few sticks fastened together for a bedstead, and some straw for a bed; their bedding any thing but comfortable: one blanket, one sheet, and all the children in the same bed.	Some are comfortable, but in general they are badly built; partly stone, partly mud, and in many cases covered with turf and rushes. Barely bedsteads, and their bedding generally consists of hay, straw, or rushes, with an old blanket, or something like it.	Principally of mud walls, thatched with rushes: as to their bedding, some are comfortable, and the general part uncomfortable, lying on bits of straw or rushes, with a scanty covering.
I never knew of cottiers paying their rents otherwise than by labour; they do not pay duty in addition to their rent.	In some instances labour is given in addition to rent, but very few instances indeed where labour alone pays the rent.	The cabin-rent, and the labour of the occupant, sometimes form the one contract, but generally the rent is the only consideration: it is not usual to require duty-labour in this case.	Generally for labour; and as to duty-labour, it is sometimes added to the labourer's rent, and is a general practice of the gentlemen on the farmers.
I know of none.	Innumerable.	50.	11 houses.
Stationary. Increasing.	I have only known this parish since 1838, and am of opinion that since that time the poorer classes have rather improved, but they are still very bad. The population are increasing except on the properties I allude to in answer to query 29.	Deteriorated both as to food and raiment. Increasing.	As to their state since the peace of 1815, it is much worse; and the population decreasing.
Disturbed and peaceable at intervals.	This parish, as long as I have known it, has been particularly quiet.	Peaceable.	I never knew it but peaceable unless grievous vexation by the exaction of tithes, and other taxes; still suffered the said parish without molestation.
No.	None.	No.	None.
No.	None.	No.	None.
About 9 or 10, and from it I would date most of the misfortunes that attend Ireland. Very much, to the ruin of the people.	I could not precisely say, but too many; and often distillation prevails, though not so bad as in other parts of the kingdom.	Seven No.	There are three public houses, and 20 houses besides, where spirituous liquors are retailed. Often distillation does prevail.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Ardagh, Glenties.

Ground . . Pop. 10,342.	Kesh . . Pop. 4,361.	Colebrook . . Pop. 8,544.	Colebrook . . Pop. 8,544.
Rev. Farrell Sheridan, r. r.	Rev. James O'Connell, r. r.	John Dopping, Esq. J. R.	Rev. P. Raghlin.
Small farmers.	Partners.	Generally farmers holding land by lease.	They are generally poor.
Without land, about £1; with a small patch of land, about £2.	A house and garden may be averaged at £2 10s.	Cabins, with half an acre of land, are generally let for about £2 5s. per annum; they are rarely taken without a small quantity of land.	Without land a cabin lets at about £1; at £2 if a good garden be attached.
Small buildings of mud and stone, badly thatched, with apertures in the wall for windows. Many supplied with bedsteads; bedding rotten straw; many have no blankets.	Most wretched. No bedsteads; straw and rushes for bedding.	Generally clay walls, whitewashed with oxen straw or rushes. They have, in most cases, bedsteads, and beds composed of chaff, supplied, however, by the tenant.	Of mud; furniture, a few stools. No bedsteads; bedding very miserable.
No other condition than rest.	They give labour in lieu of rent, and occasionally in addition to rent.	Very frequently the rent is paid by work done for the landlord. It is not usual to get duty-work in addition.	When duty-labour is required in addition to the rent stated, the cabin and land are let cheaper.
30.	There are 24 instances.	I do not know any instance of the kind.	Very few; perhaps 10 or 12.
Deteriorated in consequence of the failure of the linen trade, reduction in the price of agricultural produce, and want of employment: it is here suggested that several hundred labourers could be usefully employed on a line of road from Dublin to Sligo through the town, and made through the county Leitrim, by the Rev. Mr. Agnew and Mr. Lefevre. Population decreasing.	It is much deteriorated both in food and raiment. The population is on the increase, though great numbers emigrate.	I think it is pretty nearly stationary, with the exception of their clothing, which is certainly very much improved, particularly as regards the females, this is owing to the low price of cotton.	The condition of the poor deteriorated. Population increasing.
Peaceable.	It has been occasionally disturbed, but in general very peaceable.	It has been peaceable, with the exception of their opposition to the payment of tithes; that opposition, however, does not amount to a breach of the peace.	Peaceable, except occasional quarrels between families, and the quarrels occasioned by the collection of tithes.
None.	There is not.	Nothing of the kind.	None.
None.	There are not.	No such thing has ever been known in the parish.	None.
About 40 licensed public houses. Not much at present; spirits are sold in many houses not being licensed.	Eight licensed houses. Illicit distillation goes on occasionally.	The first part of this query I cannot answer with accuracy; the number has been, however, considerably lessened by the extent to which illicit distillation has, for some time, prevailed; and here I must observe that I consider the number of public houses and the prevalence of illicit distillation in this parish as the most fertile causes of poverty and vice.	None under license. Illicit distillation did prevail to a great extent.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Grenard, Longford, Moydow.

Killoc . . Pop. 16,707.	Clongish . . Pop. 6,735.	Union of Kilshee, Pop. 4,184.	Kilshee and Clonsanell. Pop. 4,134.
Rev. John O'Reilly, r. r.	Rev. M. O'Brien, r. r.	Vol. Shipton, Esq. J. r.	Rev. Richard O'Farrell, r. r.
Generally farmers.	Generally middle-men and farmers.	Chiefly the middle farmers.	Of the middle class.
A house, with a garden and turbarry, from £8 to £20 10s.; without a garden £1.	With land, say half an acre, £2 10s.; without land £1 5s.	Without land from £1 to £1 5s. per annum, with 20 perches of garden, or so, from £2 to £2 5s.	With land about £12 per acre, without land £1.
They are very miserable, for the most part built of mud, with little or no furniture. In some cases there are bedsteads, but bedding very uncomfortable.	Generally wretched hovels, built of mud, sod, or stone, without windows or doors, badly thatched, damp and filthy, having in some instances two, and in many but one apartment, furnished generally with only a pot, some wooden ware, in some instances a small table, perhaps a little clock. Have generally bedsteads, rudely constructed; no curtains or furniture, but merely straw or rushes; washed and squeaked bed-clothes; in several instances no bedsteads or clothes.	Built of limestone, dry work, and plastered; in general cold, and pervious to the wind; badly furnished. Most have a kind of bedsteads; bedding uncomfortable.	Some of them of stone, others mud, more of sod; no furniture. For the most part without bedsteads or bedding.
In some instances duty-work is required in addition to the rent, but in general labour is given in lieu of rent.	Duty-labour is usually required in lieu of rent, sometimes in addition to rent.	It is not usual to require duty-labour.	I cannot say.
Eight.	In 22 instances.	I cannot accurately state; probably not more than 20 cabins thus circumstanced.	I cannot say.
The state of the poor is generally deteriorated, owing to the failure of the linen trade, and the fall in agricultural prices. The population is rather on the increase.	Considerably deteriorated, in the total decay of the linen trade, in the want of employment, in the depression of wages of the working classes, Population increasing.	Not improved: when the war prices existed the labourers were better paid, the superabundant youth were taken off by the army, the women were employed spinning yarn; but at present the linen manufacture is destroyed, there is no outlet for the young men, there are more hands than work; they marry very young. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated since the pest. The population is greatly increased.
It has been quite peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Not in the least.
None.	None.	Nothing of the kind.	None.
None.	None.	There are not any.	None.
Three licensed houses. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent.	15. Illicit distillation prevails in some districts.	Nine licensed houses. Illicit distillation prevails much in the bog-lands of the parish.	Nine public houses. Illicit distillation is not prevalent.

LEINSTER—Counties Longford, Leitrim—Baronies Longford, Mohill, Leitrim, Moydow, Abbeyshrule, Rathelinc.

Mohill . . Pop. 16,664.	Moydow and Tangishood. Pop. 4,240.	United, Tashmoo and Abbey- shrule . . Pop. 7,564.	Castel . . Pop. 5,037.
Berry Norris, Esq.	Rev. Wm. C. Armstrong.	Rev. Chas. Reynolds, F. R.	Wm. J. Davis, Esq. J. P.
Generally small farmers.	Middlemen, decent farm- ers.	Generally small farmers; in many instances landed pro- prietors.	Middle-men, small farmers, holding from 10 to 15 acres of ground.
Of a cabin without land, about 15s.; with one-eighth a plantation acre of land, and tubary, from £1 to £1 10s.	Without land £8 per annum, and with land (say an acre) £4.	With an acre of land £4, without land £1.	A cabin with a rood of ground will set for £1 or £1 2s.
The walls generally of clay, and thatched; very wretchedly furnished. Seldom supplied with bedsteads, and never with comfortable bedding.	Tolerably good, of stone. Gen- erally with bedsteads; bed- ding not comfortable; dirty; for most part very poor; rest on straw, with blanket over them, given by Mrs. Jessop, Doory Hall.	Of the worst description, built without lime or sand, badly roofed, scarcely thatched; fur- niture mean and wretched. Bedsteads only in a few in- stances; bed-clothes extremely uncomfortable, seldom more than one thin-worn fold of a blanket.	Wretched stone cabins, thatched. Very bad bedding.
The cottier generally has gone to work for his landlord, when required, at a certain duty rate, his master going to the work, at his will, duty-work is never given by cottier, and is seldom almost un- known in this parish.	Formerly duty-work exaspe- rately exacted, but at pre- sent only a few landlords re- ceive it now; it was cutting and saving turf, rearing fowls, &c.	They are obliged to work at two seasons of the year at re- duced wages. No duty-labour required in addition to rent.	They generally give labour for the rent of their cabins.
In the year 1831 there were in the parish 115 houses, each of which contained two or more families.	In some cases two or three families may be under some roof, such as cottiers, but they have party walls and distinct doors.	In 50 instances.	Very few, I believe.
I think deteriorated, both in respect of clothing and food. The population is progres- sively increasing.	I think it is deteriorated, from all I hear; the farmers are not so rich as during the war, and complain of too high rents; many of them now work hard themselves, and make their sons do so also, which was not formerly the case, and they cannot relieve the poorer classes.	Considerably deteriorated, in the want of employment, in the reduced rates of wages, in the quality of food, and in the extinction of the linen trade.	Improved in every respect. Increasing.
This parish has been very little disturbed within the last three years.	"Moydow" peaceable; Tangishood not so at times; Roch- dale notices have been served there.	Generally peaceable; occa- sional outrages, of an aggra- vated character, have been committed.	Peaceable.
There is neither savings' bank nor friendly society in this parish.	None in this union; there was one in Longford town, which closed about two years ago, not being well encouraged.	None.	None.
No pawnbroker's shop in the parish.	None.	None.	None.
There are 34 houses licensed for sale of spirituous liquors in this parish, besides several in which they are sold without licence. Illicit distillation prevalently prevails in it.	There are four licensed. There is often illicit distilla- tion when grain is low.	Nine; spirits are retailed in some unlicensed houses. Il- licit distillation does not prevail to any considerable extent.	Only two licensed public houses that I know of. Illicit distillation does prevail to a great extent, though drunken- ness is not a prevalent vice in this parish.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Rathcline, Ballycine.

Cashel . . Pop. 5,087.	Rathcline . . Pop. 3,036.	Shrule . . Pop. 5,104.	Mastrin . . Pop. —
Rev. E. McGee, r. r.	Rev. Francis Maguire, r. r.	Rev. Edw. McGee, s. c. c.	Rev. Thomas Gray, r. r.
Small farmers.	Landholders; generally of a poor description.	Generally farmers, holding from 10 to 50 acres.	Farmers and middle-men.
The rent varies with the quantity, quality, and locality; with one rood, £1 10s.; half an acre, £2; or one acre, £3; without land, £1.	Without land £1 10s.; with a small complement £3 10s., I will state half a rood.	£1 without any land; £2 with a rood of ground, and so in proportion.	With a rood of land £2; without land £1.
Built with stone and clay walls, frequently badly thatched with straw, sometimes with thatch; dimensions 25 feet by 10 feet in clear; the principal furniture is a few stools, a shelf in the wall in line of what is commonly called a dresser, a few pegs, and in some instances a small box. Stools rudely fastened in many instances stools are loosely put on stakes for the same purpose, few, but very few, have thatch beds; their covering is most miserable and	Commonly built with stone, covered with sedge or straw; furniture not worth naming. In many instances no beds; the bed of straw; bad covering.	Very badly built of dry stone, without mortar; no furniture except one or two stools, one pot, and sometimes a small table. Generally no beds; or bedding, except an old sack, or the clothes which they wear during the day.	All built of mud or sods. No beds; or bedding; their beds are either straw or rushes.
They are often bound to give a certain number of days in each year, for which they are allowed as their rent, according to the wages then given in the neighbourhood; there is one extensive landed proprietor residing in the west parish, who requires, in addition to rent, labour, and a certain quantity of fire wood; he gets as much wood and labour from the men with a horse and garden as from the farmers.	No duty-work in this parish, only the rent for which cattle labour.	In some cases duty-labour is required, but very seldom.	They generally pay the rent by labour.
In 20 instances two families live in the same cabin.	There are about 60 instances.	About 50.	There are about 90 cabins containing two or three families each.
Deteriorated, in consequence of the falling off of trade in general, (particularly the linen,) rack-rents, taxation, cheap markets, and want of employment. Increasing.	Deteriorating. Diminishing.	Greatly deteriorating. The population increasing.	The condition of the poor classes is deteriorated considerably since the peace in 1815, in consequence of the depression of trade and want of employment.
From 1815 till 1830 fires were had been sought after; fire houses maliciously burnt; and also some other acts of a more seditious character.	Peculiar.	Since I came to the parish (now four years) it is rather peculiar; no great outrages; only one stand of arms taken, which I had restored.	It has been tranquil during that period, except when excited and disturbed by the executions.
None.	None.	None.	There is no savings' bank or benevolent society in my parish.
None.	None.	None.	There are no parish-schools in my parish.
Yes. Yes.	Six licensed houses. It does very much.	22. Not to any great extent.	12 or 13. Much distillation does not prevail to any extent.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Barony Ardee.

Union of Ardee (including Ardee Town) . Pop. 8,617.	Charlestown . . Pop. 1,697.	Dromear . . Pop. 1,634.	Dromear . . Pop. 1,634.
Rev. Arthur Ellis.	T. Lee Norman, Esq. J. P.	Robert Thompson, Esq. J. P.	John McChesock, Esq. J. P.
Middling class.	Middle-men, who build houses to make money.	Some cabers under head landlords, some under farmers.	Gentlemen, or farmers holding large farms.
£2 a-year.	From £1 10s. to £3.	About £3 with land, and £2 without land.	£2 with a little garden.
Indifferent, and badly furnished. Not all.	Very bad. Seldom supplied with beds or bedding.	Built of mud walls, badly furnished. No bedsteads, straw beds, and bad clothing.	Some of stone, some of mud. The cabers granted by gentlemen have bedsteads and comfortable bedding; some not so comfortable as they should be.
I do not hear of any duty-labour in this union.	From year to year. Duty-labour is required to pay the rent of the cabin, and potato land, if taken.	No duty-work; they pay their rent in other money or labour.	None other. No duty-labour.
In many instances.	None, except lodgers.	Six families with two in each cabin, two families with three in each cabin.	None that I know of, or have heard of; nor can I learn of such.
The condition of the poor was, I believe, improving, until whiskey and pothouse demoralized them.	Deteriorated. Population increased.	The general condition of the poor in this parish is materially worse since 1815, in consequence of the great reduction of wages (of weaving and spinning) and want of employment, even at the low rates, and the unprecedented low prices for the articles they had for sale. has increased, and consequently the poor also.	Very much deteriorated in consequence of the failure of the linen trade: formerly men used to weave, women to spin, children to wind threads; all is gone now. I rather think the population has increased.
Deteriorated.	Tolerably peaceable.	It has been peaceable since that period.	Generally quiet, but last winter, and the preceding autumn too, much outrage and assault prevailed: the Coercion Act keeps the people in order; I dread its expiring.
We have a savings' bank in great prosperity; contributors generally farmers.	Ardee savings' bank extends.	None of them in this parish.	None in the parish, but one in Drogheda, the county town, seven miles from Dromear parish.
None.	None.	None in this parish.	None.
There are not any public houses in the union, except in the town of Ardee, where formerly there were but 12 allowed, but of late the number has been doubled, and drunkenness has proportionately increased. Illicit whiskey is sold in the country, and particularly at fairs.	One; but, as no person is prevented from selling spirits, it is very generally sold in the parish. Illicit spirit is made and sold.	Three public houses. No illicit distillation.	I believe two or three. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Baronies Ardee, Dundalk Upper.

Kilmaron and Stabannon. Pop. 5,475.	Tallinstown . . Pop. 1,074.	Union of Tallinstown, Phelystown, Chesham, part of Charlestown, and Maghera . . Pop. about 4,500.	Baronstown . Pop. 1,612.
Rev. J. Longman, &c.	William Filgate, Esq. &c.	Rev. James Marron, D. D. &c.	Rev. Thomas Foster,*
Sometimes the head land- lords, but more generally small farmers.	With the exception of the re- sident gentry, and those who farm on a large scale, the land- lords of cottages are only a grade above the occupiers.	The landlords of cabins and cottages are gentlemen and farmers.	—
* Cabins, with about two or three perches of cabbage gar- den, let from £2 to £2 10s ; and, without garden, from £1 10s. to £2.	Not usually charged by land- lords when leaving on a large scale ; those let without land from £1 to £3.	The usual rent of cabins without land is £2, on an average £1 10s ; with a rood of land £3 sterling.	—
Mud walls in most cases, and a second apartment, seldom a win- dow, damp and cold, badly thatched, so families except a pot to boil their patties in, a few stools, often with- out fire. At an average, not gas- tubulent inasmuch ; severely anything that can be called bad-clothes or bedstead ; often the ragged children used by day as their covering by night, even though stepped in with during the day.	Those in the employment of gentlemen always have com- fortable cottages, with bed- steads, and generally good bedding ; those who hold under the latter part of Query 15 quite the reverse.	Cabins are built with shute, stone, and clay mortar, and are roofed with straw timber and straw ; some have mud walls. A fourth of the inhabitants have bedsteads, three- fourths lie on the ground with clothes but straw under them ; their blankets, &c., are of the worst de- scription.	—
The general conditions are payments in cash, or labour as less thereof.	No condition ; only let from May to May, and turn out on giving or getting notice to do so on the 1st of February.	Labourers hold no cottages except they pay rent for them. No duty-labour is required.	—
40.	Very few ; and when it does happen they are generally re- tained.	There are many families of this description in my parish ; I cannot say how many.	—
The condition of the poorer class is considerably deterio- rated, each succeeding year more and more, for want of employment, and scarcity of money. The population con- siderably on the increase.	Rather stationary. For this I must refer you to the Popu- lation Returns.	The situation of the poor is daily becoming worse. The population is increasing.	The peasantry, if such is meant by the term " the poor classes," is to appearance im- proving.
Peaceable.	Generally peaceable, but of course at times otherwise.	The people are generally peaceable, at intervals the parish is disturbed by commences from other causes.	My parish has been so troubled by thieves, that I can get none to act in my employment ; I have nearly the amount of five pounds' value due to me, and I dare not demand it. I am quite in the poor's debt, close to my residence. I find that the Commissioner of Valuation has been successful, and obliged to shew his duty.
None.	This parish has none, but is attached to the Ardee savings- bank.	There are no such institu- tions in my parish.	—
None.	None.	There are no such establish- ments in my parish.	—
There are 11 in both these parishes. Distillation does not prevail in them.	There are but two licensed public houses ; but I believe there are many who sell with- out it. Not to a great degree.	There are eight public houses. Liquor distillation was common in the year 1832 ; it was much more so in the summer of 1833.	—

* I have answered each question as I am cognizant of as parish minister.

LEINSTER—Counties Louth, Armagh—Barony Dundalk Upper.

[illegible]

LEINSTER—County Louth, Monaghan—Baronies Upper and Lower Dundalk, Farney.

Inishkeen . . Pop. 2,486.	Ballymacoolan . Pop. 7,475.	Carlingford (including Town). Pop. 12,194.	Carlingford (including Town). Pop. 12,194.
Rev. John Blair Stirling.	Rev. Owen O'neill.	Rev. ——— Kearney, P. R.	William Moore, Esq. J. P.
The landlords of cottages or cabins are generally farmers, holding from 5 to 10 acres.	The resident gentry.	Petty farmers.	Farmers.
The usual rent of cabins, with a garden and bog ground attached, is from £3 to £4 per annum; without garden or bog, from £1 10s. to £2.	—	From £1 5s. to £2 5s., without land.	Cannot say.
Generally built with stone, and covered with thatch. Some of them have bedsteads, others straw laid on the floor; the furniture chiefly consists of a metal pot or two, stools, and a few other kitchen utensils. The greatest privation the poor suffer is from want of comfortable bedding.	Very indifferent, badly furnished, and rarely possessing either bedsteads or bedding.	Clay, mortar, stone, and thatch, where they find straw; with little furniture. Bed bedding, and no bedsteads.	Poor bedsteads. Badly supplied with bedsteads or bedding.
None.	No.	In some places they give some days' duty-work, and pay the rest in cash.	Not usual.
In many instances.	—	40 cabins, with two families in each.	Cannot say.
The condition of the people is deteriorated since the peace, as there was used a much larger quantity of substantial food during the war, and better clothing; the bulk of the people in this parish subsist on vegetable diet, and have increased in numbers.	—	Deteriorated in a three-fold proportion; and a great decrease of population.	The population increasing.
Partially disturbed.	Perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable since 1817.	Peaceable.
—	No.	None.	None.
—	No.	None.	None.
Four licensed public houses in this parish. Illicit distillation not prevalent at present.	Eight. I do not know.	None licensed and 11 private houses. No illicit distillation.	17 in this town, 14 in the country at present. None that I hear of.

LEINSTER—Counties Louth, Meath—Barony Farnham.

Ballymahony . . . Pop. 563.	Ballymahony, Deanshallon, &c. Pop. 3,499.	Colton . . . Pop. 2,746.	Union of Dunary, Parsons- town, &c. . . Pop. 1,384.
Rev. Anthony Adams.	Rev. James Tobin, v. r.	Vincent Farnham, v. r.	Rev. G. James.
—	The landlords, in general, of cabins, are industrious farmers.	In the village of Colton, the builders; out of it, the farmers.	They are generally farmers; in some instances very poor farmers.
About £2, without land.	The general rent of cabins is £2 per annum.	£2 to £3, according to accommodation of garden.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s. per annum, without land.
Mud walls, and thatched. No bedsteads.	In general the cabins are wretched. A bedstead is a great novelty; straw on the ground is their usual bed, and a blanket or sack their covering.	Mud cabins; they are distinguished, and stone and mortar walls rising; thatch the general roofing; very scantily furnished. Generally bedsteads; and bedding tolerable.	Built of mud, and thatched; wretched furniture in general; they supply themselves with bedding of straw.
I do not know of any duty-labour, but the labour is usually deducted from the rent.	The rent of the cabins is in general paid by work.	Labourer not engaged by the year, unconditioned, but for rent, engaged by the year, and not an inmate of the farmer's house, his duty is his labour, making his rent for house and potatoes.	Yearly.
I believe there is not any instance of this.	There are only four cases in which two families reside in the same cabin.	Too common a practice to be enabled to state numbers.	The instances, if any, cannot exceed six.
—	The condition of the poorer classes is generally worse every year (from 1845) from want of trade, and the distress of the farmer from the fall on corn. The population has increased a something.	Deteriorated, in want of means of support, from the falling off of cotton-winding and weaving, as well as linen and its spinning. For population compare the two last censuses.	Rather improved, in consequence of the low price of corn, and consequently of provisions, but notwithstanding, the poorer classes are not comfortable.
Possible.	The parish has been disturbed last year in consequence of tithes, and I fear, as long as they remain, will be the cause of disturbance.	Undisturbed, save in one instance, when an agitator, sent from the Roman Catholic Association, was allowed to demonstrate the chapel, in which he addressed a congregation mostly formed of men, marched in a regulated body, from the north side, and from the county of Meath, westward: the individuals possible.	It has been remarkably peaceable.
There is not.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	None: in Ardee, five miles distant from Colton, there is a savings' bank, believed to be prospering, and confided in at Colton; but refer to same number in parish of Ardee.	There is not.
There are not.	None.	None.	There are not.
One public house. Illiberal distribution does not prevail.	The number of public houses in the named parishes is six.	Three; and always, to the present time, so restricted; but, following the law of last Session of Parliament, three notices have been served on magistrates and churchwardens for additional licenses. Illiberal distribution unknown.	Not one public house in any of the four parishes forming the union.

LEINSTER.—County Louth.—Baronies Farnham, Ardee.

Dunkerr, Cappog, Monstown, &c. . . Pop. 4,766.	Union of Maine (five parishes). Pop. 2,651.	Terrinstochan (Union). Pop. 5,144.	Union of Terrinstochan, Bessika, &c. Pop. about 6,000
Rev. Thomas Magee, P. P.	Rev. J. Postle, P. P.	Rev. John Kerr.	Rev. Thomas Galloway, P. P.
Landholders; and, in some cases, the landed proprietors.	The farmers or land occupiers: in the village of Clogher Mr. Godley, a landlord, encourages the building of watt cabins, but he is only such; Clogher is on the main road.	Generally landed proprietors.	Small landholders, and, in villages, lords of the soil.
£2 with a small garden, and £1 10s. without a garden.	Without a garden £1 10s.; with such £2.	With a few patches of garden cabins are generally let at the yearly rent of £3; without garden £2.	£2 without a garden, £2 10s. with a garden.
Of the poorest description; furnished with a dresser, a small table, and a few stools. In most cases no bedsteads; they sleep on straw, with very poor covering.	Cabins are generally quite uncomfortable; built of stone and mortar, thatched in general poorly; not ventilated, glass is too dear; no little cot for their pig, in the house is its shade. One bedstead, insufficient clothing, and poor furniture.	Miserable clay buildings. Few supplied with bedsteads, and very few, if any, with comfortable bedding.	Cabins of a very poor description; furniture exceedingly bad. Generally no bedsteads; bedding wretched.
They hold them from year to year; generally bound to give work in lieu of rent.	They hold their cabins for rent, which is deducted from their wages.	Labourers who hold under farmers are required to give labour, whenever called upon, in lieu of rent.	Most labour in some instances, when called upon, in lieu of rent.
In 20 instances.	One has let a part of his house to a fiddler, to the annoyance of the parish.	But few instances.	In very few instances.
By many degrees worse, as, in many cases, they are unable to procure the common necessaries of life from the want of employment, and low wages when employed. Population nearly stationary.	The condition of the poor class is much deteriorated, owing to the privation of the linen trade; no flax grown, no spinning, &c. The population is increasing.	Increasing.	In general much deteriorated, through want of employment in the linen trade. The population is increasing.
A little disturbed in the year 1833.	This parish was much disturbed last year by party spirit.	Peaceable until the autumn of 1832.	Peaceable until last year, when it became disturbed; it is now peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank.	None.	No.
None.	No pawnbrokers.	None.	No.
16 public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are five licensed public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are seven licensed public houses in this union. No.	Three public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Baronies Fervard, Louth.

Termonickan, Beaulieu, Clogher, and Maine. Pop. 5,679.	Termonickan, Clogher, Maine, and Beaulieu. Pop. 5,679.	Tullyallen . . Pop. 3,399.	Dervey . . Pop. 681.
Francis Donagh, Esq. J. P.	Henry Chester, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Treanor, F. R.	Rev. Richard Woods.
Small landholders, and in villages lords of the soil.	In general the holders of small farms.	Landlords of cabins generally farmers.	Generally farmers.
£2 without garden, £2 10s. with garden.	£2 without garden, £2 10s. with a garden.	The usual rent of cabins, with a garden, £2; without a garden, from £1 to £1 5s. each.	The latter £2 2s. to £3, the former rated with the land.
Cabins of a poor description; furniture generally very bad; bedding uncomfortable.	Clay walls, thatched; furniture and bedding wretched.	Generally of mud, furniture scarcely any, except a stool or two and one pot. Very seldom supplied with bedsteads; bed-clothes very scanty and of the worst description.	Some mud, some stone, but generally better than the neighbouring parishes. Straw beds in general.
Wage labour, when called upon, in lieu of rent.	Mast labour, when required, until rent is paid; in many instances not required.	It is usual, but not always, to require labour in lieu of part of rent.	I hear of no <i>chapel-house</i> .
Not many instances.	It is not a practice in this parish.	In about 20 instances two families reside in the same cabin.	I have never heard of any instance.
General condition deteriorated, want of employment in the linen trade. Population increasing.	Condition very much deteriorated, many small landholders being then manufacturers of linen, which is almost totally lost. The population has very much increased.	The condition of the poor not improved, but much deteriorated, since the year 1815, for want of general employment, and from low wages. Population increasing.	The rent very oppressive in the present state of the markets, and, of course, the people feel it. I am of opinion the population has been stationary for some years.
Peaceable until last year, when it became disturbed.	One of the most peaceable parishes in this county until last year, when it became disturbed, but not to any extent.	This parish peaceable during that period, except part of last winter.	Always peaceable until last year, when some of the small farmers' sons thought themselves at liberty to create disturbances on the score of illness, and committed many excesses.
No.	None.	No savings' banks or benefit society in this parish.	We have no savings' bank.
No.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	There is a rural district, with two small hamlets; no pawnbroker.
Public houses seven. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Seven. Illicit distillation not practised here.	The number of public houses three. No illicit distillation in this parish.	But one public house. I have never heard that it did.

LEINSTER—Connies Louth, Month—Baronies Louth, Lower Deane.

Dromálen, Darver, &c. Pop. 5,984.	Marfieldstown . Pop. 1,463.	Galken . . Pop. 716.	Union of Kilmestown and Macstown . . Pop. 1,331.
Rev. John Rogers, P. P.	Rev. A. Garsin.	Rev. John Low.	Rev. St. G. G. Irvine.
Farmers generally.	Generally small farmers.	Generally the farmers.	Generally farmers or dealers.
Without land usual rent £2; with land the rent of cabin is certainly included in rent of land.	£2 without land; when land is set with a cabin £2 is added to the rent of the land.	From £2 to £3 with a small garden, say 10 to 20 potatoes; from £1 to £1 10s. without land.	It varies from £1 to £2, the high rent always allowing a garden of half a rood, or thereabouts.
Generally of very mean description, and badly furnished. There are in many cases bedsteads, but bedding anything but comfortable.	The walls are of clay, thatched with straw, very poorly furnished. Bedsteads are very general, but few have comfortable bedding.	Mud-walled, and thatched; generally furnished with an old dresser and a few stools, not always with a table. Generally supplied with a bedstead and blankets; the bed is of straw.	Mud-wall houses, and thatch, generally speaking, provided with straw beds and some blanketing; many, at least the poorest, are without them, at least of good ones.
It is usual to have the rent paid by work at the current rate of wages.	—	I think those who pay the above rents are not expected to give duty-labour, but are paid the usual wages when employed; if duty-labour is required it is in lieu of rent.	Almost all of the poor class work in their rent; and some, who are small dealers in various ways, pay their rent in money.
49.	Not in one instance.	In four houses or cabins, two families in each.	I believe in very few, except where an apartment is taken by a lodger, and paid for.
The general condition of the poor is decidedly deteriorated; many cases ought to be assigned; but the total destruction of linen manufacture, which drove so many hands, men, women, and children, out of employment, will sufficiently account for it. The population is not increased, for the reason assigned as answer to query No. 28, Appendix F.	Rather deteriorated, owing principally to the want of employment in the linen trade. The population is increasing.	Condition stationary. Population increasing.	Of course I should suppose the poor are worse off since 1815, not having so much work or so high wages. The population nearly the same, many having gone to America.
The parish has been peaceable, except in the winter of 1803 and 1804, when a few young men resorted to outrages to suit any disposition to outrage could have been of more effect, had the parish been so much less actively done than only.	This parish has only been disturbed in the harvest and winter of 1803.	Peaceable in general; there were great outrages committed upon a farm, which the tenant deserted greatly in debt, and a few lesser ones on different occasions.	It has been very peaceable hitherto; and at present, except during the title war.
None.	There is not.	None.	None.
None.	There are not any.	None.	None.
10 licensed public houses. I am not aware of any illicit distillation in the parish.	Three. There is no illicit distillation.	One public house licensed; I suspect spirits are sold in several others. I have never known illicit distillation in it.	28, they are rapidly increasing just now—before there were about five to seven licensed; now houses are more easily obtained.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper Deane, Denbigh.

Agher . . . Pop. 360.	Kilmore . . Pop. 1,265.	Moggiere . . Pop. 417.	Killegh . . . Pop. 2,221.
Rev. John Keblet.*	Rev. E. Tighe Gregory.	Rev. Arthur Arlidge.	Rev. Thomas O'Rourke.
Chief landlords.	A bad, oppressive, low, down-swing class of middle-men; the object of what is termed "crotching a father around a man," or the pride of having a country, has multiplied others lately of the same description.	Graziers, who have only a few cabins for their herdsmen.	They are generally small farmers holding from 10 to 20 acres of land; and the cabins are, generally speaking, of the most comfortable description.
£1 10s. without land; £3 per acre with land.	With land £3 10s. per annum; without £2.	£2.	There is generally a small garden of about 20 perches of ground with each cabin; the rent about £2 per annum.
In this parish mostly lime and stone, poorly furnished. Not supplied with bedsteads or bedding.	Med walls, thatched; two rooms. These best off, even the farmers, have little table for furniture, domestic comforts, or decorations. Most of them, however, have a dresser, table, some stools, a chair "for any of the quality who may come in," a trunk bedstead or two, pillows or furs, and blankets, with do not drink base every thing more than, a feather bed and good quilt.	The walls universally built of clay or mud, badly furnished; and bedsteads and bedding, if any, indifferent and uncomfortable.	In this parish built of stone without mortar, previous to every blast of wind unless stopped with clay; scarcely an article of decent furniture. No bedding, but a bed of straw not changed perhaps for a year, and little bed-clothes but the clothes worn during the day.
They work for their landlords; they hold their cabins and land at the will of their landlords. No duty-labour required in lieu of rent.	None. No, never.	Generally labour in lieu of rent.	I don't know of cottages held on other conditions than those I have mentioned.
There are no instances where two or more families reside in the same cabin.	I do not believe in any instance.	Seldom or never two families in same cabin.	I don't know of any such.
The general condition of the poorer classes is pretty much as it was before 1815. The population not increasing.	Improved, there being much more labour in consequence of the tithes composition carried into effect there in 1824. Increasing rapidly, five births to one death.	Stationary I think. Neither I believe.	I consider the condition of the poorer classes of householders greatly deteriorated since 1815; at that time there was a good demand for every article, particularly for pork, butter, and grain, and there were several ways of making money that do not now exist. I consider the labourers who get employment better off, as the rate of wages is not changed, and provisions are much cheaper.
My parish has been peaceable during that period.	Frequently disturbed at intervals—clouds and sunshine.	Quite peaceable.	This parish has been remarkably peaceable at all times.
No savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.	No.	Nothing of the kind.	There is not any savings' bank in this parish; the few who are enabled to make any deposits make them in the Old Castle savings' bank.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	No.	No such thing.	I have never heard of any pawnbrokers' shops in a country parish.
Not one public house in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Two licensed; ten unlicensed, where about whiskey is retailed, and which get too near the wisdom of the former, without contributing anything to the enjoyment of the state. There is no illicit distillation in the parish; the whiskey all comes from Longwood.	Not one public house in the parish; nor any illicit distillation, as far as I know.	I don't know of more than one public house; nor do I think illicit distillation prevails to any extent, certainly not to the extent it does in the adjoining parishes.

* This parish is better regulated than many other parishes, owing chiefly to the attention and kindness shown to them by John Paul Woods, Esq., chief proprietor in the parish. The parish of Agher is united to Laracor (in possession of the Roman Catholic clergy), which may account for a more differing from this return.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Donagh, Lower Duleek.

Killing . . . Pop. 4,321.	Oldcastle (including town). Pop. 4,713.	Colpe . . . 1,370.	Colpe and Kilsheeran, Pop. 2,437.
Edward Rotherham, Esq. J. P.	Thomas Batterley, Esq. J. P. Rev. N. J. Halpin.	Thomas Brodigan, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. A. Murray.
In many cases, persons as poor as their tenants.	The lower sort of landholders in general; the wealthier landholders provide houses for their labourers.	Farmers.	Farmers.
From £1 to £2 for a cabin with 20 perches of garden.	For a cabin, with half a rood of garden, from £1 10s. to £2; for sites, without garden, £1.	From £1 10s. to £3 3s.	From £2 to £3.
They are built of clay or stone; furniture of the worst description. Bedsteads are not common, and the bed is composed of straw.	Cabins built of rude stones cemented with mud, and thatched with straw; furniture a few stools, a basket and pot, sometimes a dresser. Few have bedsteads; beds of straw or chaff; covering bad. Mr. Naper, the only resident landlord, has improved the condition of this class for many years back, by distributing annually, at half price, a certain quantity of bed-clothes and wearing apparel.	Of mud and straw. Some have bedsteads and comfortable bedding, others not.	Of clay and straw. Not supplied with bedsteads or bedding.
This question I cannot answer; the labourers on my farms have their houses and gardens free of rent; and I pay them wages the same as if they had not those advantages.	Form labourers in regular employ and holiday labour, are bound to their employers to work through the year at stated wages, and so put in their rent by their labour; otherwise there is no such thing known in this parish as day-work, or work in hire of rent.	Some hold at yearly rents, others, engaged for the year, hold free of rent at reduced wages. In most cases, rent is paid by labour.	In labour and cash.
I cannot tell; but am inclined to think not many, except in the case of parents and married children.	In about 75 or 80 instances.	In six cases.	Eight in the parish of Colpe, none in Kilsheeran.
I think the poorer classes about the same for the last 10 years; I do not feel I can form a correct judgment further back. The population, I have no doubt, is increasing.	We consider the condition of the poorer classes improved since the peace in respect of their dwellings and clothing; articles of clothing and provisions (such as they use) being cheaper. The population is certainly increasing.	Their condition is stationary, if not improved. The population slowly increasing.	Stationary. Increasing.
It has been peaceable, but with some exceptions.	Uniformly peaceable.	The demand for labour having equalled the supply, our population have never been visited with rustic insubordination, or political combustion.	Peaceable.
The inhabitants of this parish make use of the Oldcastle savings' bank.	There is one benefit society; its funds very low; there is also a savings' bank, very prosperous, and in high confidence; the principal depositors are servants and small farmers.	None.	None.
I do not know of one.	None.	None.	None.
There is only one licensed public house that I know of in my parish; there are a number of unlicensed houses, in which spirituous liquors are sold. illicit distillation prevails to a great extent.	20 licensed public houses; there are probably as many more unlicensed for the sale of pot-ash. There was a great deal of illicit distillation last year; it still prevails, but has lately been checked by the appearance of the revenue police.	Four. No.	Four.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Barony Lower Duback.

Dunree . . Pop. 1,191.	Julinstown . . Pop. 136.	Union of Keshdown. Pop. 844.	Kilbarnet . . Pop. 457.
H. B. Coddington, Esq. & Co.	Rev. William Vandelaar.	Rev. Richard George.	Andrew Armstrong, Esq.
Middle-men.	Small farmers.	They are generally under-tenants.	The landed proprietors and farmers.
From £1 5s. without, and £2 to £2 10s. with a garden.	Without gardens, from £1 10s. to £4; scarcely any with land.	From £1 10s. to £2 without land, £4 or £4 6s. with land.	The average rent without land £2; few cabins have any land attached.
Beds of good; furnished with dresses, cupboard, table, bedstead and pailasse, and stools. Generally no bedsteads, but a bundle of straw and blanket.	Generally speaking, thatched mud walls; in few instances, stone and lime; and but poorly furnished.	None of them are furnished, few of them are weather-proof, and the floors of almost all deplorably wet, and ruinous to the cottagers' health.	Generally good and thatched; furniture consists of a dresser, a table, a few stools, and one or two strong bedsteads, chaff beds, blankets, &c.
Not used to pay rent in duty labour.	For a specified rent exclusively. Duty-work is not known in this quarter.	The rent is frequently paid by labour; but labour is never conditional or obligatory.	Nothing of this kind in this parish.
It is very rare in this parish for two families to live in the same house, though they sometimes divide the house by a partition, and open a second door to the street.	This very rarely occurs.	In half a dozen, at the utmost.	None.
Their clothing decidedly improved, also many more read and write. Population much as it was; but, not having the census, can't speak with certainty: by the last census there are 1,100 persons.	No apparent change on that account. It is increasing of course.	The state of the poor certainly not improved in any respect. Population increased.	The general condition vastly improved, the people being better fed and clothed. Increasing.
Peaceable.	Rather peaceable.	Peaceable.	Very peaceable at all times.
None in this parish, but the savings' bank in Drogheda is open to persons who wish to invest their money in this way.	No such bank; there are three benefit societies, supported by the labouring class.	There is no such bank.	None.
None.	None.	No such shop.	None.
Poor. It does not prevail, or even exist.	Free public houses. No illicit distillation in this part of the country.	There is no licensed house of the nature in the parish. No illicit distillation is practised, but a great quantity of illicit spirit was sold here in the last year.	Not a licensed public house in this parish; there are four houses where whiskey is retailed. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper Dukeck, Dunboyne, Lower Kells.

Massachusetts . . Pop. 1,000.	Dunboyne and Kilbride. Pop. 2,695.	Dunboyne and Kilbride.* Pop. 2,695.	Maynalty . . Pop. 5,917.
R. Pepper, Esq. J. P.	Henry Huston, Esq. J. P.	Samuel Garnett, jun. Esq. J. P.	Rev. Philip Farrelly, P. R.
The fee proprietors.	In the town of Dunboyne and the villages, of the middle and inferior rank; in the country, the farmers.	Rather under the middle class.	Generally of the middle class of farmers.
£1 without land, and if under an acre £1 per rood in addition to the house rent.	For a cabin, with a rood of land, £2 10s.; cabin, without a garden, £3 10s.	£2 10s. without, and £3 10s. with a small garden, yearly.	From £1 10s. to £2 each without land; and from £2 2s. to £3 3s. with a small cabbage garden.
Mud walls, thatched roofs; badly furnished. Bad bedsteads and covering; at the same time here what is requisite.	In general mud walls, thatched with straw, many of them in a very uncomfortable state, and very poorly furnished. In general beds of straw, and bad covering.	Generally miserable cottages, and badly furnished.	Some are built with stone and mortar, but are principally built with clay and straw, mixed together (called mud walls). Very few cabins have bedsteads; but straw on the floor, and miserable bedding.
By the year, if under one acre. No duty-labour.	A man cannot leave his master's work; but I never heard of duty-work in this line of life.	No duty-labour required in this parish.	None; and the instances requiring duty-labour, in addition to the rent, very few.
Not more than three.	I cannot tell, but am informed creditably there are very few instances.	In a good money; in the villages, perhaps 15 or 20.	About 15, where two families reside in one cabin.
Improved in appearance, cleanliness, and dress. Increasing fast, the average of each family six.	I conceive the condition of the poor stationary. Rather increasing; but the enumerator, Mr. Macer, states not to a great extent.	Condition stationary. Population increasing.	Deteriorated, chiefly owing to the want of employment, and the low prices of flax and yarn, by the rearing and manufacture of which the poorer classes, in general, supported and clothed themselves and their children. Population stationary.
Very peaceable, unless near a whiskey house.	I conceive very peaceable; and Mr. Macer, who was chief constable from 1810 till the change of the Police Act, and high constable to the present day, is of the same opinion, with the exception of one anti-slavery meeting in 1832.	Very peaceable.	Generally peaceable, with some little trifling disturbance.
No savings' bank; one benefit society, greatly on the decline of late. Small and also comfortable labourers and farmers.	None.	None.	None.
No such thing.	None.	None.	None.
Two; and if there were none it would be much better, as all mischief proceeds from them, and considerably adds to their poverty. No illicit distillation.	I have inquired, and learn there are 17 public houses. Certainly illicit distillation does not prevail, nor have I heard of a single instance for a great length of time.	16 public houses. No illicit distillation.	Four. Illicit distillation does prevail in this parish.

* The lower orders in this parish are more in want of firing than any other necessary, there being no bog: they find it impossible to procure coal, and generally have dried chert and dried cow-dung when they cannot procure brazier and peat-stones; and an account of this pleases the general report of the parish is very black.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper and Lower Kells.

Mortality . . Pop. 5,917.	Dulme and Loughan. Pop. 5,398.	Union of Kells (including Town) . . Pop. 6,539.	Kilkyre . . Pop. 4,587.
Rev. Wm. Kellott.	Rev. John Sheridan, r.p.	Rev. Christopher Darby.	Rev. Charles Gubera.
Some are gentlemen or farmers who provide cottages for their labourers; others are poor farmers who let cottages to help them to make up their rent.	The poorer classes of farmers or landholders.	Two descriptions of persons, one of gentry and farmers, the other classmen, who have taken land in small villages and built cabins.	In most instances the tenant in occupation holding in general small farms.
A cabin with a small cabbage garden usually lets for 40s. a-year.	A cabin with about 80 perches of land £3 10s.; a cabin without any land £2 per year.	Without land £1 10s. to £2, with a cabbage garden of about an eighth of an acre £3.	From £2 to £2 10s. without land; where there is land a pays rent according to value of land.
The cabins are built of clay or stones, and thatched with straw; they are not supplied with beds or any kind of furniture.	Some are built with stone and clay mortar, but the greater number with clay, (called mud wall,) very badly covered with straw or rushes, some with fence; few have beds, bedding straw, covering very bad; wretched furniture.	Mad cabins, generally thatched, very badly furnished; few beds, and bad bedding; the farmers' cabins much better.	Little better than pig-sties, without beds or bedding.
In some cases labourers hold their cabins and potato land at a low rate in consequence of being bound to labour through the year at low wages; but there is no duty-labour.	They hold at a fixed rent from year to year, which they pay in cash, and not upon any other condition. No duty-work.	Duty-labour not known; they are tenants at will, and all pay money rent.	Where living under farmers their rent of cabins is deducted out of wages; but when they merely rent a cabin, without being bound to labour, I have heard of no instance where they are bound to do anything additional or in lieu of rent.
There are many, but I cannot state the number.	About 30 cabins have two families in each.	In the small villages almost every cabin has more than one family in it, not so in the farmers' cabins.	I consider the number great, but to speak accurately I cannot.
I think the condition of the poorer classes in my parish is deteriorated since the year 1815; more of them used to keep cows than do now, owing, I suppose, to the want of employment. The population is increasing except on the large farms.	The condition of the poorer classes has deteriorated much since the year 1815 for want of employment. The population has not increased much the last seven years in this parish, it has rather decreased within the last two years.	Those I have consulted say the condition is worse, but there is great difference of opinion on this point; in one village the poor are much worse off, from a large factory having stopped work; the wages are lower since the peace, but provisions much cheaper. Population increased.	To speak of the last five years, being only that length of time in the parish, I should say their condition is, if any thing, on the decline, their houses seem in a worse state, and their little children were clothed. Population on the increase.
There have been many acts of violence and outrage committed during that period, but the parish is peaceable at present.	These parishes are remarkably peaceable, and have been so since 1830, but before then there were Ribbonmen in great numbers.	Peaceable; the people here are peaceably disposed; there was but one Whitefoot outrage during all the disturbance.	It is, generally speaking, peaceable.
No savings' bank in this parish, but there is one in the neighbouring town of Kells, which is well conducted, and is prospering.	None.	There is a savings' bank and a poor loan, both prospering; servants, small dealers, and poor cabin keepers.	None.
Not any.	None.	No.	None.
There are only four licensed public houses in this parish, but, I believe, there are many houses where spirituous liquors are retailed; these are called shebeen houses.	There is only one licensed public house, but there are a great number not licensed who retail illicit whiskey. Illicit distillation prevails to a very great extent.	About 15 licensed now; no-licees served for about as many more; this number far exceeded by unlicensed houses. No illicit distillation.	10 or 12. It does to a great extent.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Lene, Moogillion.

Union of Athboy (including Tues) . . . Pop. 11,863.	Athboy and Rathmore. Pop. 6,952.	Kilshakey and Killyconegan. Pop. about 3,350.	Clonsilla, Killymore, Killypatrick, Knock, and Duckstown. Pop. 2,925
Rev. Robert Noble.	Rev. James Richard, p. r.	Rev. John O'Connor, p. r.	A. H. C. Pollock, Esq.
Middle class.	They consist of the middle and inferior classes.	Very rarely the proprietors of the free, generally their ten- ants.	The small farmers.
From £1 10s. to £3 without land.	The usual rent is from £1 10s. to £3 for estates which have attached to them from 3 to 10 pounds of land.	£1 without land, and with land an average rent of about £1 10s. per acre is paid in ad- dition for the quantity held.	With a small garden from £1 10s. to £2 5s., without from £1 to £1 10s.
Modest cabins, thatched. Some have bedsides, others none.	They are made of mud, with- out any chimney or window, the walls thick; the forepart consists of a few stails, and some thatched ricks. The bedding for the most part, straw strewn on the ground, or laid on a few wicks raised some- what from the ground, the cover- ing very bad.	Very bad, built of clay, badly thatched with straw, in some instances with furze; they con- tain nothing deserving the name of furniture. The beds are generally raised from the ground; the bedding very in- convenient and filthy.	Generally built of mud, which the people consider the warmest; the furniture in ge- neral very wretched; but the beds and bedding generally good and warm.
Giving labour at the usual rate; no duty-labour required.	It is not usual to charge any extra labour, but the tenant occasionally pays his rent partly by labour.	The labourers who are per- manently engaged are bound to work for their landlords at a fixed rate per day; no duty-labour is re- quired, the rent must be paid in cash by those labourers who have not work from their landlords.	I never heard of any condi- tion except for rent or labour; I never heard of duty-labour in this county.
Impossible to state.	I suppose about 50 or 60 in- stances may be shown where two families are resident in the same cabin.	In 20 instances.	I do not know, but in few, if any.
Population increased; con- dition stationary.	I consider their condition not improved since 1815. The po- pulation is rapidly increasing.	Worse considerably, and likely to be still worse. The population must necessarily increase here as well as else- where, in the absence of sub- letting, or other extenuating acts—evils which have not yet reached us.	I think the condition of the poor stationary, certainly not worse, if not perhaps a little improved. I should say ra- ther increasing.
Peaceable.	The parishioners are ge- nerally peaceable.	Remarkably peaceable.	Occasional fights have oc- curred where some persons have been killed; at present tolerably peaceable, though these persons have, within the last three years, been much disturbed.
There are three loan so- cieties, doing much good.	None.	We have no society of the kind.	No savings' bank in either union.
No.	No pawnbrokers.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in either union.
I cannot ascertain, but there are more than are good of them, and they are a great curse to the country; proba- bly there are 30.	The publichouses in the town of Athboy are 19 in number, and one in the country, be- sides a number of unlicensed houses; illicit distillation is not prevalent at present in the parish.	Eight public houses; there are about eight more unlicensed, in which whiskey is occasionally sold, notwithstanding all my efforts to the contrary; the latter practice such more mischievous effects; the Government and the local authori- ties seem to be too remiss in sup- pressing them. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are five licensed public houses in the two unions; I have mentioned two in Killypatrick, one in Drogheda- town, and two in Killymore union.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Morgallion, Lower Moykenagh.

Clogdell and Kibbles. Pop. 250.	Laracor and Gallo. Pop. 2,685.	Laracor . . . Pop. 2,895.	Rathcor . . . Pop. 2,455.
Rev. A. Blackburne.	Rev. Mathias Kinner, F. P.	Rev. David Trotter, F. M.	Rev. Richard Ryan.
The smaller farmers.	In some cases the proprietors, and in others their tenants.	They are comfortable farmers and graziers.	Farmer's men, much on the same level as the labourers.
From £1 to £2 per annum; some have a small garden.	Cabins with the smallest plot of land £8 2s., without any land £1 10s.	In general £1 10s. without land, and £3 with land.	Cabins with land must be looked upon as part of farms; a mere cabin lets for about £1 10s.
The cabins are built of mud, and thatched with straw; have frequently neither window nor chimney. In general no bedsteads, and no comfortable bedding.	They are of a wretched description, badly thatched; walls of clay; no furniture. They lie on straw or rushes, on the ground, in many instances only covered with the rags they wear during the day.	Built of mud, and thatched; badly furnished. The greater number have bedsteads; the bed consists of a bundle of straw, with very inferior covering.	Wretched in the extreme; badly thatched, and badly thatched; mud walls. Without bedsteads, and without comfortable bedding.
—	No condition but that of rent.	This depends on the persons under whom they live; if under a comfortable farmer they in general pay their rent in labour.	I think all are now let on rents merely.
—	In 41 instances.	—	I cannot say.
—	To the best of my opinion they are worse in circumstances, which I attribute to want of employment.	The condition of the peasantry is much worse in every respect since the time mentioned. The population is increasing.	I was not acquainted with the parish in 1815, but, so far as the labouring classes are concerned, it is obvious, from the internal state of Irish affairs, during the war, that the peasantry has had no extraordinary effect upon them.
I understand these parishes have been peaceable.	I have been only three years in the parish, during which time it has been peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	The police reports must furnish the most satisfactory evidence upon this head.
None.	Not one.	One was established under the patronage of Lord Longford, but failed for the want of sufficient funds.	None.
None in the union, but I fear the lowest class of poor resort much to one lately established in the town of Natan.	Not one.	Not any.	None.
There is no licensed public house in the union; nor do I think that illicit distillation prevails in it. There have been some houses detected where spirituous liquors were sold without licence.	Four. There has not been an instance of it these last three years.	Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	Formerly all such over-much houses and over distillation appears to me to have been withdrawn; some time since I calculated the houses at four to the mile. When does not illicit distillation prevail?

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Moyferagh, Lower and Upper.

Rathfriland . . Pop. 2,674.	Rathfriland and Rathfriland. Pop. 6,129.	Union of Clonsilla and Killybeg. Pop. 3,188.	Longwood and Killybeg. Pop. —.
Rev. Samuel Mayne.	Rev. L. Graham, &c.	Rev. Edward Nason.	Rev. Thomas Flood, &c.
Farmers, holding from the landlords.	Farmers, who hold their lands from the landed proprietors.	The farmers.	The farmers.
From £1 10s. to £3 for cabins with land; from £1 3s. to £1 10s. for cabins without land.	Cabins, with a small garden, from £1 10s. to £3, without a garden, about £1 3s. per year.	About £1 10s. without land, £2 8s. with a garden of about a rood in extent.	Cabins with a small plot of ground £3, without ground £1 10s. per year.
Generally the cabins are miserable, and scarcely supplied with bedsteads and bedding; and what they have are certainly not comfortable.	Generally a bad description, being composed of mud and straw; badly furnished. Scarcely any of them supplied with bedsteads, and wretched bedding.	All mud; wretchedly furnished. Generally they have bedsteads, but their bedding is most miserable; indeed their wretchedness is almost indescribable.	Wretched beyond description. No bedsteads, and the worn-out clothes used by day commonly used for bed-covering.
The cabin is set at an agreed rent, and sometimes the tenant is employed in labour, but not always; some labourers live with the farmers, and get so much for the year, with a house and garden.	On condition of their working for the owners of said cabins. No duty-labour is required; they pay the rent generally by labour.	No duty-labour; they generally agree for a certain rent, for which they frequently give work.	On no other conditions.—Duty-labour is not required.
There are several instances where two families reside in the same house, but this is not general; the exact number I do not know.	In many; having only a partition wall between them.	There are a few, and only a few, instances; I have no means of ascertaining the number.	About 60.
I do not think we can boast of any improvement among the poorer classes since I have had an opportunity of judging of their condition. The population is certainly increasing.	Considerably deteriorated. The population is increasing.	Rather deteriorated, in consequence of the employment now not being so regular or frequent as before 1835. Increasing.	The general condition of the poorer is much deteriorated since that period in every respect.
Peaceable, excepting for a short time about a year ago, when agitation existed respecting tithes.	Peaceable.	Generally peaceable; there was an attempt to create disturbance about 1846, but it ceased when the Roman Catholic clergyman that organized it was removed, and the leading agitator obliged to fly the country for shooting at the police.	The parish has been perfectly peaceable during the past year, the first of my incumbency.
Neither savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	None.	None.	None.
Fortunately not any power-broker.	None.	None.	None.
There are only three licensed public houses in this parish, but I understand, and I believe it to be the fact, that there are 80 cottages where spirituous liquors can be obtained. That distillation prevails here alarmingly.	12. There are some illicit houses, and some illicit distillation.	There are a great number of licensed houses, not about 12 times as many as licensed. Many distilleries operate in a clandestine manner; I am of opinion that there are upwards of 100 stills at present at work in the union; if the strict distillation should ever be put a stop to, it will be absolutely necessary to provide employment for the people; and I think it would be dangerous now to put a stop to it, unless such employment was provided.	There are five public houses.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Navan, Lower and Upper.

Rathfriland. Pop. 1,395. <i>B. Morris, Jun. Esq. J. P.</i>	Maymot and Clontarf. Pop. —. <i>Rev. Robert Tufts, F. R.</i>	Navan, Clontarf, and Bective. Pop. about 6,000 (including Town of Navan). <i>Rev. Esq. O'Shelly, F. R.</i>	Terra, and the other Parishes (including Town of Terra). Pop. 7,527. <i>Rev. R. Butler.</i>
Small farmers, themselves subsistence.	Generally speaking, the col- lars derive under the owners in fee.	The agents of absolute land- lords set a number of cabins to some of the tenants, who re-let them cabins to others at a rack-rent.	In the town a grasping set of speculators; in the country the farmers.
Cabins, with 10 perches of gardens, at £2 5s. per an- num; cabins without gardens, £1 15s. and under, according to size.	Cabins, without land, are generally let at from £1 to £3 each; and small portions of land, with a cabin, are generally let at from £3 to £1 10s. per acre. I must here except Lord Sherbourne, who let small portions of land, with a cabin, at £1 10s. per acre.	The greater part of the cab- ins are set weekly, at from 3d. to 1s. per week; those which are set yearly come to about £3, without land or garden; those with garden ground are set at £3; so that, having no gardens set near ground, they are obliged to keep their cab- ins near their door, and a pig, in the house.	In the country, without land, £1; with small garden, £1 10s.; in the town, for a one-room house, £2; with two rooms, £3.
Straw, or straw and clay matted; badly furnished: un- comfortable beds of straw, and poor bedding; a single blan- ket is general.	The cabins are built of mud and thatched, furnished with a pot to boil potatoes in, a basket to spill them on the pot, (serving as a table when the basket is placed on it at their meals,) a stool, and either a bedstead; looking straw, when it can be procured.	Mud walls, and badly thatched, without chimneys; fur- nished them were furnished, at pre- sent there are seldom seen, a pot, a basket, two or three ruggers, two or three trunks, (wooden pails,) and two stools or staves to sit on. Not more than one bedstead, with saw; the other beds of the cabins consist of a wall of straw or a Irish chair, (which by day is swept up in a corner of the cabin,) with one old blanket, or a piece of a blanket,	Thatched mud cabins. All labourers have bedsteads, some not comfortable building.
with the clothes which they wear in the day, so that, coming home wet, they have no change of clothes, and set sufficient time to dry them; they must keep them on till they dry upon their body, or go to bed and spend these wet and damp clothes over them.			
Labourers and cottiers gen- erally pay the rent of their cabins in money. There is no such thing as duty-labour in this parish.	None.	They pay in cash or labour.	The general mode in the country is to have tenants bound to work by the year at a certain rate, and their wages deducted from the rent of house and potato land.
None.	At present I can bring to my recollection but four in- stances.	Generally two, and often three, sometimes four families in the same cabin.	Not uncommon among the poorer and more disreputable.
The condition of the poor always depends upon the rise or fall of articles of country produce; the change of rates from one to other prices of course reduced the rates of wages. The Irish population always on the increase, is a matter of course.	The general condition of the poor, within the last three years, is much improved, in consequence of the employ- ment given by Lord Sher- bourne. The population is increasing.	Much worse, for want of employment, and the conse- quent misery arising therefrom. The population increasing.	The dress of the labouring class has improved: in 1819 there was only one haberdash- ery shop in the town; there are now six; there is much more rent in the market. The po- pulation is increasing.
This parish, in comparison with other parishes, has been remarkably peaceable.	These last eight years none of any parishioners had ap- peared in any court of law, either as prosecutor or prose- cuted, with one exception, who a Roddiffe notice, which prosecution failed.	Always peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.
None.	No.	One savings' bank, in which very little money is deposited; there are two benefit societies, one composed of tradesmen, the other of dealers and la- bourers, and are doing well.	None.
None.	No.	There is one resorted to by the poor, but not by the lowest poor, for they have nothing to poor.	None.
There are five public houses within the parish. Exact distillation is not known in it.	Only two public houses in my parish. I don't belong to the Revenue Police.	47 public houses. No distil- lation that I know or hear of.	34 public houses, at the rate of one to every 40 families, or thereabout. Very little, if any, distillation.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Barony Ratosh.

Dunshaughlin and Rathnagran. Pop. 2,255.	Rathbeggan. . . Pop. 282.	Union of Ratosh. Pop. 3,057.	Tara, Killeen, and Dunmurry. Pop. 1,596.
Rev. G. L. Irvine.	Rev. John James.	Rev. Robert Torrens Boyle.*	Rev. W. H. Irvine.
Farmers and graziers.	Farmers and graziers.	Farmers.	Farmers or small graziers.
About £2.	£2 a-year, without land.	With a garden, £2½; without it, £2.	Cabins, in general, have no more land than a small sub- sistence garden; those generally bring from £1 10s. to £2, according to circumstances.
The cabins are built with mud walls, and thatched. They have, in general, bed- steads and comfortable bed- ding.	The cabins are built with mud walls, and thatched. They have bedsteads, and, in general, comfortable bedding.	Built of mud; very badly furnished. Few or no bed- steads; a bundle of straw on the floor serves for bed.	They are built with clay and straw, worked well up to- gether, and generally badly fur- nished. Without bedsteads in many instances, and bedding of straw, with one or two blankets.
It is not usual to require day-labour in addition to, or in lieu of, rent.	It is not usual to require day-labour in addition to, or in lieu of, rent.	Upon no condition but rent, which is generally paid by the wages.	No other condition. No day-labour in this neighbour- hood.
In the town of Dunshaugh- lin I believe there are many instances.	In no instance.	Innumerable instances;— scarcely a cabin which does not contain two or more fami- lies.	Nothing more common; I dare say there are 15 families living so in my union.
The condition of the poor is pretty stationary. The popula- tion rather on the increase.	I believe the condition of the poor is pretty stationary. The population rather on the increase.	The condition of the poorer classes in this parish is certainly not improved since 1815, given to that period the rate of labour was much higher than at present, and, though the price of provisions was also down, yet I have reason to think the increase of wages enabled the poor since to live better, in every respect, than he can now do, the excessing the population greatly.	I think stationary, but the poor are thus not so well clothed, owing to two severe years, from which they have scarcely recovered. The population rather increasing.
Very peaceable.	I believe very peaceable.	Peaceable through fear; distracted they would have been had they dared; some attempts were made, but frustrated.	Very peaceable, but their needs have been greatly diminished short times, these two bad years, by spoliation and exorbitant prices, at which many of the necessaries of poor of the neighbour had perished and supported.
None.	None.	No.	None.
None.	None.	No.	None.
See public houses, and several others unlicensed, where spirituous liquors are retailed. No illicit distilla- tion.	One public house. Illicit distillation is not known in the parish.	13 public houses. No illicit distillation.	In Tara two public houses; in Killeen none; in Dun- murry one. It does not.

* Note.—I do not pledge myself for the correctness of the following returns, but have collected them from persons whom I thought capable of giving them.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Rathfriland, Slieve, Lower Slane.

Trysil and Kilbrow. Pop. 749.	Damany, Tarr, and Killeen. Pop. 1,329.	Union of Slieve, Rathfriland, &c. Pop. 2,159.	Ardagh . . . Pop. 2,402.
Rev. John U. Swazey.	Right Hon. Lord Killeen	Rev. Richard Roddy.	Rev. A. Stevenson.
The upper class.	Small farmers, paying rack-rents, who, in consequence of the great demand for tobacco, usually build some, which they let at a very high rate.	Generally poor people.	The lowest class in the community except the labourer.
With garden £3 10s., without £3 10s.	£4 10s. a-year without land and unfurnished; from £2 to £3 10s. a-year, in proportion to the quantity of land, say half a rood.	From £2 to £3 with a small garden, and from 15s. to £1 10s. without land.	£1 5s. without land, and £1 10s. or £1 15s. with a few perches of a garden and bog.
Mud-wall chimneys; no turn-lane.	Generally speaking, of the very worst description, being cold, and without ventilation, and badly thatched. The walls are built with mud mortar, and in some places the upper portion of a chimney flue the better class of living beings. The work of the labourer is almost entirely done by the hands of the poor. They are not supplied with fuel, and are obliged to burn the refuse of the town, which is sold for nothing. It is not till the evening of the day that the labourer is able to get a good night's sleep, and he is then obliged to go to bed without having any food, and he is then obliged to go to bed without having any food, and he is then obliged to go to bed without having any food.	Mud walls, covered with thatch. The tenant takes his house unfurnished. He has no room among the poor, but that lodging is generally empty.	Stones and clay, chimneys of clay and soda. Straw beds without bedsteads; bedding, a small blanket, and the clothes they wear to the day-time for quilts, &c.
Day-labour not usual in the country.	Generally on no condition, save that of paying rent; but the small cottiers pay the most officers in labour than in money; it is used to keep a book account, in which the rent is set off against the other money dealings are rare.	The labourers of farmers do frequently work in the rent of their cabins and land.	They pay a part of their rent in cash, and work in the other part. There is no day-work.
One.	None.	Not many.	There are very few instances of the families of farmers and sons resident in the same cabins.
The poor not improved. Population increasing.	The general condition of the poor is stationary: in the article of clothing there may have been a slight improvement. The population in 1821 was 717; in 1831, 558; decrease 159.	The poor seems to be better clad now than at that time. The population of this parish is increasing, but very slowly.	It is worse.
Political excitement prevailed for the last three or four years: when not actively paid since the year 1824.	Perfectly peaceable.	Very peaceable, except on one occasion, when crowds went about demanding higher wages, and that one act of riot should be lowered.	Rather peaceable.
Not one.	None.	I do not know of any.	No.
Not one.	None.	There are not any.	No.
Not one.	There is no public house licensed within the parish, neither does illicit distillation prevail; but spirituous liquors are sold by unlicensed persons.	There are six houses licensed to retail spirituous liquors. I do not think there is even one private still.	Two public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.

LEINSTER—County Meath, Queen's—Baronies Upper Slane, Ballydamns.

Slane (including Town). Pop. 2,316.	Starkillen, Glencastle, and Dunmoe . . . Pop. 1,874.	Ballydamns . . . Pop. 2,163.	Ballydamns . . . Pop. 2,163.
Rev. J. J. Disney	Rev. Frederick Crawford.	Capt. E. H. Pope, J. P.	Rev. M. Hart, J. P.
What are usually denominated middle-men.	The small farmers.	The low class of farmers and labourers.	Farmers.
Without land, from £8 to £25 per annum.	£8 2s. with 10 pecks of garden, and £1 15s. without garden.	Cottages, without land, from £1 to £1 5s.; and it depends on the quantity and quality of land.	£7 without land, and £2 10s. with one acre of land.
The cottages are principally built of mud, and very few indeed have either bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	Clay and straw mixed; indifferently furnished. Generally bedsteads, blankets, and straw or chaff bedding.	Generally built of mud. Never supplied with bedding or bedsteads by the landlords.	Clay walls, most of them badly thatched; unfurnished. Bad bedding, and, in most cases, without bedsteads.
In some instances farmers supply their yearly labourers with cottages rent free. There is no duty-labour.	None; and so duty-labour.	Generally held as yearly tenants; work out their rent; but duty-labour never required, or even heard of.	Under no condition but that of superintended rent.
In upwards of 20 instances.	There are several instances under this head.	None that I know of.	About 10.
The condition of the poor is pretty nearly stationary. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poorer class is deteriorated since 1813, in consequence of the rate of wages being since then reduced. The population is rather on the increase.	Stationary in my opinion. The population increasing.	Their condition worse, from want of employment; and the population increasing rapidly.
The parish has been generally peaceable.	Remarkably peaceable.	Very much disturbed until within the last year.	Very much disturbed within the last three years; at present it is quiet, and tranquil since last spring.
There is no savings' bank.	None.	None.	There is no such establishment.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	None.	There is no such establishment.
There are 12 houses within this parish where spirituous liquors are retailed. I do not believe that there is any illicit distillation.	Five public houses. No illicit distillation.	Three public houses. Illicit distillation has never been attempted.	There are eight public houses, and there is no illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Ballydama, Slemargy, Callinagh, Maryborough West

Refugee . . Pop. 3,534.	Ballydama and Slemargy. Pop. —	Abbeyleix . . Pop. 5,980.	Abbeyleix . . Pop. 5,980.
Rev. William Parley.	M. Singleton, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police.	Vincent De Fene.	Rev. Arthur Newcombe.
Small landholders.	Farmers.	Gentlemen and farmers of all descriptions, who have usually, if their farms are of a certain size, other tenants; in general, the less land a farmer holds, the more rent he demands if he sells any part of it.	They are generally of every description.
With land £2; without land £1 10s.	£2 a-year without land, and at the rate of about £3 an acre for land attached.	Rent varies according to the situation in life of the landlord.	It varies from £2 to £5 per annum.
They are in general contented with fags and mud; the furniture a stool or chair, table, pot, perhaps a dresser; the beds of hench or straw, with scanty covering, and as many instances of sort of bedstead.	Clay; furnished badly; few bedsteads and bad bedding.	(In general they are comfortable, and have bedsteads and covering, except the very poorest.—Mr. G.) ^a	I have visited many cabins very cleanly, and supplied with comfortable bedding, particularly among the Protestants.
The cottiers are desirous of seeing out their rent; in several cases a certain portion of labour is added together with a certain rent; sometimes labour is required as less at rent entirely.	Tenants-at-will, and generally required to give labour in payment of rent.	(Cottiers are obliged to work constantly for their landlords at 6d and 8d a-day without diet; they get one or two acres at £1 10s., and cross for a cow at £1 10s. or £2.—Mr. G.) Many, especially the small farmers, are not so liberal.	Labourers in many instances hold their land without any condition but the payment of a certain rent; others, on the contrary, getting a garden and grass for a cow, with constant employment from their employers, pay for these in the way of a diminished rate for labour.
Cannot tell; but there are instances of three families in one cabin.	Many instances even more than two families are in one cabin, particularly in towns and villages.	(Several instances.—Mr. G.)	In several instances, but their number I cannot say.
Worse, owing, it is estimated, to the rack-rent paid by the land-occupiers.—Increasing.	The condition of the poor is improving; the population increasing.	(Very much improved, and the people more comfortable; the population is much increased.—Mr. G.) In my opinion the number of good slated houses which have been built, the improvement in agriculture, and the very great increase in the consumption of bread and meat, show a general improvement; but I think prosperity is not diminished, owing to the influx of strangers.	I think their condition is greatly improved; more bread and meat are consumed by them; they are better clothed, and generally have better houses, than in 1815.
Very much disturbed.	Much disturbed; additional police and a special commission were obliged to be resorted to.	It has been comparatively peaceful; few in this neighbourhood were molested by the Whites.	This parish has been very peaceful, and did not suffer much from the incursions of the Whites.
No.	Savings' banks are established, improving; generally small sums, and from the farmers, tradesmen, and servants.	There is a savings' bank, the deposits to which amount to near £13,000, the depositors, principally farmers, reside within 10 miles of Abbeyleix, to which district the bank is confined; this is a proof of agricultural prosperity.	There is a savings' bank, established in more than 15 years, it is rapidly progressing; generally small farmers; there is a loan fund, which has proved a valuable benefit, and a loan fund, already mentioned under Query 3, Appendix D.
No.	None.	None.	No.
About 50. No distillation.	About 50. Distillation does not prevail in any district.	There are too many public houses. No distillation.	I do not know their number; but there are so many that I wish they were diminished, as inducing idleness, poverty, and disease.

The answers included in a pamphlet, with "Mr. G." affixed, were given to me by an intelligent farmer. Some queries I could not answer.—De Fene.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Cullinagh, Maryborough East and West.

Abbeylara and Ballyroan. Pop. 9,504.	Ballyroan . . Pop. 3,564.	Cloonsagh . . Pop. 18,136.	Cloonsagh and Cloonslara Pop. 18,136.
Rev. Michael Kehoe, r. p.	William H. Grey, Esq. r. p.	Rev. M. P. Mokose, r. p.	Rev. John William Smith
In the parish of Abbeylara Lord de Vesel is landlord of a great number of cottages; in the parish of Ballyroan farmers are the landlords of cabins.	Principally small farmers, in some instances they derive under the owner of the estate.	Farmers holding a few acres in the country; about the towns tradesmen.	They are generally "mid-dle-men."
In the parish of Abbeylara the rent is very light, with or without land, where Lord de Vesel has to deal with the poor; in the parish of Ballyroan cabins with one roof of land average, in rent, at £3 a-year, without land, £1 10s.	Cabins, without a garden, average from £1 to £2 per year; cabins with a garden, quarter roof of land, average from £2 10s. to £4 per year.	Cabins, with a quarter of land, £2 10s.; without land, from £1 to £1 10s.	Cabins, without land, from £1 10s. to £2; cabins with small portion of land from £2 to £3.
In the parish of Ballyroan they are generally of mud or not walls, with scarcely a refuge of furniture. They are seldom supplied with beds; the clothes they wear during the day are what they generally have for bed covering at night. In the parish of Abbeylara the poor are much better supplied with houses and furniture, principally given by Lord and Lady de Vesel, who respect, either personally or by deputies, the cottages of the poor every winter.	Generally very bad, scarcely any kind of furniture. In many houses not a bedstead, and frequently without sufficient blankets or covering of any description.	Generally built of mud; scarcely any furniture. Very few bedsteads; straw beds; little covering, save what they wear by day.	Generally mud cottages, badly furnished, and ill supplied with bedding.
No condition exclusive of rent. There is no duty-labour required.	Generally the rent is settled for by labour, but not as duty-work.	No condition but rent. Duty-labour is not usual in this parish.	I understand that duty-labour is very generally required.
In many instances two families reside in the same cabin.	In several houses there are two families residing under the same roof, but there is generally a partition wall between them; in few instances there are two families in the same cabin.	In the town there are 10 or 12 instances of four or five families living in one house; generally but one in the country.	In very many instances
Their condition is considerably deteriorated; they have not either the demand or price for labour that they had in the year 1835, or before that period. The population is on the increase.	I consider paupers as stationary, nor have I perceived any material change in that class during that period. Population rapidly increasing here.	The condition of the poor has considerably deteriorated from bad wages and want of employment. The population on the increase.	As far as I can learn this condition is deteriorated. The population is increasing.
Yes. Whitefooting prevailed for the last three or four years.	Frequently very much disturbed; lately I conceive it is getting more manageable to the law, especially within the last 12 months.	Tolerably peaceable, save the years 1831 and 1832.	It has lately been very much disturbed.
There is a savings' bank in Abbeylara. It is improving, and principally supported by small farmers, and some few tradesmen; there is a benevolent society in Abbeylara.	In this parish there is no savings' bank or benefit society.	No savings' bank.	There is not.
Not any.	There is no pawnbroker's establishment in this parish, or ever was.	One shop of this kind almost exclusively with the poor.	One pawnbroker has dealings, one, I believe, with the lowest class of poor.
There are 35 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Five public houses licensed in this parish, none other permitted. Illicit distillation not even attempted.	About 40 public houses. No illicit distillation.	They are very numerous, in the small towns of Meath, there are 36 licensed, besides a great number in the country parts. I am not aware of illicit distillation in this parish.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronets Cullinagh, Mayborough East and West

Cullinagh . . Pop. 18,186.	Part of Cullinagh. Pop. —.	Part of Cullinagh. Pop. —.	Cullinagh . . Pop. 3,244.
Henry Dwyer, Esq. J. J.	Rev. Peter Lator, J. J.	Rev. Matthew Fanning, J. J.	Rev. Charles Doyle, J. J.
Generally small farmers.	Generally speaking the persons who set claims to labourers are small and very small farmers.	Of struggling middle-men, in indifferent circumstances.	The landlords of cabins are generally persons of small means, who let them out to the occupiers at high rents.
On an average they pay 50s. for a cabin and quarter of land, and from 20s. to 30s. for a cabin without land.	The average rent of cabins in this parish is £2 a-year, without any land; however, of course, if they have land, but not proportionately more; the more land the cheaper is proportion.	Cabins without land about 30s.; when set with land the house is not valued separately from the land, unless the quantity is only a garden.	Cabins without land attached pay from 10s. to 30s. per annum; some very poor persons pay weekly rent, which generally amounts to a larger sum per annum; the land attached to them, say from a road to two acres, lets at from £2 to £3 per acre.
Mud walls, covered in with straw; scarcely any furniture. Very few bedsteads; scanty straw beds, with but very little covering except their daily clothing.	The cabins are of the worst description; scarcely anything in the shape of furniture. The beds generally, indeed always, straw, and very seldom a bedstead.	A very poor description; poorly furnished. In general they have bedsteads, but the bed-covering is very bad, not at all comfortable.	The walls of the cabins are generally built of clay or peat sods, covered with straw, heath, or potato tops; they have scarcely any furniture, are seldom supplied with bedsteads, and there are few indeed who do not suffer from deficiency of covering at night, in consequence of which they are obliged to use the clothes worn during the day, which, when wet, often produce fever, phthisis, scurvy, and other diseases, a predisposition to which arises from the want of proper food.
No condition that I could hear of except rent, or a certain quantity of labour, at a fixed rate, in lieu of rent.	Where labourers get an acre of land, or more, with these cabins, they often agree to give the amount of their rent in labour, at a stated price then agreed on, and at whatever time the landlord shall call upon them, which will, of course, be at the lowest time; some are bound by agreement to work the year round, and are called cottiers; but there are some immortals, such as the grass of a cow, a larger quantity of land, &c. &c., than other tenants; the latter practice is getting into disuse.	It is usual to require labour in lieu of money for rent, the terms from year to year.	Is this parish it is not usual to require any condition on the tenant's evidence of rent.
In lanes and small streets in the town there are frequently five and even six families in one small cabin, and in the country some few cottages of two or three residing in the same cabin.	Two or more families do occasionally reside in the same cabin, but it is rarely the case.	Each family has generally a house to themselves, but these houses are often joined under the same roof.	About 10.
It has considerably deteriorated in every respect. The population, I understand, is on the increase.	I do not think the condition of the labourer is essentially improved; there is a growing spirit of improvement in dress and houses in society in general, of which they have partaken in a slight degree, but substantially they have not improved. The population, I think, is very stationary for the last 50 years.	The general condition of the people is worse, in the case of very many of them being dispossessed of their holdings; in the case of their paying high rents, and which are severely exacted. The population in this parish not increasing.	Considerably deteriorated since 1815, occasioned by a decline in prices without a corresponding reduction in rents. The population is not much increased, owing to a considerable emigration to America.
During last three or four years very much disturbed.	The parish was very much disturbed (from causes which perhaps it is as well not to go into in a statement like the present, but which I think I could trace very clearly) from November, 1818, until the special commission about two years ago, since which it has been perfectly peaceful.	A good deal disturbed within the last four years, chiefly on account of ejecting the tenants.	Parts of this parish have been occasionally much disturbed, particularly during the last three years.
None whatever.	There is no savings' bank in this parish; there is one in Abbeyfeix, four miles distant, where some few labouring men, without families, have placed some trifles.	None.	None.
One; the contributors are exclusively of the lowest class of poor.	No pawnbroker's shop in the parish.	None.	Not in this parish.
About 50 public houses (some years a few more). We have no illicit distillation in this parish.	About seven or eight licensed public houses in this parish. There is no illicit distillation in this parish, nor has there been for many years.	There are five licensed public houses in this parish. No illicit distillation in this place.	Eight. Illicit distillation does not exist.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Cullinstagh, Maryborough East, Portlincinch.

Dyest Glen . Pop. 4,014.	Bonia (including Maryborough) Pop. 4,800.	Bonia, Straboe, &c. Pop. about 9,000.	Coolinstagher . Pop. 3,436.
Rev. James Delany, r. r.	A. M. Munn, Esq.	Rev. Nicholas O'Connor, r. r.	Edward Wilson, Esq. r. r.
Middle-men, paying a rack-rent.	Generally very poor people.	Generally middle-men in the country, who have a few acres of ground, and strive to cheapen them by building cottages; poor industrious people in towns.	Of every class, from Poor to peasant, perhaps the greatest number of such landlords are small farmers.
From £3 to £4, with an acre of land; £2 without land.	Generally £2 without land; but very seldom to be had with even the smallest garden.	15s. per year in the country; from £1 to £2 in towns.	Rent of cottages, with land, from £4 to £5; without, from £2 to £4 (for small).
The wretched cottier has, in most cases, to build his cabin; heave it in thorns together in a hurry and composed of the cheapest materials, without a view to durability or comfort; the walls of mud or turf, partially thatched with straw or rushes, without chimney or window, the entrance, and perhaps a hole in the wall, serving the double purpose of admitting the light and letting out the smoke. A few stools, and, very few, a table, make up the entire household furniture. In one out of ten of these hives you may meet with something deserving the name of bedstead and night-clothing.	Generally built of mud and straw. Very seldom supplied with bedsteads; beds generally straw.	The cabins built of clay. Without bedsteads generally; their clothes for the day serve also for the night.	Generally about 8 feet basement of stone, remainder of the walls mud, roof straw, generally wren, and generally supplied with tolerable bedsteads, table, and few chairs, &c. (the property of tenant).
In every instance, within my knowledge the cottier undertakes to work in labour, or, as he calls it, to work in with the landlord the rent of his cabin and garden; in other words, to labour for the landlord whenever he is called on.	Generally without any condition but rent; but cottiers in the country generally work with their landlord to pay the rent.	Cottiers under farmers often have a road, sometimes an acre, of bad land, for which they pay a very high rent, generally in labour.	A small article, where the landlord is at the farmer's disposal, that the tenant shall be "ready first out" of growing seasons, such as he best, but nothing else; for the tenant are allowed industry wages, the object being merely to give the tenant a preference of labour at such seasons.
In the outlets of the towns the cabins are usually subdivided by the owner into single rooms, which, on an average, are let to large families of paupers at £1 15s. per annum: of these tenements there are in this town 73, in the country 10.	In towns it is very generally so.	About 35 families two in each cottage, and in eight instances three.	The parish collector reports about 40; I am inclined, however, to think that he is far under the number; the number of subletted houses is 3,125. "By how many families occupied? 3,125." The difficulty then, was, 1,125, I should suppose would not much exceed the correct answer to this question.
Considerably worse, owing to the want of employment and reduction of wages; hence the poor are in fact but half-fed, badly clothed, worse lodged, but certainly more intelligent and better informed than the former generation, owing to the great efforts made within that period to spread education amongst them. The population of the parish is increasing, notwithstanding the continual drain of emigration.	Population increasing.	Their condition vastly deteriorated in clothing, in food, in want of employment. Population increasing in the town, decreasing in the country from the disposition of landlords to get rid of the poor.	My own experience does not reach so far, I am informed, however, that, though many poor are improved, yet that the general condition of the poor is rather deteriorated, inasmuch as their number, as well as that of the population, has much increased.
Perfectly tranquil, excepting parts of the years 1848 and 1850, during the prevalence of the Whitefoot system.	Dreadfully disturbed for a few years.	Greatly disturbed within these four years.	Lately disturbed; peacefully to the last few years, I am told, very peaceable.
None.	Not one.	No savings' bank.	None in the parish; a tolerably flourishing savings' bank in the neighbouring town of Portlincinch, to which some have lodged money from this parish.
None.	One; it is not confined to the lowest class of poor.	One pawnbroker; dealings with the lowest class of the poor.	None in the parish, but few in neighbouring towns, where dealings are conducted with the lowest classes.
80. For the last 10 years there has not been a private still in this parish.	About 40. No distillation in it.	37, some of which have been the base of the parish. No illicit distillation.	From the parish collector I hear that there are 34 public houses. I believe that there is little or no illicit distillation, but I fear much illicit sale of spirits.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Postleghish.

Coolbaragher . . Pop. 7,456.	Lea (including part of Portlannington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.	Lea (including part of Portlannington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.	Lea (including part of Portlannington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.
Rev. Samuel Adams.	Rev. Henry Smyth, D.D.	James Dunne, Esq. J. R.	Lieut.-Col. O'Donoghue, Police Magistrate.
Farmers.	Of various classes, some head landlords, and some middle-men; the small farmer likes to have a dependant under him on his ground.	Small farmers.	Small farmers, who occupy under 40 acres of ground.
About £1 ls. without land, or with a small kitchen garden.	A cabin, with an acre of land, will set for £2 a-year.	A comfortable cabin of straw and mud, with an acre of ground, about £2 a-year.	A cabin, with an acre, Irish plantation measure, 23; without it, £1 10s.
As decent thatched cabins are generally found in the island. They are for the most part, and tolerable bedding.	The walls are of mud, with thatched roofs. All have bedsteads, but the bedding is various.	They are furnished with strong wooden bedsteads, straw or chaff bedding, and blankets; drawers, tables, chairs, and stools; with a tolerable supply of fuel, turf in general.	Mostly stone foundations; remainder mud, thatched with straw, and comfortable; generally three rooms, furniture, deal tables, six chairs, dresser. Wooden bedsteads, with comfortable bedding.
They are sometimes bound to give labour for hire, & called on during a busy season.	There is, in general, a mutual engagement between the labourer and his employer, the one to work at the soil, when called on, the other to supply a house and other conveniences at a fixed price.	I do not think any duty-labour is paid by others.	Cotters are often allowed to pay their rent by work, but never work in addition to their rent, unless for the customary hire.
20.	I have endeavoured, with tolerable success, to prevent the practice on my own estate, but there are parts of the parish which resemble a rabbit-warren in consequence of the practice.	There are few instances in the country; in the town of Portlannington there may be some.	I cannot specify the exact number, but that it exists to great extent is certain.
It is improved, I believe Population on the increase.	On the whole, I think it improved; for though the farmers find more difficulty in paying their rent than during the war, yet in dirt and clothing there is a sensible amelioration, arising from the reduced price of provisions and manufactures. Population is increasing.	The condition of the poor is, in general, much improved, and the population is increasing rapidly.	Improved in every respect. Increasing rapidly.
Of late some acts of outrage have been committed, but fewer than in many other parishes.	The parish has, at times, been disturbed, but at present there is an absence of outrage.	The parish had been for some time very much disturbed; but from the removal of the numerous resident gentry, and a highly efficient police, there have been some instances of assassination, and taking up arms, and since the introduction of the Coercion Bill.	Comparatively speaking quiet, owing to a very respectable resident gentry, and a highly efficient police; there have been some instances of assassination, and taking up arms, and since the Coercion Bill.
There is not, but there is the nearest town. Its deposits are constantly increasing.	There is a savings' bank in Portlannington, admirably conducted, the principal contributors are servants and farmers.	There is a savings' bank in Portlannington. The contributors are, in general, small farmers, servants, and tradespeople; it goes on prosperously.	There is a savings' bank in Portlannington, which is going on prosperously.
In the adjoining town, but not in this parish.	Not one that I am aware of.	No pawnbroker in the parish.	We are totally unacquainted with any such institution.
50. It does not.	There are numerous public houses in Portlannington, and besides there are a few others sprinkled through the parish, tolerably respectable, and not more numerous than the public convenience requires. I am not aware of the existence of	I cannot say how many, but they are too numerous, and produce many of the evils of the country. I have not heard of any private distillation in this parish for some years past.	Public houses are most numerous in the town; for instance, in Portlannington at least 50, and the population does not exceed 4,000; but in the country very few, on account of the late regulations. That distillation does not prevail that I am aware of.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Portlaoineh, Sileamery.

Len (including part of Portlaoineh Town) . Pop. 7,986.	Len (including part of Portlaoineh Town) . Pop. 7,986.	Kilballe . . Pop. 11,661.	Kilballe . . Pop. 11,661.
C. L. Sander, Esq. J. R.	Rev. J. O'Connell, J. R.	William Butler, Esq. J. R.	Rev. P. Hickley, J. R.
Farmers and labourers.	Middle-men and farmers generally.	—	Middle-men and farmers.
Without land, from £1 10s. to £2, with land, according to quantity and quality.	From £1 10s. to £2 is obtained for cabins without land; cabins having only small garden, from half rood to half acre, obtain from £3 to £5.	—	Without land, £1; with one acre, £1 10s. to £2 10s.
Some stone walls, and some mud, generally thatched, badly furnished. Bedsteads and bedding bad and scarce.	They are sometimes built of stone and stone, but generally of mud, especially in those parts of the country where stone cannot be had; they are furnished by the cottager; they generally have a bedstead, with a frame of stone or shell bed, and are supplied with blankets in some few instances by the employer.	Speaking generally, the cottages are of a better description, and supplied with bed and bedding.	Cabins of mud, very small and badly thatched, beds of straw or rushes on the ground. No bedsteads; bed-dates very scanty, or not worth mentioning.
No duty-labour, all rent.	They generally hold their cottages for a fixed sum in rent, or so much an acre for the land allotted to them, and pay in money or labour. We know nothing of duty-labour here; there is one proprietor whose cottagers hold each a rood and an acre of land, and he has through the year in less than that, but they are in a state of wretchedness approaching to starvation; they belong to Mr. Adams, of Belgrove.	—	Cabins held upon no other condition but that of rent. No duty-labour required in this parish.
—	In 15 or 20 instances, I am not able to say exactly, in one of three are six families; they occupy an old room, from its not being subject to view, but dwell in separate apartments.	—	About 50 or 60.
I have not been so long in the parish; I understand, rather deteriorated. Increasing.	Their condition is disimproved with respect to diet and clothing; each of them as live on the estate of Lord Portlaoineh, and Mr. Smith, Mount-Herry, are better off; the labourers of the latter are especially comfortable; since the year 1825 there has been an increase of £2,000 in the value of three parishes, as appears from a census taken by my predecessor, and recorded by him in the parochial register, this increase I attribute to a great measure to the opening of the line of canal between Manchester and Mount Mellick, this work attracted a number of strangers from the single-town parishes, who afterwards, with their families, became resident.	—	Much worse; their little capital is expended, their lands are worse cultivated, chiefly through want of means, the increasing poverty attributed to rack rents, heavy grand juries costs, bad markets, &c. when in existence. The population very little on the increase.
Much disturbed for the last three years.	It has been generally peaceable, but was disturbed partially by combinations of Ribbonmen and Whitefeet within the last 13 years; it is at present peaceable.	Much disturbed last year, but latterly restored to peace.	Greatly disturbed in 1831 and 1833; the people driven into illegal combinations by oppression in many ways.
Our savings' bank. Very prosperous; farmers and servants.	There is a savings' bank in the town which is tolerably prosperous; the bank stock is about £4,000; the contributors thereto are small farmers in the country, tradesmen, or servants who have made savings, and some few of the small gentry.	No savings' bank to my knowledge.	No such bank or stock society here.
None.	None.	None that I know of.	No pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.
25. No.	30. No illicit distillation is known to me.	I am not aware of the number. Illicit distillation is not thought to prevail.	About 21. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Strathally, Strathally.

Killeshin . . Pop. 5,152.	Killeshin . . Pop. 5,152.	Corlone and Killiney. Pop. about 1,200.	Strathally and Moyana. Pop. 4,951.
<i>W. Fitzhugh, Esq. & Co.</i>	<i>Rev. Roseland O'Connor.</i>	<i>Rev. Joshua Anderson.</i>	<i>Rev. Hans Johnson.</i>
Generally speaking they are composers of land from the lowest to the highest rank of tenants.	Generally respectable as far as I am acquainted with them.	The farmers.	Of every class.
In country places £1 10s. without land; cabins with land are seldom valued dis- tinct from the land.	From £3 10s. to £4 with- out land.	Cabins without land £1 1s.; with land, including cabins, £3 per acre.	From £1 10s. to £3 for the ground to build on, from the middle-man; from £3 to £4 for a cabin ready built, of a very poor description.
Cabins occupied by the labouring class, except some few upon the lands of exten- sive farmers, are built of mud, whitewashed, seldom having beds or bedding; in- habited by the family and the pig indiscriminately.	Thatched, consisting generally of two apartments. They appear to me, as far as I know, to be improving in comfort as to bedsteads and bedding.	Mud, thatched with straw; furniture, chairs, tables, bed- steads, straw beds, bed- clothes; tolerably comfort- able.	Generally badly furnished. Bedsteads of one sort or an- other are mostly met with; comfortable bedding is some- times found, but not as often as could be wished.
From small farmers they are generally rented, the occupier giving them where he can; those held from large landholders are mostly given not free so long as the la- bourer conducts himself honestly, which enables the master to turn him out at any time.	I do not know.	It is not usual to require de- posit in addition to, or in lieu of, rent; but the latter generally works with his land- lord at the customary rate of hire.	De- posit, though not al- ways paid, is very generally put in to meet the rent.
I know of many such in- stances, but not the number. About twenty years since, during an inclement winter, a considerable sum was subscribed to assist the labouring poor, and in the distribution of it 120 persons were found residing in three small cabins in the town of Corlone; there are many instances of a similar nature in the same parish, four of these persons being engaged inhabitants of the parish.	I do not know.	None.	None.
Their condition will not be improved by the facility a re- cent Act of Parliament for in- creasing the number of public houses gives them of indulg- ing in their propensity to drink. I think the popula- tion increasing.	I cannot say. The popula- tion has not increased much, as far as I can ascertain.	Stationary condition. Po- pulation diminishing.	None.
It was very peaceable until about two years since; it is now profligate, and under a vigilant magistracy and peace preservation police.	Generally very peaceable.	Disturbed during the last three years; previous to that period peaceable.	Peaceable until within the last three years; very much disturbed during that period, so much so as to render it unsafe to live in.
There is not a savings' bank or any other benefit society; some time since there was in Corlone a savings' bank, which was found of much benefit, but from some neglect, in the course of six months, it was allowed to fall to the ground.	There is not.	None.	One savings' bank; ad- vancing but slowly.
There are not any in the parish, but there are in Corlone, to which many resort; the lowest class, and also every tradesman from near- by, resort to indulge a drunken fit, deal in them.	None.	None.	None.
There are 13 licensed public houses; but there are many unlicensed, notwithstanding the strictest vigilance of the police. Private distillation does not prevail in this parish, but it does to a great extent in the adjoining county of Carlow.	I cannot say.	No public houses; spirituous liquors are, in some few in- stances, retailed without li- censes. What distillation does not prevail.	24. No distillation.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Tarragh.

Kilmaran . . Pop. 3,186.	Rosary, Castlebrack, and Rosenthal . . Pop. 13,927.	Rosenthal . . Pop. 8,448.	Rosenthal . . Pop. 8,423.
Geo. Edward Dwyer.	Thomas Dwyer, Esq. J. P.	John Salter, Esq. J. P.	Thomas J. Finn.
Farmers are generally the landlords of cottages or cabins, or they establish them for their workmen.	Comfortable farmers for the most part, in some rare instances they are landed proprietors.	Generally comfortable farmers.	They are generally persons of small means, who set them out quite beyond their value.
Cabins, with land, depend on the price paid by the farmer, and it being the best, say £2 per acre; cabins, without land, from £2 to £3 per annum.	From £1 10s. to £2 per annum.	From £1 10s. to £3 10s. annually.	They are set, without any land attached, from £2 to £4 per annum; some very poor persons pay by the week; when they have land attached, say from 4 rods to two acres, it sets from £2 to £3 per annum.
Cabins, excepting those in the bog-lands, are built of stone, roofed with horse timber, and thatched, but this kind of roofing is getting much out of repair. Bedsteads are used; and bedding, in comparison, comfortable.	For the most part mud-walled cabins. In some instances they have bedsteads; but their beds are of straw and dried grass, which the children pull from ditches.	Lime and stone in a few instances; generally of clay and sods. Mostly supplied with bedsteads; their beds generally of straw.	They are miserable buildings of mud, covered with straw or sods; they have very little furniture. Are seldom supplied with bedsteads; and there are few who have sufficient covering at night.
I should say, at present, no day-labour exists in the parish, the only thing required by the farmer is, that they should work at so much per day.	They pay it in labour; it is not usual to require day-labour besides.	They pay in labour; no day-labour.	There is no condition and except rent.
Very few, if any, except in lodging-houses for passengers.	In no instance, except where a principal stone-gatherer will take a cabin at from 10d. to 1s. per week, and lodge three or four of their own description at a weekly rent.	In no instance, except where a principal beggar will take a cabin at from 10d. to 1s. per week, and lodge three or four more of his own description at a weekly rent.	I cannot say; but it is very common to have two small families in one cabin, it lessens the rent to an inch.
The parish is much improved since the year 1815 in their cleanliness, comforts, and dress, notwithstanding the great falling off in prices. The population is increasing; employment for the population is all that is wanted to make them comfortable and satisfied.	Their condition is, generally speaking, improved. Considerably increasing.	Their condition, generally speaking, is improved. Population increasing.	I cannot say there is, on the whole, much alteration in the condition of the peasantry since 1815; their appearance, as to clothing, is improved, but that is owing to clothing being now so much cheaper. The population is increasing.
Except some trifling circumstances not worth mentioning, the parish has been quiet; some time, agitation has been carried forward, and Confessions, attended by the giddy and young, and those who have nothing to lose.	It has been peaceable until within the last five years.	It has been peaceable till within the last five years.	Part of this parish have been disturbed occasionally, particularly during the last three years.
None.	To the disgrace of the traders of the town of Mount-Mellick, the savings' bank has been discontinued for several years past, as none of them would devote any portion of their time thereto.	No.	None.
I do not think this traffic prevails amongst the lower orders in this parish; the pawnbrokers' shops are in the neighbouring towns of Mount-Mellick and Tullamore.	There are four in this town, there are some others in the parish, it is with the lowest class chiefly.	Four in Mount-Mellick, no more in the parish; chiefly with the poor and wretched classes.	There have, within the last few years, been four pawnbrokers' shops established in the town of Mount-Mellick, and one at Tullamore; their dealings are, I believe, entirely confined to the lowest class of peasantry.
Wheat distribution does not at present prevail; when it does, it proceeds from the low price of oats, which is the chief grain grown in the parish. The number of public houses is 10.	From about 80 to 100. I believe it does not at all prevail.	About 30. No.	About 90. Wheat distribution does not prevail.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Dunsinch, Upper Ossery.

Rennell and Renny. Pop. 11,072.	Aghwee, &c. . . Pop. 8,643.	Union of Aughrimort. Pop. 3,372.	Dunow . . . Pop. 2,911.
Rev. G. Renssler.*	William Wedgole.	Rev. Robert Tottenham Price.	Robert Laurence, Esq. J. P.
Of the second and third class.	Farmers: those who hold large tracts give gardens of one acre or more; the holders of small farms give very little land with their cabins.	Generally gentleman farmers.	Generally what are called middle-men.
With small gardens, from £3 10s. to £5, without ditch, from 2 to £3.	A cabin and acre of land, from £2 to £3; a cabin with a little piece of land for sowing cabbages, from £1 to £1 10s., to be paid in labour.	From £1 10s. to £2, without land; a cabin with an acre, about £3.	This is a difficult question to answer: a cabin without land brings from £1 to £1 10s. per year; and, with land, according to quantity and situation.
Generally built of mud, and thatched; consisting of one small room besides a kitchen, some have stools, and some chairs, and, in general, a table. Some have bedsteads, but many spread straw upon the ground, and lie badly covered.	Some are comfortable and decently furnished, but many of them are small and wretched, without bedsteads, the family lying on straw, and having very little covering except what they wear by day.	The worst description. Straw beds, in general, and poor bedding.	They are made up of mud, worms, or soda, and thatched; and they are, in general, very poorly furnished. Some have bedsteads, many not.
Some give labour, and some pay in cash; others get one acre of land, grow and buy the manure, and a horse, for which they generally pay from £3 to £4.	Wages are paid by agreement, either in money or labour, at a fixed price. I know of no duty-labour in addition to rent.	No.	No conditions; nor is duty-labour in addition to or in lieu of rent.
In many.	There are very few instances of two families residing in one cabin, except in the village of Berris in Ossery.	About 15.	I cannot answer this question accurately, but there are a great many.
I have not been long resident here, but on inquiry I find they are deteriorated. The population is increasing.	I think, in general, there is an improvement in the condition of the poor since 1815, although many instances to the contrary. The population is increasing. At this period the low price of wheat and pigs will, if continued, very much distress the poor.	I can only speak as to the last three or four years, and think it is not at all improved. The population is increasing.	By no means improved, but quite the contrary, since the peace of 1815, chiefly from want of employment, and the very low price for corn and other produce of land, pigs, &c. I think the population will be diminishing.
Some parts disturbed, particularly near and in Mount-Melick.	This parish has been disturbed for 12 years past; lately it is increased to an alarming degree.	It has been disturbed for the last three or four years, but frightfully so last winter.	This parish has been, for the most part, disturbed; and particularly for the last two or three years up to this moment very much disturbed.
There is no savings' bank.	None.	No, there are not.	Neither.
There are four in the town of Mount-Melick, the cause of ill-humour, poverty, dishonesty, and every thing bad. It is not altogether with the poor their dealings are carried on.	None.	No, there are not.	There are pawn brokers' shops, and it is, at times, with poor distressed people they have to do, and generally with the lowest class.
In the union there are eighty-five public-houses. Their distribution does not prevail.	There are 17 public houses in the village of Berris in Ossery, and about an equal number scattered through the country parts of the parish, besides a number of unlicensed ones where spirituous liquors are retailed. Their distribution does not prevail.	There are, at the least, 30. Their distribution does not prevail.	I cannot tell how many public-houses, or houses where spirituous liquors are retailed, but I should think there are more than necessary; and I don't think there is much, if any, spirit distribution in this parish.

* Kilsnooney, or Cossnooney, is in the union, but, being a parished one, is not included in this report.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Upper Ossary.

Kilermogh . . . Pop. 1,078.	Offerlane . . . Pop. 9,915.	Offerlane . . . Pop. 9,915.	Rathdowney and Kilding Pop. 6,997.
Rev. William Cooby	Rev. Michael Cuspin, F.R.	Rev. Joseph Bourke.	Rev. Marcus Moad.
Farmers.	The occupiers of farms.	Farmers.	The large farmers, shop-keepers, &c.
A cabin, without land, about £1 3s per year; a cabin, with an acre of land, £2 10s. per year.	Cabins, with half an acre, plantation measure, from £2 to £3; without land, from £1 to £1-10s.	With a garden, £2 10s.; without, £1 10s.	Few cabins are let without some land, say an acre, or half an acre, for which £3 or £4 are paid.
They consist, in general, of a kitchen and room, furnished with a few stools, a table, and some a dresser. Very few are supplied with bedsteads; and their bedding is very uncomfortable indeed.	Stone or mud walls, thatched. Generally a sort of bedsteads, with beds of straw and poor coverings.	Generally comfortable, built of stone, and well thatched. They have bedsteads, but little bedding.	Very indifferent; clay floors, poorly furnished. Beds for the most part truckle, no mattresses, even with those who could well afford it; it is their habit, not want.
Labour is required in payment of rent; but no duty-labour.	There is generally an agreement with the farmer to take labour for payment.	Cottiers, having half an acre or one acre of garden, pay at the rate of £2 per acre, and for the grass of a cow £1 10s per annum, working in return for 6d. per day winter, and 7d. summer.	On these points I am acquainted with many of our extensive landholders are magnanimous, and can give every satisfaction if they please.
None.	In 105 instances.	105.	None that I know of.
The general condition of the poor, as well as the population, is stationary since 1815.	In my opinion the condition of the poorer classes is not improved, because the farmers have not the means of relieving or employing them, on account of the low and fluctuating prices of the markets. The population is increasing.	It is improved. The population is increasing.	All is as it was for many years.
Occasionally disturbed by Whitefeet.	The parish has been peaceable these two years past; prior to this period it has been somewhat disturbed, owing to the want of employment.	It has been partially disturbed the last five years.	Very much disturbed indeed, murders frequent, and little pains to detect.
None.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	There is none.	None.
None.	None.	There are none.	None.
There are only one or two public houses in the parish; and their distillation does not prevail in it.	15 public houses. illicit distillation does not prevail.	18 public houses. illicit distillation does not prevail.	Public houses are numerous; I cannot tell the number, as the parish is extensive; the magistrates who grant licenses could best inform you; in the Rathdowney town there are 15, and it is not a large town.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Upper Ossory.

Rathdowney . . Pop. 6,654.	Rathdowney, Deansboro, &c. Pop. 9,644.	Rathbarney . . Pop. 868.	Deansboro and Mayo. Pop. —.
John Roe, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Treacy, J. P.	Rev. Francis Lodge.	Rev. Eugene Kelly, J. P.
Third class.	The landlords of cabins are generally small farmers.	There are very few of these in this parish, as nearly each cabin has a plot of garden.	Generally small farmers.
£3 with one acre, and £1 without land.	The rent of a cabin without land is from £1 to £2 a-year; where there is land attached to the cabin they generally pay at the rate of £3 an acre for whatever portion they may have.	According to the quantity of land. A cabin with an acre of land brings £8; of these there are very few.	A cabin with an acre of land about £3 5s. per year, and a cabin without land £1 5s. per year.
Mud or stone walls; timber roof, scavenged and thatched; badly furnished.	The cabins in this parish are all built of stone; they are most comfortable; little or no furniture. They are supplied rarely with bedsteads; their bedding miserable beyond description.	Mostly built of stone and had thatched with thatch. Are mostly supplied with bedsteads and stone bedding.	Generally wretched cabins built of mud, and covered with straw or rushes; then beds a bundle of straw strewn on the ground; bed-clothes of the worst description, mere rags.
Duty-labour.	I do not know of any condition, exclusive of the payment of their rent, to enter into the contract between the landlord and the cottier.	They generally hold under an engagement to work at specified hours to discharge a specified rent.	No duty.
In several.	I am not able to say exactly the number, but I suppose about 30.	In no instance does this occur.	47 cabins.
Deteriorated, in respect of the price of every commodity getting lower. Population increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes in my parish has deteriorated since the year 1815. The population of the parish is increasing.	The parish was in a prosperous condition since 1815, until agitation excited to drunkenness, idleness, &c. The population is greatly increasing.	The post connected with the colonies improved, the works being carried on more spiritedly, the remote parts of the parish much worse from the fall of the produce of the land and want of employment. The population is increasing.
Disturbed for the last three years.	My parish has been very peaceable before the last two years; within the last two years, there have been some few instances of disturbances caused by tithes.	Riot, and confusion against tithes, with other annual regulations, frequently occur.	The parish was prosperous from 1815 to 1830, partially disturbed since that time.
Not any.	No.	None.	No savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.
Not any.	No.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.
30 public houses and houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. illicit distillation does not prevail.	The number of public houses in this parish is about 40. Fortunately illicit distillation does not prevail here.	There are but five licensed public houses, yet there are many houses where liquor is sold, to the ruin of morals and industry. Illicit distillation does not take place here.	Eight. No private distillation.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Clonsilla, Killeen, Coole.

Ballyloughlin and Drumreevy. Pop. 8,227.	Multifarmham, Lacken, Lasey, Potashogogen. Pop. 4,348.	Stone Hall and Multifarmham. Pop. 2,105.	Stone Hall and Multifarmham. Pop. 2,105.
Rev. William Prosser.	Rev. J. Dowling, p. r.	Owen Daly, Esq. p. r.	Rev. John Young.
—	The proprietors and farmers pretty equally.	A very respectable class of persons.	In this parish the landlords of cottages and cabins are of the first respectability, but there may be a few under tenants who, I fear, often im- pose on the poor.
This one of the great grievances: for a rod of ground and a stone hut upon it, the labourer pays £3, £4 for half an acre; then he works for this middle-man at 6d or 7d per day, and his children run of all the merrings, and the wife spins as much fluff as £1 for a house without any ground.	For a cabin, without a garden, £1; for a cabin with land, and not exceeding an acre, from £1 10s. to £2 10s., according to the amount of the land.	Without a plot of ground, £1 a-year; with a good of ground, £2; kept in repair.	According to the description, from £1 10s. to £2; and, if a small field or garden, from £2 10s. to £3.
A thatched house, 30 feet long, 14 wide, not plastered; sometimes the walls of mud, never plastered inside. Straw their bed.	The walls are of clay, and in general they are but miserably thatched, in consequence of straw being rather scarce in this district; their furniture is generally two or three stools, a large box for looking up things, and a "dormer" ornamented with a few plates, spoons, and porringers. Timber being cheap in the neighbourhood, there are generally bedsteads of some kind, but it is exclusively in consequence of the little appearance of bedding they possess.	Some of stone and mortar, in general of mud. Bedsteads in general. Clothing tolerably good for persons in their situations.	Built with a mixture of stone and mud, the principal part with mud: very badly furnished; a small stool and table, sometimes a chair and dresser, but few with a bedstead or comfortable bedding; they lie on the ground on a small bundle of straw, with bed covering.
Some of the middle-men give hovels for nothing to the poor widows for charity, as they call it; but the poor woman's wheel is always full of the flax of the farmer, she picks all his potatoes, and generally weeds his turf, and is paid nothing for all this, but has the charity house.	No condition. No.	I never heard of duty-work in the parish of Stone Hall.	Some labourers, on account of being possessed with house and garden, reduce their duty provided with meat and potatoes; they do so; but in this parish it is not usual to require duty-labour in lieu of
Hardly any house in the country has two families.	In very few instances; but in many cases where the house has been large enough to allow it, divisions have taken place, and two dwellings have been made out of one.	Three or four, I believe.	I am acquainted with several houses or cabins in which several families reside; I might say five or six in the village of Multifarmham.
Deteriorated. The population increasing so much creates a greater number of poor.	Not having had any connexion with this parish, not, indeed, with this county, until within the last three years, I cannot state anything as from my own knowledge, in reply to this question; no doubt, however, appears to be extended here that there has been a great deterioration since the period referred to. No material increase or diminution of the population lately.	Women were much better before 1815, being employed in the manufacture of flax, which would not now pay the ground rent and labour, except for their own use.	I cannot exactly describe the state of the poorer sort since the peace in the year 1815, but I should hope they are rather improved both as to food, apparel, and morals. Though numbers from this parish went within the last three years to America, yet I think the population has not been apparently diminished.
Since 300,000 men were permitted by the Government to assemble at Mass Meetings upon playing matches and to sell by the pound the property of the poor, all Catholics were ordered to leave the country, and they did, and this was a great loss to the country, and the poor were left to starve.	Possible since I have begun to know it.	Possible.	I am grieved to relate that this neighbourhood has been very much disturbed, and I myself have suffered much, though ignorant of the cause.
None.	No savings' bank in this district; but there is one at Castle Pollard, of which the people here may have the benefit, if they please; it does not appear that many avail themselves of the opportunity.	Not one.	I regret, we have none of any description whatever.
None.	None.	Not one.	None.
Seven, besides private places where distilleries are sold. I believe that distillation does exist.	16. No.	In the parish of Stone Hall but one.	There are eight houses in the parish of the women licensed for the distilling of spirits liquor, but as their distilleries are private.

* Establish poor-houses, and the landless and large farmer can no longer survive in the country; half the labourers, if they worked honestly, would do the agricultural work; no manufactures, for what Englishman would be let live in the country. Government have given the people a knowledge of their physical form, and you never will have Ireland swamped with British convulsive music, the replaceable Irish capital on the bones of the Catholics from their infancy, against the English nation, beyond anything the Committee can imagine. Ireland is lost, virtually, to England. I-9 a row of 15, per acre on land, and apply the money, wherever population is excessive, to assist them to emigrate.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Carlowre, Delvin.

Taghmon . . Pop. 922.	Taghmon . . Pop. 922.	Tylamham . . Pop. 316.	Castleown Delvin. Pop. 4,685.
<i>Sir Richard Levinge, Bt. J. P. Rev. Eugene O'Rourke, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Bond Hull.</i>	<i>Sir Richard Levinge, Bt. J. P. Rev. Eugene O'Rourke, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. J. Fitzgerald, P. P.</i>
Gentlemen and farmers, who hold the land.	The middle rank of farmers.	Gentlemen and farmers who hold the land.	In some few cases, the landed resident proprietors; generally, they are of the better class of farmers.
£1 for a house; £1 10s. for a house and garden of about 20 perches.	Rent with a garden, £1 10s. per year; and without a garden, 16s.	£1 for a house; £1 10s. for a house and garden of about 20 perches.	Without land, £1; and with garden attached, generally £2.
Mud walls, thatched, very ill furnished. Bed and bedding very bad.	Cabins made of mud in general. Bedsteads and tolerable bedding in most places.	Mud walls, thatched, very ill furnished. Bed and bedding very bad.	Mud and screens; the furniture, a bundle of straw about for a bed; the clothes they wear at work in the day being their bed covering at night; their furniture, a stool and metal-pot, to boil potatoes when they can procure them.
There is not any duty-labour, and they hold the house, &c., for the rent.	No exclusive conditions, and no duty required.	There is not any duty, and they hold their house, &c., for the rent.	If yearly tenants, in lieu of rent, duty-labour is in most instances required.
None.	None.	None.	In about 40 or 50 instances.
Stationary. Population rather on the increase.	Condition stationary. Population rather increasing.	Stationary. Population rather on the increase.	Decidedly worse, since the peace of 1815, owing to those small wages and want of employment. Population rather on the increase.
It has been occasionally disturbed.	Possible.	It has been occasionally disturbed.	Possible certainly, up to a period of the last seven years; since then, much insurrection and violence has from time to time prevailed, occasioned by small wages, want of employment, and other causes.—See Answer 25, Appendix F.
None.	None.	None.	None whatever.
None.	None.	None.	None.
Three public houses; four private houses. No illicit distillation.	Three licensed public houses in the parish, and no illicit distillation prevails in it.	No public house; one private house. No illicit distillation.	Nine public houses. Illicit distillation not prevalent.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Derriagh.

Mayno . . . Pop. 2,366.	Rathgarnon, &c. . Pop. 13,362.	Rathgarnon (including Castle Pollard) . . Pop. 3,613.	St. Feighan's . . Pop. 2,433.
Gerald Dwyer, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Clancovick Bennett.	Wm. D. Pollard, Esq. J. P.	Nickolas Evans, Esq. J. P.
When land is not underlet the landlords are the resident gentry.	Generally gentlemen, landed proprietors.	Generally middle men.	Small farmers or middle men.
A cabin without land will let at £1 10s. per year, and in proportion for the quantity of land let with it.	From £2 to £2 10s.; this depends on the quantity of land, generally from half to one rood to each cabin.	A cabin without a garden lets for about £1; the rent varies from £1 to £2 10s. according to the description of house and size of garden.	About £1 10s. without land; from £2 10s. downwards with land, including house, according to number of acres.
The houses are built of mud or stone; ill-furnished. The bedding of those who have employment is sufficient.	These cabins are built with mud, and thatched. The furniture consists of a small table, dresser, stools, and frequently, not a bedstead.	The cabins are in general of a very inferior description. At least half without bedsteads, and the bedding very wretched.	Generally built of clay, and thatched with straw; some built with stone. I think most have bedsteads and tolerable bedding.
Duty-labour is seldom required in this neighbourhood.	There is no duty-labour in my union; the labourers work at so much per day, and the rent of cabin and potato land deducted.	There are some instances where the farmers let the cabins to labourers, and receive the rent in work, but this system is not common. I am not aware of any duty-labour being required in addition to the rent.	No evidence that I know of existence of rent. No duty-labour.
—	In the towns two families reside in the same house, but not frequently, and rarely in the country.	There are 30 houses having more than one family under the same roof.	This is sometimes the case, but not often.
The condition of the poor, I think, stationary. The population rather increased, but not much.	I consider the general condition of the poor to be improved, in consequence of the increase of labour from the increase of tillage. I look upon the population to be on the increase.	I think the people improved in their outward appearance, but not in any other respect. The population goes on increasing.	Cannot say, as I am not long resident, but think they were better off when the linen trade was in a more flourishing state, as the women got more employment.
I have never known any disturbance in the parish, in my recollection, a period of more than 20 years.	I look on my parish to be remarkably peaceable and orderly, from the disposition of the people, and the prompt attention of the magistrates.	The parish has been peaceable.	Generally peaceable.
There is a savings' bank in the village of Castle Pollard, three miles distant, which is extremely prosperous; the contributions are generally farmers.	There is a savings' bank, particularly well managed, in most efficient operation; there last present about £14,000 is lent in the money lent by farmers and servants around the adjacent country.	There is a savings' bank in Castle Pollard; it is highly prosperous; the lodgements are chiefly made by small farmers and servants.	Not in this, but in the next parish there is a savings' bank.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	None.	None.
There are only four public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation is only occasional, and does not exist to any extent.	There may be about 30. Not much illicit distillation; some few may be used on the bogs.	In the town of Castle Pollard there are eight houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish, but it does to a considerable extent in the adjoining parishes, and illicit spirits are sold to a great extent in this parish.	Not in this, but in the next parish there is a savings' bank.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Fudill.

Part of Clonard, and Corralstown . . . Pop. about 7,000.	Killmac . . . Pop. 8,746.	Killmac . . . Pop. 8,746.	Killmac, (including Town of Kinnegad) . . . Pop. 8,746
Rev. Mr. Barry, p. 7.	Rev. James Alexander.	Rev. John Curran, p. 7.	John F. Hough, Esq. p. 7.
They are generally farmers.	Small farmers.	Generally they are of the better class of farmers.	The lowest farmers.
Cabins with a few perches of bad land are let at £2 yearly, without land at £1 10s.	£2 with a garden, £1 10s. without garden.	With garden generally £2, without garden £1.	From the small farm without land, £1 10s.; from the very large holders £1 7s. 6d. which there is half an acre of ground and turf, also the cabin has glass windows.
The walls are mud, covered with straw, rushes, or scraws; the furniture, a pot, some stools; seldom a chair. No beds; some have bed-clothes of the worst sort; many use the clothes they wear by day as covering by night.	Mud walls and thatched roofs; they generally sleep on the ground, and have bad bedding.	The cabins are made of mud, some of them covered with thatch, others with scraws; the furniture, a pot, and some stools; the clothes they wear by day often used as covering by night.	In the former they are sometimes very very bad; in the latter the cabin has been given to the poor man very clean and in the best repair, but, I repeat to say, he prefers to have it dirty.
Duty-labour is required in lieu of rent.	They are paid for their labour, and charged for their houses and gardens, but give no duty-labour in addition to rent.	Duty-labour is often required in lieu of rent from yearly tenants.	They are held by no conditions but rent. No duty-labour.
In about 100 instances.	In many instances, number not known.	From about 70 to 100.	A great many.
Nothing can be worse than the condition of the poorer classes at present. The population is on the increase.	Their condition has been deteriorated.	Unquestionably worse since the peace of 1815, arising from small wages and want of employment. Population on the increase.	Deteriorated. Increased.
At intervals it has been partially disturbed, where the people are employed by good men, so as that they can live even humbly, they are orderly and peaceable.	It has been sometimes disturbed.	Occasionally disturbed: insubordination has prevailed a good deal, owing to want of employment.	Peaceable.
None whatever.	None.	None.	None.
We have no such thing.	None.	None.	None.
11 public houses.	18 licensed public houses; unlicensed houses numerous. Illicit distillation prevalent.	10 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	So many I can't count. To a prodigious degree.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Fartullagh.

Castletown . . Pop. 1,909.	Clenaf . . Pop. 1,369.	Emmascroff and Kiffbride. Pop. 1,513.	Maybaker . . Pop. 225.
Rev. Samuel Lucas.	Rev. William Eames.	Rev. John Reed.	William Robinson, Esq. J. P.
Generally small farmers.	Small farmers.	Small landholders, excepting the case of the labourers of the principal landed proprietors.	Gentlemen and farmers.
From £1 to £1 10s. without land; and, with a small garden, about £4.	With about a rood of land, £2 per annum; without it, about £1 5s.	For cottages with land, from £1 10s. to £5 per annum, according to the quantity; without land, £1 per annum.	£1 per year with a cabbage garden.
In general badly built and badly furnished. Most of them have bedsteads, but, in general, the bedding is not good.	Of clay some, more of stone. They have generally bedsteads, and through the medium of the ladies' association, have comfortable bedding: they have dressers, pots, stools, chairs, and a few plates.	Generally speaking very poor, the furniture wretched. They have generally bedsteads, but by no means comfortable bedding.	Lime and stone or mud wall. Supplied with bedsteads.
Upon no occasion except rent. It is not.	It is not.	Upon the condition of labour in lieu of rent generally, in some cases of labour and rent combined.	The labourer is paid monthly, and charged with the rent every 1st of May and 1st of November, returning it from his labour.
No instance, as the two families would never agree.	The instances are few; I presume they may be stated to be five or six.	I cannot answer this query.	None.
Their condition is stationary, improving.	The condition is improved; but the failure of the linen trade has acted very injuriously on the poor; this parish would be in a very flourishing condition, had that trade been supported.	I cannot answer this question, not having come to this parish till the summer of 1832.	I think they are stationary.
Generally peaceable.	It has been, with some exceptions, peaceable.	Several disturbances took place in this union during 1832, and the early period of 1833, but not since.	Peaceable.
There are none.	There is a savings' bank. The amount of the lodgements is £1,700; farmers, artisans, and servants are the chief contributors.	There is none.	None.
None.	None.	There are none.	None.
Four public houses. When distillation does not prevail.	There is but one. No illicit distillation.	There are three public houses within the union.	One public house. I do not think any private distillation exists.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Fethligagh, Moyneval, Killynny West.

Moyneval, Lysa, and Carrick. Pop. 2,028.	Newtown . . . Pop. 2,750.	Bessan . . . Pop. 1,418.	Drammoy . . . Pop. 2,094.
Rev. Meade Donnan.	Robert Dashiell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. T. Confield.	Rev. Patrick Mullis, a. c. c.
The poorest farmers, holding from 5 to 20 acres.	—	Generally farmers, who possess from 10 to 40 acres; and some few cottagers there are, attached to gentlemen's demesnes.	Farmers.
Cabins, without land, 15s. to £1 5s.; with the smallest sort of a garden, £1 10s. to £1 15s.	The rent depends on the quantity and quality of the ground attached.	Without land, I should say about £1 for a cabin; when there is land attached, at the rate of £2 an acre.	From 10s. to £1, with a cabbage plot.
Build of mud, and thatched. Very ill furnished.	Cabins are, in general, built of stone, except those that have been built these last few years on the edge of bog roads, which are indeed miserable; the furniture of the stone cabins, in general, comfortable. Since the establishment of the ladies' association, have been well supplied with blankets.	Poor enough; of course some are better furnished than others, but, generally speaking, they are not supplied with comfortable clothing.	Cabins very wretched, and consequently wretchedly furnished. No bedsteads, but bedding.
Some hand-locks require labour at busy seasons, but it is not usual.	They agree, for a certain sum, for horse and ground, which they pay by their labour. I have never heard of duty-labour.	I do not think the cottier system prevails much in this parish.	It is usual.
Is no instance.	None that I know.	In not more than four or five instances.	10.
The general condition of the poor seems to be stationary. The population increasing.	They have improved beyond all calculation, (vide Answer to Query 26). The population is increasing.	I should venture to say improving, with respect to the description of houses built, and to the general habits of the people. Population of the parish has gone on pretty much on a par with other parts of Ireland.	The parish is in a deteriorated state. The population increasing prodigiously.
Remarkably peaceable.	Peaceable, except after the election of 1836.	Peaceable.	By times it has been disturbed.
No savings' bank, nor benefit society.	There is, at Tyndal's Pass, the nearest village. Prosperous; money funded by all classes; a ladies' association for giving clothing and blankets, also a loan society.	There is not.	None.
No parableaser.	None.	There are none.	None.
Few public houses. No illicit distillation.	10. I do not know of any illicit distillation.	There is no licensed public house exactly within the bounds of the parish, but there are several houses unlicensed, where spirits are sold, to the very great detriment of the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail in the immediate parish.	Five public houses. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Kilkenny West, Moycashel, Nighthaven.

Kilcanny West and Naughoral. Pop. 5,247.	Kilcanny West. Pop. 3,400.	Mullingar (including Towns). Pop. 8,845.	Mullingar (including Towns). Pop. 8,845.
Rev. John Kearney, P. R.	Rev. R. B. Bryan.	J. Lyons, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Allen Gibson, P. R.
Middle-men of every grade, from the renter of 300 acres, down to the man that rents but three, each has sub-let to others.	All classes of landholders.	Some very respectable, some very much the reverse.	I think generally farmers.
A cabin, without any land, from £1 to £2; one with a garden from £2 to £3, according to size and goodness of the garden.	£1 10s. without land; £2 with an acre, with conditions.	According to the goodness of the house and quantity of land.	The usual rent of cabins (without land) is, say from £2 to £2 10s.
Most wretched; no furniture, except a pot, a small table, and a few stools. There is sometimes a rude bedstead, supporting a straw mat and some loose straw, but never anything like comfortable bedding.	Of the worst description; scarcely any furniture. Seldom one bedstead, often useless; a straw mat, and one blanket, to each bed.	Mod walls, stone, and rods; I know nothing of their beds.	In general mud built, finished with a table, wood. A kind of bedstead; the bedding straw or rushes, and any covering they can procure.
In very many instances I have known them to engage to work for the landlord at a lower rate on account of getting the cabins, and pay besides a sufficient rent for the cabin to work in the rent, and they did so at 2d. a-day less than could be obtained in the neighbourhood. No duty-taxes.	Cottiers are in general labourers to their landlord.	I know nothing of this system.	Some cottiers hold the cabins as herds, &c. It is usual to require a week or so in harvest.
They seldom or never reside together in that way: in many instances they live under the same roof; but the cabins are distinct, and entered by separate doors.	The cabins are too small; none, except where the father or mother might be a widower or widow, with but one son or daughter.	I can't tell.	In almost every instance.
I reside in these parishes only since 1824: I think the condition of the poorer classes is as good now as it was then in these parishes, but not so good as it was in 1810. I am of opinion that the difference in the condition of the poor since then, does not of necessity result from the low rate of wages. Population is rapidly increasing.	Poverty and population have increased since 1815, and both still rapidly increasing: in 1823 I took a census of the population of the parish; the numbers were 2,561; in 1831, 3,800; every change since then; the high price of wool, which ought to be an advantage, has placed clothing beyond their reach.	Much the same, I believe. The usual means of increasing the population goes on, as I am informed, pretty much as usual.	The condition of the poor decidedly deteriorated since I came to Mullingar. The population increasing.
When I came to these parishes the Locks system prevailed, but nightly outrages were occasionally committed; much injury, however, was not done, and for the last six years they have ceased entirely.	Very peaceable; at present not even a theft.	Neither one nor the other.	It has been repeatedly troubled since I came here.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in these parishes.	None.	No; there is no money to put in banks.	No.
No pawnbrokers.	None.	Not that I know of; I believe not.	At present there are none.
There are 11 public houses in these parishes: many places in the country where whisky is distilly sold. illicit distillation does not prevail here; but in a neighbouring parish it has assumed the character of a regular undisciplined commerce.	Six, I believe illicit distillation is totally suppressed; it was very general.	I do not know, but far too many; and the last Act relating to publicans is, I think, very judicious, as it prevents the magistrates from having any power to withhold a licence once granted.	I think about 300. Illicit distillation does not prevail to a great extent.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Moycashel, Magheradenan.

Thomond . . . Pop. 3,002.	Rathemall . . . Pop. 3,503.	Cashelmore, and part of New- town . . . Pop. 5,450.	Kilbeggan (including Town). Pop. 4,039.
Rev. Richard Cress.	Sir Richard Lennox, Bart. A.P. Rev. Eugene O'Rourke, P.P.	Patrick Byrne, Esq.	Rev. Edward Wilson.
Generally small farmers.	Former and gentlemen who hold the lands.	Farmers.	Distillers' and brewers' work- men, and the low class of tradesmen.
Cabins without land pay from 10s. to £1 per annum; cabins with land pay in pro- portion to the quantity of land attached.	£1 for a house, £1 10s. for a house and garden of about 30 perches.	Cabins without land £1 a year, with land the rent varies according to the quan- tity.	About £2 with a small gar- den.
Miserable structures of mud walls, badly thatched, rarely exhibiting any appearance of comfort within as to bedding or other furniture: the cabins and bags still more wretched.	Mud walls, thatched; very ill furnished. Bed and bed- ding very bad.	They are of the worst de- scription, with scarcely any furniture, except a couple of stools and a pot. The in- mates generally lie altogether on straw on the ground, cov- ered with only the clothes they wear by day, with only one bad blanket or quilt.	Mud buildings; straw bed- ding, and that not in plenty; apparently great poverty.
Duty-labour is, I believe, sometimes exacted in addi- tion to rent; the rent is made up in labour or money, as the tenant can best accomplish it.	There is not any duty-labour, and they hold their houses, &c. for the rent.	Day labourers pay their rent in cash, estimate the rent of their houses and gardens by work.	Generally paid in money.
The instances may be from 10 to 15; it does not, I think, frequently occur.	There are some, but very few, instances.	There are 30.	In 20s. at least.
The general condition of the poor class is, I think, improving; they get higher wages, and better paid. The popula- tion is increasing.	Stationary. Population rather on the increase.	The general condition of the poor class has not im- proved but deteriorated in point of clothing, employ- ment, and lodging, since the peace in 1815. The popula- tion is increasing.	Not improved; and popula- tion increased.
There has been compen- sation of tranquillity within the parish, during which some turbu- lence has occurred.	It has been occasionally dis- turbed.	Generally peaceable; occa- sionally disturbed by agrarian outrages, occasioned by land taking.	My residence in the parish has not been so long as to be able to answer this.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.	None.	None.	We have a loan fund, which is of decided advantage, sup- ported entirely by Protestant subscriptions; it has been at- tended by me for near five years; we are not able, from want of a larger sum, to more than half the demands.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	None.	None.	No licensed pawnbrokers.
There are at present, I think, six public houses licensed with- in the precincts of the parish. I do not think that illicit dis- tillation prevails, but that il- licit spirits are imported and sold I have no doubt.	Five public houses, six pri- vate houses. Illicit distilla- tion does not prevail.	There are nine who pay licence. Does not prevail to any extent.	40 public houses; about 30 too many. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Moyacomb, Moygolsh, Rathesmanth.

Value . . Pop. —.	Kilbray . . Pop. 2,479.	Rathesmanth and Rathgall. Pop. 2,948.	Ballymore . . Pop. 2,964.
Rev. Henry Rochfort.	James West, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Francis Reynolds, J. P.	Charles Arnold, Esq. J. P.
They are generally farmers.	Generally tenants by lease.	Of head landlords' and of farmers' tenants, in occupation from the head landlord.	If by cottagers or cabins in most the cottier's cabin, it is plain the land occupier must be the landlord, and therefore in this case the landlord consists of the nobleman, gentleman, and every gradation of farmer.
Without land £1, with small garden about £1 10s.	They are hardly ever let without some ground; with a small garden about £1 per annum, and so on, according to the quantity of land.	The usual rent of cabins with a few patches of land is from £3 to £4, without land from £1 to £1 10s.	The rent of cabins with land depends upon the quantity of land; cabins alone are about £1 per annum.
Some walls and thatched roofs. Many are not supplied with bedsteads, but in general they are.	Generally bad houses. In most cases they have bedsteads, but the bedding is bad.	The cabins are very humble, built with mud and poorly thatched. The bedding is, with few exceptions, a straw bed on a ground floor, and wretched covering.	They are generally thatched cabins; stones being plenty about here, a great many are built of stone and mortar; a great many, however, are mud walls; they are very generally supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding; from this I except the bog cabins, which are of a most wretched description, and should be discontinued in every possible way.
The small farmer takes his rent in labour.	I know of none, nor am I aware of duty-labour being required or given.	It is usual, in many instances, to require labour in addition to rent in lieu of rent.	I know of no condition but that of rent.
In very many instances.	There are some few instances, I can't say how many.	There are seven cabins with two, and one with three families in each.	There are some, but not a great many.
They have not deteriorated, increasing rapidly.	The poorer classes are not worse than in 1815, which I attribute to the almost constant employment they receive.	Their condition is in many respects deteriorated since the year 1815. The population is increasing.	I think very much improved and improving, the small farmer and even cottier are gradually adopting improved modes of cultivation.
It has been occasionally disturbed.	The only part of this parish which has been disturbed is that alluded to in my answer to query No. 33, Appendix F, as being set under the courts.	Generally speaking, it has been peaceable.	It has been a good deal disturbed, but is not now so much as formerly.
There are not any.	None.	None.	There is no savings' bank.
There are not any.	None.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.
Four in the village of Castletons. Their distillation and selling without licence prevails to a considerable extent.	16; including the village of Ballymore. illicit distillation does prevail, but I think it might be easily put a stop to by obliging the police to watch all the mills, which would prevent malt from being ground, and so entirely frustrate the practice.	Seven public houses which pay licence, and a few others that do not pay licence. Illicit distillation prevails in one part of the parish.	I cannot tell the number of public houses. I believe illicit distillation does prevail and must always prevail as long as the temptation or beauty created by the present high duties exists.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Rathconrath.

Ballymore . . Pop. 3,494.	Ballymore and Kiltara. Pop. 4,433.	Union of Churchtown. Pop. 2,930.	Union of Churchtown. Pop. 3,500.
Rev. John Falloon.	Rev. Owen Coffey, F.R.	Rev. James Madigan.	Charles Kelly, Esq. J.P.
The landlords of cabins are generally the graziers and larger description of farmers.	Mostly farmers, and a few landed proprietors.	Farmers.	The gentry of the country; Irish farmers generally do their labour.
The usual rent of a cabin, with a small patch of garden, is about 40s. per annum.	From £1 to £3, according to the quantity and quality of land attached to the cabin.	20s. where there may happen to be about a rood of ground.	About 20s. without land, and with land according to the quantity they hold.
Almost all of mud, wretchedly furnished; sometimes with rude beds and miserable bedding.	With few exceptions cabins are thatched, mud walls, miserable furniture. Few have beds, and in general no comfortable bedding.	Very miserable some of them.	Generally built with lime and stone; badly furnished. Few have decent bedding.
There is no such thing as duty-labour, but the graziers, &c., have a number of cottagers on the skirts of their large farms who get their cabins at a lower rent, and consequently have a lower rate of wages, but they have constant pay.	No duty-labour; cottiers work for 8d. and 6d. per day the entire year.	Generally for a fixed rent. I think not.	They hold yearly. Duty-labour abolished.
The instances are very few, the cabins generally are so small that they would not admit of it, but where they are of a larger extent, it sometimes happens that there are two families, never more.	About twelve in both parishes.	I do not know of any except three or four families.	None.
I cannot say since the year 1835, but think since I came into the parish the condition of the poor is much the same; if anything, I should say it is rather improving. It is a remarkable fact that, from observations I have made, the population of the parish for the last seven years has been almost stationary; at least, it has not increased to any remarkable degree.	The condition of the poorer classes worse with respect to employment and other advantages. The population greatly increasing.	I cannot form an opinion for so long a period, being only incumbent for the last three years. Increasing.	Labour very much decreased.
This particular parish has been remarkably peaceable for the above period.	Sometimes disturbed.	I cannot remark upon any general disturbance, but the peasantry at various times have been committing out-rages.	Disturbed, although not to the extent of others.
There is no savings' bank, &c., here.	None.	No savings' bank.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	None.	None.
I cannot tell the number, but there are very few in the out-parish; there is, however, a town in the middle of the parish of Ballymore which is full of them, but it is a thoroughfare between Mullingar and Athlone, and that is the reason. N.B. There is not one private still, I believe, in the parish.	Eight public houses. No illicit distillation in either parish.	There are ten or twelve public houses, as also several places, I believe, where illicit spirits are retailed, and illicit distillation, I am informed, is carried on.	Two houses; many sell privately. Not at all.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath, Wexford—Baronies Rathconrath, Ballaghkeen.

Per. towns and Mortuaries. Pop. 1,764.	Rathconrath . . Pop. 2,862.	Rathconrath and Piercestown. Pop. 3,851.	Castle Ella, Killybeg, and Killybeg. Pop. 3,163.
Rev. James Brabazon.	Rev. Augustus Potter.	J. D. Meares, Esq.	Rev. Archibald Stenhouse.
Of every class.	The hundreds of cottages or cabins are generally the abode of the poorest and middle-men.	All farmers holding any quantity of ground.	Peasants.
£1 without land; they are given in when a farm is taken with them.	The usual rent of a cabin, with an acre of land, is worth £3 per annum; but without land £1 10s. per annum.	Without land £1; with one acre about £2 2s.	Cabins are seldom set with land; without land about £1.
Built chiefly of mud. They can hardly be called bedsteads; the bedding is straw.	The cabins, in general, are tolerably good, being built of lime and stone; the furniture but indifferent. Very few bedsteads; the bedding poor of its kind.	Built of lime and stone; but poorly furnished.	Mud walls, which are durable; thatched; little or no furniture, except a chair, stool, or such, dresser, &c. Generally bedsteads, with very indifferent bedding.
They generally work in their own. In lieu of rent it is, not in addition.	It is not usual to require day-labour in addition to the rent, the rent stipulated is usually discharged by weekly labour, and there is the expense of the cabin which the labourer or cultivator is accustomed to.	Part of the rent is paid in money, some by work.	No duty-labour required; pay commensurate to money.
In but few instances.	There are, within the parish of Rathconrath, five instances where two families are resident in the same cabin.	I believe not any.	None to my knowledge.
Stationary. Increasing, as is well over Ireland.	The general condition of the poorer classes in Rathconrath parish is stationary since the peace in the year 1815. The population is decidedly increasing.	After 1815 they were worse, but have recovered since, and are as well conditioned now as heretofore. Population usually increases in Ireland.	I should imagine that the condition of the poor is almost stationary, as all improvements are interrupted from interested motives, to promote the supremacy of a certain class, and the destruction of the best friends of society. The population is rapidly increasing.
Rather peaceable.	I consider that the parish of Rathconrath has been very much disturbed since the year 1815; there is an apparent tranquillity at present, but not to be depended on; neither church nor parishes have been paid for at least two years; perhaps that may be the cause.	Frequently disturbed.	My parish has not been disturbed.
No bank.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in the parish of Rathconrath, consequently the remaining particulars of the query are answered.	No.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society within the union.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish of Rathconrath, consequently the remaining particulars of the query are answered.	No.	No pawnbrokers' shops within the union.
About four. It does.	There are in Rathconrath parish five public houses where spirituous liquors are sold. Illicit distillation did prevail during the last year.	Six licensed houses. No, at least in a trifling degree.	About eight public houses in the union. No illicit distillation is carried on in the union.

LEINSTER—County Wick—Baronies Ballaghkeen, Gocey.

Dunghinore . . Pop. 2,445.	Edinmore . . Pop. 1,221.	Kilbarnock . . Pop. 2,490.	Kilcenneth . . Pop. 750.
Rev. B. Waller.	Rev. P. Preston.	Rev. Edward Scarpie.	Rev. George Jones.
In general features	Generally the farmers give sufficient ground for a house and small garden, and the labourer builds the house.	There are not many middlemen, that sad affliction of Ireland; the landlords are respectable.	Generally they are farmers, holding land; the average holding is about 18 acres.
Cabins, without land, from £1 to £1 10s. per year; cabins, with land, are seldom charged for, but pay from £2 to £5 per acre, according to the value of the land.	I would say £1 10s. and about £8 10s. with about a quarter of an acre of land.	At £2 without land, and £3 with a small garden.	The usual rent without land is £2 to £3; with land (say one acre) about £5.
The chimneys of this neighbourhood are generally built with clay mortar, and the labourers generally find their own furniture.	Mud walls, and thatched. The supply of bedding is not always good.	Generally of mud, poorly furnished. They have bedsteads, but uncomfortable bedding.	All built of mud walls, and thatched with straw, furnished with a table, and a few chairs and stools. Generally two beds of straw.
The labourers and farmers tally their day's work, and at the end of the year, or half year, count the number of days' work, deduct the rent of the cabin and land from that, and pay the balance.	Duty-labour is not required, but the rent is paid generally by labour.	It is in some cases required that the tenants should give duty-labour in addition to rent. I have known it interfere sadly with their own work.	—
I know of no instance of more than one family living in the same cabin.	Very few; I cannot say the number.	Cannot say.	—
—	I have been resident in the parish but two years, therefore I cannot answer this query.	Cannot answer this.	I am resident in this parish only about one year and a half, and have not much opportunity of answering this, but I believe the condition of the poorer classes is improved, chiefly in having better houses and clothing.
It has been peaceable.	It is very peaceable, and, I believe, has been.	Very peaceable.	This parish has been peaceable, unless the opposition to church cess and tithes may be said to destroy this character.
Not that I know of.	There is not a savings' bank.	None.	No savings' bank or benefit society.
No pawnbrokers.	None that I know of.	None.	None.
Four public houses. I do not believe that illicit distillation prevails in this parish.	Three public houses, (licensed,) but I am sorry to say there are very many houses unlicensed where spirits are sold. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	There are about four public houses in the parish.	There are two houses of this description in this parish. Illicit distillation does not exist.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Boscawen Ballymore, Bantry, Forth.

Kilmore . . Pop. 1,187.	Ballymore . . Pop. 1,006.	Clonsilla, Ballymore, and Ballymore . . Pop. 2,755.	Kilmore and Chapel, Pop. 2,443.
Rev. Frederick Owen.	Rev. John St George Deane.	Rev. Mark Dwyer.	Rev. Hugh Gifford.
—	Better order of farmers.	Middle-men.	Generally farmers.
A cow, without land, £1 10s. per annum.	Cows, with a cabbage garden, about £1 10s. per annum; without, £1.	£1, with an acre of ground, and £1 10s. without land.	£1 10s. or thereabouts, without land; with land, that depends of course on quantity and quality.
Pretty well supplied with beds.	Built with mud and stone, and that with many fireplaces. Beds, straw beds, and blankets.	Clay walls, and thatched; and sensible bedding.	Of mud walls, and thatched; poorly furnished.
—	Not much to require duty-labour.	No duty-labour.	Cottiers generally hold their cottages and land on condition of working for their landlords, who pay them as he does any other labourer; and then they work their own land generally at the end of the year.
—	Can't say.	In 14 instances.	—
—	No visible improvement, and population increasing.	—	I have only been five years and a half in the parish; I think the condition of the poorer classes certainly not improving; I should say, perhaps, nearly stationary. Population I should think stationary, or nearly so, during that time.
Possible.	Very much disturbed during the last winter; previous to that, possible.	—	Possible.
None.	Not any.	—	Not any.
None.	Not any.	—	Not any.
Two public houses. No illicit distillation that I know of.	Seven. Illicit distillation, when barley is cheap, prevails to some extent.	Five. No illicit distillation.	Five licensed public houses; numbers of spirituous liquors without licences. Illicit distillation occasionally prevails, but not to a very great extent.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Bargy, Forth.

Carrigg . . Pop. 707.	Kilmore, and five others. Pop. 3,437.	Corse . . Pop. 828.	Rathmore, Rathsupple, Kildorra, Drough, Kilmara, and Kilmacren. Pop. 2,610
John H. Tollet, Esq. J. P.	John Reuss, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Bevan.	Rev. M. O'Keefe, &c.
Generally middle-men, second class of gentry, or farmers.	They are the gentlemen of the country.	Farmers.	—
A cabin, without land, from £2 to £3; a cabin, with land, according to the value and quality of land.	The general rent for cabins, with land, is £3 10s. yearly, with about one acre; cabins, without land, where there is a village, set at £2 10s. yearly; otherwise they are so seldom set, that it would be difficult to say what value to place on them.	My cottier pays £2 2s. for his house and land: I cannot tell what the others pay.	—
Generally built of clay, and thatched with straw: the exterior much improved of late years; the interior, though in progress of improvement, is still destitute of comfort as to heat, bedding, and furniture in general.	In these parishes they are nearly built of mud, but very neat; the furniture is very plain, but sufficient for their use, and is generally got by the occupier.	They are very comfortable, and all supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	—
In this parish I believe all the labourers pay for their cabins in money.	It very seldom occurs to set a house here without some land; but when it does occur they generally give two or three days a week in lieu of rent. It seldom occurs to give these men an allowance, or part payment of it.	I have heard that they give as many days' labour in the week. There is no duty-labour.	No duty-labour.
I am not aware of such a case.	I do not know; but suppose very few.	I know of only two; but they have been caught.	None.
The condition of the poor greatly improved; this improvement due to the increased demand for labour. Population stationary.	I cannot say, not living in the country until 1821; from that to the present I think it is improving. The population is increasing.	The condition of them has always been comfortable. Increasing.	Improved, from the kindness of the chief proprietor, who has given, since he came of age, new leases on such terms that it must be their own fault if they are not comfortable. Of course increasing.
Perfectly peaceable.	Since 1821 it has been very peaceable to the present; and I believe it has been so since 1815 from what I can learn.	It has always been peaceable, the people being sober and industrious.	Peaceable, not even a public meeting.
No savings' bank; but one in Wexford.	There are none in these parishes, or nearer than Wexford, being nine miles distant.	No.	No.
No pawnbrokers; but some in Wexford.	There are none nearer than Wexford.	No.	No.
There are four public houses. No illicit distillation.	I should think, from the best information I can obtain, that Kilmore contains three, Kiltuck one, Tanshagard three, Molrakin three, Kilmacraun four, Killynag more. I am not aware that illicit distillation is ever followed here.	There is not one in the parish, I thank God.	Six too many; there are eight.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Barrowis Forth, Gorey, Ballinacree.

Townshant . . Pop. 3,015.	Union of Wexford (including Town) . . Pop. 10,673.	Isle and Kilgerman. Pop. 2,719.	Edinure and Kilpape. Pop. 4,687.
Rev. C. N. Ebrington.	Rev. William Hickey.*	J. Beaumont, jun. Esq. J. P.	Rev. Ralph Cusack.
Generally tenants of the farmers.	The higher class of landholders possess the suburbs.	Middle-men.	Gentlemen and farmers.
£1 or £1 5s.; land is seldom given with them, as the farmers are reluctant to part with it, and then at very high rents, from £3 to £4.	From £3 to £4 without land, and with a garden about £4.	Rent of cabins without land £3; with land, must depend on the quantity attached to each cabin.	Without land from £1 to £2, with land according to the quantity.
They are built of mud, but generally very comfortable. Yes, superior to any part, even at the North of Ireland.	Tolerably comfortable in general, and supplied with beds, and bedding; some very wretched.	Mod. walls, thatched. All beds, and bedding in general not bad.	Very ordinary, and wretchedly furnished. Very few beds, the bedding such that I am surprised how they exist.
None. No.	No conditions. No duty-labour.	Labour in lieu of rent.	I know not of any; nor is there any duty-labour required in addition to, or in lieu of rent.
I do not know of any; there are certainly no instances among the Protestants, and I believe not among the Catholics.	Very common in lodging-houses and poor tenements.	—	I cannot tell.
I cannot answer this question, as I have been acquainted with the parish only for two years.	The population is increasing. I cannot give from my own knowledge an answer to the first portion of this Query.	Yes, and my reason for so thinking is that both provisions and clothing are now much cheaper than at that period. The population increasing.	The conditions, in point of clothing, much improved; in the exterior or interior of their cabins no improvement. The population I consider rather stationary.
Peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Very peaceable.	It has been peaceable.
No.	The amount of deposits is about £36,000. It has increased within the last year, especially among the class for which it is designed; contributors are as follows: Under £20 . . 234 " 50 . . 442 " 100 . . 135 Total . . 811	Not in the parish, but in the town of Gorey, four miles distant, and very flourishing.	None.
No.	Three: fruitful sources of providence and intemperance among the lowest class of poor, with which the dealers are principally concerned.	None.	None.
I cannot say; but in the year and a half I have resided I have scarcely ever seen a drunken person. Not at all.	90; the public houses are to the other houses as 1 to 25½, the total being 1,915. The great mass of Irish money arises from the close of ancient spring; we had (pardon me) drink every day as an average one part each of distilled whiskey; the undertones also drink too much, and consequently their families are often in rage and poverty. It will be seen that our whiskey-shops are 90; I should have added a great number of grocers' shops, is all of which seems to be unthinkingly sold to women and others who would be induced to appear in the public house. If the population will stop, is all of which seems to be unthinkingly sold to women and others who would be induced to appear in the public house. If the population will stop, is all of which seems to be unthinkingly sold to women and others who would be induced to appear in the public house.	Six public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are four public houses licensed. No illicit distillation.

* My parish (which) consists of 13 small parishes. I have not included in this report more than is visible in English style of our market-houses, etc. there would be confusion and difficulty in answering some of the Queries.

LEINSTER—County Wexford.—Baronies Gorey, Ballagheen, Seacroftsh.

Loughmore, Ballinacree, Killesh, and Monamolin. Pop. about 4,844.	Glase, and parts of four others. Pop. 3,641.	Ferns . . . Pop. 4,039.	Ferns* . . . Pop. 4,039.
Rev. T. O. Moore.	Rev. Nicholas Codd, F. R.	T. Derwent, Esq., J. R. Dep. Lieut.	The Rt. Rev. Dr. Elvington, Lord Bishop of Ferns.
Farmers holding from 20 to 100 acres.	Mostly distressed landholders.	Farmers.	Farmers, middle-men.
The usual rent of a cabin without land (for land is sel- dom attached to them, except a small plot for cabbages) is from £1 10s. to £3 10s. apart.	From £1 to £3, without land; with one, or a half, or quarter acre, from £3 to £5.	£1 10s. without land; with an acre, about £4.	Without land, £1 5s. $\frac{1}{2}$ with a quarter of an acre, up to £3, varying with situation and goodness of ground.
They are generally built of mud, and roofed with Irish leat, and covered with acorn and straw: the occupier of the cabin furnishes it himself. The bedding is generally com- posed of straw or chaff, put into some ticks. They have small bedsteads.	Walls mud, covering straw. One, sometimes two, some- times no bedstead; but straw; clothes generally in- sufficient and carelessly; sometimes no covering but the rags used by day.	Low thatched cabins, built with mud walls; furnished with a bedstead or two, a table, two or three chairs, and sheep stools.	Mud, thatched; very poorly furnished. Tackle bedstead, and bed filled with straw or chaff.
The labourer usually pays the rent of his cabin by his labour.	Regarding the class above described, no condition but the rent; but when living under respectable farmers they pay from £4 to £5 for a cabin and about half an acre of potato ground, and are paid from 5d. to 6d. a-day through the year, getting breakfast and dinner from the employer.	By labour. It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition.	The agreement is made for a fixed rent, generally paid by labour, and at the usual rate. Duty-labour is additional to the usual rent. This is the question that the great difficulty of securing up the usual rate of the potato rent. 20 years ago I spent some time in Munster, and was greatly interested in the wages of labourers, but got paid, as I have said, they were 4d., but on comparing the rent of cabins, and the charge for the year of the labourer in such houses up through their own a more moderate work done at it, then called on Munster at 4d. which more than twice the labour of the labourer at a year.
I know of only one.	No more than three to my knowledge.	I understand is about 20.	If this be understood of per- sons not of the same family, there are very few instances, if any.
They are, I should suppose, very cheap, improved: I lately established a small loan fund, which has been of much ser- vice to the labourers and poor tradesmen, by the loan of small sums, from £1 to £2, which are repaid at the rate of 2s. to the £1 every fortnight. The population of the parish seems stationary.	Deteriorated, and greatly. The population increasing.	Stationary. The population is rather on the increase.	I cannot answer this question, as I came here in the winter of 1822-23.
This parish is, in general, very peacable.	No.	Peacable, generally speaking.	Peacable: there is a yea- senny corps in Ferns; no proceedings have been taken to recover money by distress for, perhaps, three years.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this pa- rish; but there is one of the former in a neighbouring pa- rish, Gorey.	No.	There is no savings' bank in the parish.	None; there is a savings' bank in Enniscorthy, and an- other in Gorey; the former seven, the latter eight miles distant.
None.	No.	None.	I know of none; if there be any person who deals in lend- ing money on pledges, it must be secretly.
There is but one public house in the parish where I reside, where sometimes figures are attained. I never heard of any other distillation having pro- ceeded in it.	Eight licensed; others sell at times, or constantly, without any licence perhaps from 8 to 10. No private distillation.	13 public houses. There is no other distillation that I am aware of.	That can best be answered by the person who issues li- cences. I believe not; I have not, in 15 years that I have resided, known an instance.

* The parish of Ferns is part of the union of Ferns, consisting of Killesh, Glase, and Ferns. The Rev. Mark Chertsey is the incumbent.

LEINSTER—County Wick.—Baronies Scartwagh, Shelburne, Shelmalier.

Kilmah, and Cornow (half). Pop. 6,163.	St. Mary's, including greatest part of Town of Enniscorthy. Pop. 4,838.	Tintern . . . Pop. 5,320.	Tintern, Rosengrass, and Inch. Pop. about 4,707.
Rev. John French, <i>p. r.</i>	J. N. Nunn, Esq. <i>p. r.</i>	Jacob Wm. Goff, Esq. <i>p. r.</i>	Rev. Miles Murphy, <i>p. r.</i>
The landlords of cabins are generally farmers.	Generally of a respectable class of persons, but lately few cabins are let on the Portsmouth estate.	Farmers, who rent out small cabins to their workmen.	The holders of cottages or cabins derive, for the most part, immediately under the land proprietors.
Cabins without land are rented at from £1 10s. to £2, and in the case the rent is usually paid in money, the cottagers not being bound to work for their landlords.	Cabins without land, in the town of Enniscorthy, let from £2 to £4 a-year; with land, dependent on the quantity of land. but not at liberty to pasture in the best way they can. There are very few instances in this parish of cabins having any fixed portion of land assigned, but the cottager generally gets from the farmer the whole year round for 6d. per day.	From £1 to £3 is paid annually for a cabin and small portion of ground for potatoes, according to quantity and quality.	A cabin without land will get a yearly rent of from £1 to £1 5s.; one with land, say half an acre, will get £2 5s. a-year.
Generally very bad; they are built with stone and mud about five or six feet high, and from that level the gables are frequently raised to the top with either mud alone, or with of common earth; inside they are still more wretched, seldom having any chimneys, without anything that deserves to be called furniture. Bedsteads in very few instances, and still fewer anything like comfortable covering.	Many of them mud and thatch, but they are decreasing every day; generally speaking badly furnished. But few without bedsteads and bedding.	Mud walls, unfurnished, any furniture being the property of the occupying tenant, with which they are so generally badly supplied, and often without bedsteads.	The cabins are wretched as to the materials used to build them, and as to their dimensions; no comfort within as to furniture and bedding.
All the labourers or cottagers in this parish hold their cabins under one or other of the conditions mentioned under No. 14.	Labourers or cottagers hold their cabins generally under rent.	Labour is mostly given in lieu of rent, half time or three days a-week, getting out, being often the terms on which a cottager holds his house.	Labourers pay the cost of their cabins by their labour; in some cases they give a certain number of days in the year in lieu of rent. In other cases they give money.
Not more than 8 or 10.	Many instances, but I can't say how many.	Perhaps 100 instances could be selected.	In very few, not more than 20.
I think the condition of the poorer classes in this parish much worse now than in the year 1814 with respect to food and clothing. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes very much improved since 1815. The population increasing.	The general condition of the poor is deteriorated since 1815, in consequence of the great depression in the price of agricultural produce. The population is increasing to an alarming extent.	The condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated as to the quantity and quality of diet and clothing. The population is stationary; very little, if any, on the increase.
This parish has been all that time, and long before it, perfectly peaceable.	The parish has been very peaceable.	Generally peaceable; but last year was infected with the spirit of Whiteboyism, from its proximity to Kilsenny.	These parishes are perfectly peaceable and quiet, and have been so since the unfortunate insurrection of 1798.
None.	There is a savings' bank established in the town of Enniscorthy, going on well; the contributors of the lower or middle orders.	No savings' bank in the parish, but there is one in Ross, to which my servants and others contribute.	There is no savings' bank in these parishes.
None.	One pawnbroker's shop lately established: the dealings mostly with the lowest class.	No pawnbrokers.	No pawnbroker's shop.
Four. No illicit distillation that I know of.	From 80 to 90; by far too many, notwithstanding the population of Enniscorthy. It does not.	About 10 public houses; but many more that are not licensed, the revenue being much defrauded in that respect. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any extent.	14 public houses scattered over these parishes. No illicit distillation.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Shelbourn, Shelmalier, Bantry.

Union of Whitechurch and Kilmokea . . Pop. 2,558.	Armagh and Kilpatrick. Pop. 1,513.	Ballytaney . . Pop. —.	Horton, Kilgallon, Ballylamos, and 144 others. Pop. about 3,757.
Rev. J. Miller.	Francis Le Hunt, Esq. M.P., &c.	Francis Leigh, Esq.	Rev. Edward Bayley.
The existing class of farmers.	Farmers, generally.	Small farmers.	Generally small landholders.
With land £2; without it £1 10s.	From £1 10s. to £8 10s. without land, and about £3 with an acre of land.	About £4 or £5 yearly with two acres of land, about £2 yearly without land.	With an acre of land, about £3 per annum; without land, about £1 5s. per annum.
Made of mud and straw; very poorly furnished. Very few have bedssteads, and scarcely any comfortable bedding.	Generally pretty well built, and comfortably furnished.	The cabins are always built of mud, and finished with straw or rushes; miserably furnished, and with bad bedding. Office no bedssteads, and but one blanket.	Low thatched cabins, sometimes with mud, but more frequently with stone walls; tolerably well furnished. They are almost all supplied with bedssteads and comfortable bedding.
The only conditions on which labourers hold their cabins and land in this parish are, to pay the rent in money or labour.	In some cases, but not frequently, part of the rent is paid by labour, where the cottage is built on a farm.	There is generally no condition; though there are instances of duty-labour.	It was formerly usual to require duty labour than at present, it is sometimes agreed for in lieu of, but never in addition to, rent.
In a great many.	In not above three instances; but cottages are sometimes, though not often divided by a wall, between two families.	There are but few instances, not more than two.	There are none, except where a married couple live in the cabin with their father.
I think their condition rather improved of late years in respect of industry and attention to their dwellings, and little good especially, owing to the exhortations and example of Mr. Redmond, their parish priest. Population certainly increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes much improved, and would be more so if it were not for the habit of drinking which prevails; indeed, the rural population of this neighbourhood would be happy and comfortable but for this vice. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poor appears improved of late years.	The general condition of the poorer classes in this parish has improved in clothing and diet; their wages continue the same, while every article they require is very much reduced in price.
Pecurable.	Generally very pecurable.	The parish has been generally pecurable.	It has been perfectly pecurable.
None.	None: some very few domestic servants, residing in the parishes, put small sums into the Wexford savings' bank, distant about five miles British.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in the parish whatever.	There is not any savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.
None.	None.	There are none.	There are not any pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.
Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Six public houses. Illicit distillation does not, I believe, prevail.	Not more than three. There is no illicit distillation in this parish to my knowledge.	About 30 public houses. I am not aware of any illicit distillation in the parish.

KILBISTER.—County Westford—Baronets Schmalzer, Bosty, Bagg.

Kilbister. . . Pop. 447.	Kilbister. . . Pop. 640.	Kilbister, Ballyhogue, and two others. . . Pop. 8,773.	Taghmon, Trinity Coolagh, and parts of four others. Pop. about 4,502.
John Morrison.	J. R. Harkness, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Butler.	Rev. John Scullion, J. P.
They are usually of the middle or lower classes.	They are generally the mid-dling class of farmers.	Farmers.	The landlords of cottages or others are generally farmers.
The usual rent of cabins without land varies from £1 10s. to £2 per annum; cabins with land are not usually rented; the land is let at so much per acre, and the house or houses go along with it as a thing of course.	About £2 without land, and, if land is attached, at the rate of £3 per acre.	£1 5s. without land, and from £2 to £3 15s. with it.	The rent usually from £1 to £1 15s. per year.
Of the description of houses in which the generally of labourers reside, we may form some idea from the yearly rent: the walls are of mud, about seven feet high, washed and whitened in the cheapest manner; there are but two apartments, the kitchen and parlour, and perhaps an outhouse; but a board-foot stove laid on the ground, or on a few sticks, serves for the bed, as far as my observation goes they are generally poorly provided with bed-stuff; they are much worse off in some of the other parishes than this. The houses of small farmers (10 or 15 acres are a degree better, though partly such in the same style; many of these, who hold 30 or more acres in this neighbourhood, have lately had comfortable stone houses.	Mud walls, and the roof badly thatched; little or no furniture, and very often no bedsteads. Bedding is general bad, and very little of it.	Generally of a wretched description, and badly furnished. Bedsteads supplied with bedsteads, and some with comfortable bedding; on occasion, I think I could be more generally supplied with bedsteads.	Those cabins of a very low description, badly furnished. A bedstead, or perhaps two, of one description or other; the bedding by no means comfortable; those who do not work are more comfortable that way; they get articles of this description for charity.
I am not aware of any. I believe it is not usual to require duty-labour.	They generally pay a high rent, but I don't know that they are obliged to give duty-labour besides.	The labourers generally hold their cabins and land at the above stated rents, which they pay in labour to those from whom they hold them.	Cabin holders agree for a certain rent, which they pay in money, or sometimes, perhaps, by labour.
Not one to my knowledge.	Several.	In Kilbister, two; in Whitechurch Glynn, six; in Ballyhogue, four; in Kilbister Glynn, two.	There are not many instances of two or more families residing in the same cabin, except in the town of Taghmon; perhaps there may be 20 instances of the kind.
I consider the night labourer's condition improved, because, if his wages are lower, provisions are also much lower in proportion, and clothing not so dear as it was during the war; so that, as these grounds, I think his condition is needed; not so the small farmer; his condition, I think, deteriorated, and, especially the last two seasons, his produce is so much reduced in value, while his rent, taxes, and tithes have not reduced in the same ratio. I should suppose the population is rather increasing, but decreasing, but have no means of knowing, nor could I know where to apply for information, I should suppose a comparison of the last census with the one preceding would decide.	I do not find there is much difference in the condition of the poor now and in the year 1815.	The condition of the farmer's is deteriorated, that of the poorer classes, if not otherwise, is improved. The population in all the parishes is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated since the year 1815 in every respect, in food and clothing, and all kinds of comfort. The population is rather increasing, but not much.
Remarkably peaceable. As a proof, in the house where I live we have had no fastenings on our front windows on the ground floor for the last nine years, though being near a public road, yet have never been molested in my memory.	Very tranquil, with the exception of the year 1833.	It has been peaceable, except during the year preceding 1st March, 1833, when it was in a small degree troubled with threatening notices.	This parish has not been disturbed at any time, but has been quite peaceable during that period.
None in the parish; there is a savings' bank in Keshmerty, but I am unable to give any information concerning it.	Not any.	None within the limits of my knowledge; but there are at Keshmerty and Westford, to which a few, and only a few, of my parishioners, generally tradesmen or servants, are contributors.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish.
None.	None.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish, but there are many of them in Westford, only seven miles off, and I suspect that they are a great deal frequented by poor people from this place.
There are but three in this parish; but in the adjoining village of Ferns, not a mile off, there are no less than eight. Nothing of their distillation.	About eight public houses. illicit distillation prevails a good deal this year.	In Kilbister, six; in Whitechurch Glynn, two; in Ballyhogue, one; in Kilbister Glynn, two. Illicit distillation does not exist in any of these parishes.	There are 30 public houses: 20 in Taghmon, a thoroughfare; 10 in the year in 6; the other 10 public houses on the two leading roads; one from Westford to Ros, the other from Westford to Drogheda. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.

LEINSTER—Counties Wickford, Wicklow—Baronies Shelmalier, Arklow.

Union of Taghmon. Pop. about 4,000.	Castle M'Ardon (including Val- lege of Red Cross). Pop. 3,156.	Castle M'Ardon . Pop. 3,156	Drumkerry and Kilkcode. Pop. 3,114.
Rev. Ralph Boyd.	Rev. William Wingfield.	Rev. Thomas Webber.	Joseph Pies.
Gentlemen who have pro- perty in the union.	Respectable farmers.	Most generally small farmers; many cottages are let to tenants by the name proprie- tors, who have built for that purpose.	Small farmers, as we have some extensive in these two parishes.
The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 5s. per year; and if land be attached it is £3 or £3 per year.	About £3 10s. without land, and £3 10s. with a road of ground.	£2 18s. without land, and from £4 to £5 with land not exceeding an acre.	Cabins in the country let for £2 without land, and very few give their tenants even half an acre; those that do charge about £3 for cottage and land.
In general they are built of mud, with thatched roofs of straw; and the furniture varies according to circumstances. They have very indifferent bedsteads; and scarcely any beds, except straw.	Generally built of mud; badly furnished. Bedding very uncomfortable, but gener- ally they have bedsteads.	A few slated, the greater number (and they are very numerous) thatched, small, and dirty, some very wretched. Without bedsteads, or any bedding but a blanket; but these not very many.	The cabins of the labourers are generally built with mud, and thatched, and are cold and uncomfortable; their little furniture generally consists of a small table, a chair or two, and a pot. They mostly have ordinary bedsteads, and many have not any; their beds are straw, and two or three miserable blankets.
They hold their cabin upon no other condition than that of paying rent; and very few give, or are bound to give, duty-work.	It is customary to take duty- labour in lieu of rent.	It is not.	Cabins are held exclusively, under a moderate rent, as tenants-at-will, to be paid for in cash or labour at a fair value, according to the price of labour here. No duty-labour required.
In some few instances the father and son, when married, reside in one house.	But few instances in Red- Cross parish.	In a very great number of instances, from the great ad- ditional demand for labour lately in the mines, which brings in strangers from all parts faster than	There are not many in the above-mentioned places more than one family made in one house; there are several where two families reside under one long roof, but the houses are divided; but in these houses there are 10 or 12.
It is greatly improved, both with respect to habits of de- cency and their manner of living. It is increasing.	I should conceive the general condition of the poorer classes to have improved. The popu- lation is evidently increasing.	12 months ago the answer would have been decidedly deteriorating; within that pe- riod so large a sum has been spent in the mines, as to pro- duce a visible benefit. Popu- lation increasing from na- tural causes, besides a great influx of strangers.	The general state of the work- ing class and poor is de- teriorated since 1815, both for want of employment, reduc- tion of wages, and the free circulation of money that en- sued at that period. The population of this town and parishes is increasing.
It has been peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable through- out.	Our parishes have always been peaceable since, and long before, the year 1815; we had not any rising in the town or parish at the rebellion of 1798.
No savings' bank in this parish.	No.	None nearer than Arklow, five miles distant.	We have not any savings' bank in the parish or town, nor benefit society, nor have there been any contributions received by the poor in conse- quence of the low price of the produce of the soil; the farm- ware in their circumstances.
No.	No.	None.	There are not any pawn- brokers' shops in these pa- rishes or this town, nor never were in my knowledge.
In the village of Taghmon there are about 23 public houses, and in the union at large about 8 or 10 more. No illicit distillation in the union to my knowledge.	Four. It does not.	Seven licensed; but whiskey is commonly sold in private houses to a great extent. No illicit distillation.	There are no licensed houses for selling spirits in either of these parishes, owing to their contiguity with the town of Wicklow, an arch joint 2, and there are 17 licensed houses in this town. Illicit distilla- tion is not prevalent in these parishes.

tion is not prevalent in these parishes.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Baronets Arklow, Newcastle, Lower Talbotstown, Ballymore.

Glenside . . Pop. 1,581.	Kilbride and Ennovey, Pop. 3,288.	Annacorney and Kilmoy. Pop. —.	Derryfostory . . Pop. 3,453.
<i>Joseph Dickson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. M. John Mayers.</i>	<i>Rev. Charles O'Brien.</i>	<i>Rev. L. W. Hopcraft.</i>
Chiefly farmers, or those of the lower classes.	The farmers holding directly under the land landlords are the landlords of cottages or cabins.	Various holders of various tracts.	There is a great variety; mostly they are farmers.
From £1 to £2 per annum without land, and more, according to the quantity of land held.	About 10d. a-week without land.	Without land, about £1; each acre of land, £3.	A cabin without land is £2 2s., with an acre of land £4 6s. per annum.
Mud cabins. Frequently without bedsteads; and very little furniture.	In general the cabins are comparatively comfortable. They are tolerably well supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Indifferently built; furnished with stools and a small table. Generally temporary bedsteads and uncomfortable bedding.	Some of them very uncomfortable. They generally have bedsteads and bedding.
Generally tenants-at-will. It is, I believe, usual to require duty-labour in lieu of the rent, except in villages.	It is not usual to hold cabins on any conditions exclusive of rent. Duty-labour is not required.	None. No.	They often pay no rent, but work at a rate per diem less than the usual wages, so as to make up the rent.
—	Very frequent; the number of cabins being small, and it being the desire of the landlord to prevent any increase.	Few, except as lodgers, gratis.	In a great many instances.
The population, I think, is on the increase.	The general condition certainly improved. The population rather on the increase, though the number of cabins is diminished.	I think stationary.	It appears much the same. The population is rapidly increasing.
Possible.	Perfectly possible.	Possible.	It is generally possible.
No savings' bank.	A savings' bank is established at Arklow, close to the parish; the farmers and servants are the contributors. The bank is rapidly on the increase.	None.	None.
None that I am aware of.	None.	None.	None.
I cannot state the number of public houses just now, but there cannot be a doubt there is one-half too many. I don't think illicit distillation prevails in it.	Two public houses. No illicit distillation.	18. No illicit distillation.	I regret to say a great many more than should be; there are from 15 to 20.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Baronies Ballinacorney, Newcastle.

Derryfossary. Pop. 3,653.	Glendalough and Derryfossary. Pop. 5,472.	Newcastle (Upper and Lower). Pop. 4,517.	Newcastle (Upper and Lower). Pop. 4,517.
William Boskey, Esq. J. P.	Rev. J. Johnson, P. P.	St. George Knudson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Archer.
Generally the resident landowners themselves.	The gentry and farmers.	Gentlemen and farmers.	In the country farmers; in the towns a kind of middlemen, who have taken small lots of ground, and built on them.
A cabin without land usually lets for £2 per annum; and with from one to two acres, and the grazing of a cow upon the mountain, for £5.	With land from £2 10s. to £4; without land from £1 10s. to £3.	Cabins with from half an acre to an acre of ground pay from £3 to £5 per year; those without any ground from £1 to £3 per year.	Without land £3; and I consider with land in the same proportion.
They are built of stone and clay-mortar, as lime is scarce, and thatched with heath, some with straw. They have beds, straw beds, and tolerable bed-clothes.	They are built in general with stone and clay mortar, thatched with either straw or heath. Some few have beds, but the generally have miserable bedding; as to furniture, it is of a piece with the rest.	Mod walls, thatched with straw; the furniture is provided by the occupier. All have some sort of bedsteads, and most of them comfortable bed-clothing.	Generally of mud, thatched with straw; wretchedly furnished. In general they have bedsteads—straw beds; the covering improved of late years.
They hold as tenants-at-will. There is no duty-labour, and they work out the rent.	In this parish cabins are held by rent alone. No duty-labour.	I believe there are but few instances of duty-labour in addition to, or in lieu of, rent.	They are charged for their houses by the landlord out of the produce of their labour. Not in general, as far as has come under my observation.
In a very few instances.	There may be five or six.	The instances are so numerous I cannot ascertain the number; almost all the houses of the poor in villages have two.	The instances are very numerous.
Improved both in respect to their houses and clothing; and the land which was in a wild state very much improved. The population is increasing.	Stationary in general. Population increasing considerably.	Improved by the constant residence of the gentry, and visitors frequenting it in consequence. The population has in the last 10 years increased more than 30%, which the enumerator's last return will prove.	I consider that the depression of the prices of the produce of land has deteriorated the condition of the poor, it not being in the power of land occupiers to employ as many persons as formerly. The population is increasing considerably.
Peaceable, except a little dish against the tithe and church rates.	Peaceable.	Very peaceable, which I attribute to the constant employment of those who can work.	It has been very peaceable.
None.	None.	None.	There is not any savings' bank. In general the poor have been most liberally aided by the Protestant gentry of the parish, particularly at an annual charity sermon.
None.	None.	None.	There is not any pawnbroker's shop in the parish.
15. No illicit distillation.	17 licensed houses; and no illicit distillation prevails in this parish.	There are 10 public houses. For many years there has not been any illicit distillation in this parish.	10 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Baronies Newcastle, Rathdown.

Newcastle (Upper and Lower). Pop. 4,517.	Delgany, Kilcock, and Kil- manogue . . Pop. 6,475.	Delgany, Kilcock, and Kil- manogue . . Pop. 6,475.	Delgany, Kilcock, and Kil- manogue . . Pop. 6,475.
James L. Anderson, Esq. J. P.	Arthur Jones, Esq. J. P.	John Dick, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Cleary.
Gentlemen and farmers.	For the most part farmers; many are gentlemen of prop- erty.	Gentlemen and farmers.	Farmers, with few exceptions.
With from half an acre to an acre from £3 to £5 per year, those without any ground from £1 to £3 per year.	About £2 12s. per annum; with an acre of land, £5; many labourers build these own cabins, in which cost 10s. per annum is a common rent.	Cabins with half an acre or an acre of ground pay from £4 to £5 per year; those without ground from £1 to to £3.	From £2 to £3 per year without land; with one acre of land, £4, £5, or £6.
Mud walls, thatched with straw; the furniture is pro- vided by the occupier. All have some sort of bedstead, and most of them comfortable bed-clothing.	Almost always built of mud; generally two, sometimes con- sisting of three rooms; al- ways thatched, not slated. The better class of labourers have bedsteads and comfort- able bed-clothes.	Mud walls, thatched with straw. In general they have good bedding and bedsteads since premiums have been given for cleanliness, which commenced three or four years ago.	The cabins are generally built of mud, consisting of one, or more frequently two rooms upon the ground. They are supplied for the most part with bedsteads; the furniture is improving; sheets and towels have been pretty generally introduced.
In this neighbourhood I believe there are but few instances of duty-labour in addition to, or in lieu of, rent.	As annual tenants, or, in other words, at their own or their landlord's will; there are no other conditions. Duty- labour is never required.	I do not know of any duty- labour exacted. I believe the rents are paid in money.	There are no particular con- ditions in this parish; nor is duty-labour required.
The instances are so nume- rous I cannot ascertain the number. In villages almost all the houses of the poor have two or more.	I do not know of any.	In many instances; the num- ber I cannot say.	I should suppose in very few.
Improved by the constant residence of the gentry, and visitors frequenting it in con- sequence. The population has in the last 10 years in- creased more than 300, which the exchequer's last return will prove.	Their condition is much im- proved within the last seven or eight years; much has been done within that period by our excellent rectory and a few liberal residents among the gentry. The population is increasing.	Much improved in their clothes, cabins, and general appearance. I cannot tell the increase of the population.	Much improved: the parish is divided into 12 districts (with a view to greater atten- tion to the poor), the visitors of which meet once a month from the manner in which re- lief has been thus afforded much benefit has arisen.
Very peaceable, which I at- tribute to the constant resi- dence of the gentry, and em- ployment of labourers.	One parish has been per- fectly peaceable.	Very peaceable, I believe in consequence of the employ- ment given to the poor.	It has been very peaceable.
None.	One in Bray, an adjoining parish, of which our parish has the benefit.	None that I am acquainted with.	There is no saving; but in the parish, but one in the adjoining parish of Bray, of which a few of our parishioners avail themselves.
None.	None.	None.	There are none.
There are 10 public houses. There has not been any illicit distillation in this parish for some years past.	Until lately there were about 12; they are now increasing since the late Act of Parlia- ment, and I cannot say how many there are now of un- licensed houses where spirits are sold; there are a great many.	14. No illegal distillation in this parish.	There are about 14 licensed houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail; but spirituous liquors are sold in unlicensed houses.

LEINSTER—Counties Wicklow, Wexford—Baronies Rathdown, Stilleigh, Scurrah.

Kilguske and Kilmarney. Pop. —.	Powerscourt . . Pop. 4,388.	Carnew . . Pop. 6,863.	Carnew . . Pop. 6,863.
Rev. Chas. B. Kennett, F. R.	Rev. Robert Daly.	Robert Chalmers, Esq. J. R. *	Joseph Sykes, Esq. J. R.
Poor farmers in general are the landlords of cabins.	The farmers.	Generally the direct tenants of larger holdings.	—
Cabins, without land, from £2 to £3, and, with land, at the rate of £5 per acre.	From £2 to £4, besides the price of the ground, which varies according to value of land and situation.	£2 per annum without land, and £5 per acre, and upwards, for each small quantity of land as they can get.	—
Generally very wretched and wattle; and, as to furniture, a handful of straw for beds, a few wooden naggras, a pair of benches, and some broken plates, constitute their household furniture.	Many of them very poor mud and stone cabins. They have nearly all new bedsteads and bedding.	Generally wretched, but upon the whole improving. Pikes have for a few years past been taken to increase bedsteads and bedding.	The cabins are in general very bad, wattle and thatch. Most of them have bedsteads, but very bad covering.
Of this I know nothing.	They generally are required to work for their landlord at 1s. or 10d. per day, or 6d. with cart.	With very few exceptions the cabins hold under their landlords upon terms that reduce the wages of labourers to the level of slave labour. It generally happens that the wages of labour are paid in kind and sent to the cabin.	I know not of any condition exclusive of rent, or of any duty-labour.
Generally speaking there are few cabins without two or more families residing in them.	In but few instances, and these chiefly in the village of Enniskerry, where there is a great demand for houses.	I cannot state the number; but I consider that there are several.	Cannot say in how many instances; but they are in general of the one family.
Greatly deteriorated, and daily growing more so. The population rapidly on the increase.	The general condition of the poor has deteriorated since 1815, and then again, within these few years, much improved by a more judicious management of the poor, and a less indiscriminate giving of alms. The population is rapidly increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is probably a degree better than in 1815. I do not consider the population to be increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes improving; the wages fall as good, and anything they may want to purchase much cheaper than in 1815.
At all times peaceable; a more quiet, loyal, or better-conducted people does not exist.	It is always peaceable.	Peaceable for the seven years and a half that I have resided in it, with the exception of a little excitement on the subject of tithes.	Peaceable.
None whatever of either.	There is a good savings' bank at Bray, the neighbouring town, in a prosperous state, the class where the very lowest the general population. There is a district society for receiving small sums from the poor, and relieving them with a pension, which is doing much good.	None.	No.
None.	None.	None that I am aware of.	No.
There are (good people) no fewer than 18 public houses to entrap the unwary; one-fourth of the number would be more than abundant.	Three public houses and inns, and three grocers' shops at which spirits are sold.	18 houses are licensed for the sale of spirits. I do not know that illicit distillation prevails; but there is a very considerable sale without licence.	18 licensed houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

* All the answers apply to the county of Wicklow part of the parish only.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow—Baronies Shilleagh, Scartwagh, Rathilly, Talbotstown Upper,

Carrig . . . Pop. 6,866.	Cloosmore . . . Pop. 3,844.	Ballinure . . . Pop. 2,042.	Ballinglass . . . Pop. 4,110.
Thomas Derency, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Healy, J. P.	Rev. Thomas Taylor.	Rev. Henry Scott.
This is difficult to answer, for landlords are of all classes.	Small farmers; the gentry and opulent farmers tend to use a cabin or cottage on their land.	Cottages chiefly under broad landlords; cabins under middle-men.	Farmers.
I do not pretend to accuracy: without land, £2 or £2 2s. is obtained; with land, according to the quantity thereof.	From £1 10s. to £3 10s. without land, when land is attached it is at the rate of £6 per acre.	Cabins, with a small portion of land, £3 per acre; without land, £1 10s.	From £1 to £2.
The buildings are generally bad, without sufficient attention to the interior: in some instances the furniture is comfortable; in others wretched. In general they have bolted; bedding uncomfortable. Mr. Chalmers has built, at Lord Fitzwilliam's expense, a great number of comfortable houses for labourers and inferior tradespeople.	Build of mud, and sometimes of stone, kept badly thatched, with a hole in the roof to let the smoke escape whenever the wind blows. A bed, a stool, shelves to hold a few vessels, and a bed of straw or rushes covered by skins or skins badly drawn together, generally constitute the furniture.	They are generally composed of mud walls; sometimes they are built with stone; the furniture consists of a deal table, a stool, and a chair. In general they have something in the shape of a bedstead, but scanty covering.	Wretched, and almost without furniture. Miserably all as to beds and bedding.
It is understood they are to work for land. Duty-labour not common, I believe in no instance, except during home the landlord's turf from the bog where made. I get no dates whatever.	They are commonly bound to work with the owner, or surrender the cabin. The rent is usually paid in labour.	Cottiers not working with land are charged higher than if they were in his employment. No duty demanded in lieu of rent.	—
They are not many; and these generally the families of the married sons or daughters of the owners.	I think in about 50 instances.	In three.	In the villages many houses are occupied by more than two; some perhaps four or five.
Improving; wages are equal; rent is less; there are not any direct taxes; and every article a poor man wants to purchase is cheaper: in these respects they are better; but employment is not so certain as prior to 1815.	During that period the poor (as far as I can learn) have been progressively making deeper into misery in every respect except that of moral cultivation. They are evidently advancing in moral knowledge, and this increased enlightenment, though it renders them more sensitive to their sufferings, operates as a powerful check to their economy, and induces them to cast themselves in a desperate way for the improvement of their condition. The population is clearly on the increase.	The condition of the poorer classes has improved within the last three years, occasioned by the cheapness of provisions. The population is lightly increasing.	I understand from the intelligent farmers that their condition was worse for the 19 succeeding years immediately after the peace, though somewhat improved for the last three.
Perfectly tranquil, and excellently conducted, so much so that there is scarcely any business done at the petty sessions.	Remarkably peaceable; there has been no disturbance, no illegal contributions, nor scarcely even any excitement, except in the subject of tithes: in those I think, in any shape, the people never will be reconciled.	This parish has been perfectly peaceable during that period, with the exception of a few persons excited on the tithes in 1832, accompanied with the burning of barns, in regard for opposition to tithes.	Parish has been very peaceable until the agitation commenced.
No.	There is no institution of this kind.	There is neither a savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	There is a savings' bank in the town of Ballinglass; it may be pronounced very prosperous. Farmers and servants and the police constitute the chief depositors.
There are not very regular parish officers, but I believe some persons occasionally give credit as jurors, and consequently to the lowest description of persons: this prevails to very considerable extent.	None.	There is not a parableaker's shop in the parish.	None that I know of.
18 houses licensed for sale of spirituous liquors; but in some instances they are sold without license: illicit distillation does not prevail in it; but I am of opinion that spirits produced from illicit distillation are consumed in the parish.	There are 14 public houses; and it must be affecting to any one who is fixed to morality to find so many of these existences in a rural parish: some time back, however, we severely even any excitement, except in the subject of tithes: in those I think, in any shape, the people never will be reconciled.	There are three public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	There are 25/11 Stratford-on-Slaney is included.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow, Kildare—Baronies Upper and Lower Talbotstown, Kildare, Moan, Upper Cross, Ballinacree.

Bellingham, Ballinacree, Barrow, and parts of those baronies in County Kildare. Pop. about 16,000.	Darvelin and Tubber. Pop. 2,633.	Grange and Kibbey. Pop. 3,145.	Kilbride and Kibbey. Pop. 5,651.
Rev. Daniel Lister, D.D.	Rev. M. Morgan.	Rev. Arthur Guinness.	Rev. William Scott.
In the country they are farmers; in Strathfield the landlord is Mr. Orr, proprietor of the cotton factory; in Bellingham they are of every imaginable description.	Comfortable farmers generally.	Farmers.	Almost universally persons holding advantageous leaseholds, and setting these cottages or cabins at an enormous rent.
Without a garden the average rent is £1 10s.; with a garden there is an additional rent, at the rate of £2 or £3 an acre, if the garden do not exceed one or two rods.	According to the size and accommodation of the cabins, from £1 10s. to £3, without land; with land they are included in the rent.	Cabins without land £1 per acre; those with a small cabbage plot £1 10s. per acre.	Very very much, as circumstances or situation make them objects to individuals.
Walls generally of clay or mud; sometimes, but rarely, of lime and stone; roof generally thatched with straw, sometimes with heath or sedge; furniture two or three stools, sometimes two or three small deal benches for a table, a patch, sometimes a can, two or three plates, and sometimes a tin bucket for potatoes. Bedding, generally some sort of bedstead, sometimes the bed on the ground; the bed itself straw, sometimes not so useful; covering, an old blanket, and the clothes worn in the day; sometimes an old quilt some 10 or 20 years old.	Generally mud-walled, and thatched; some have bedsteads, but uncomfortable in other respects.	They are built of stone with clay mortar, roofed with coarse timber, which is then covered with sedge (this sedge), and thatched with heath, rushes, or straw.	Some wretchedly bad, and devoid of furniture; others more clean and comfortable, according as the habits of their possessors may be. Not many possess either comfortable bedding or bedsteads.
Upon condition of working the ground of the year at 6d. a day, or of bedding a piece of land; generally an condition, exclusive of rent; duty-labour (other than the above) not general.	They frequently give labour in addition to rent.	No duty-labour existed in addition to rent; they generally give labour to the amount of their rent.	It seems likely that there exists some contract in most cases for a certain proportion of the rent to be paid in work.
Nearly one-half the number of cabins have two or three, or four families resident in them, sometimes in the same, sometimes in different rooms or divisions of the same cabin.	Two or more families reside in the same cabin, save but in few instances.	The instances in such cases are very rare, except when a travelling pauper and family obtain a lodging for a night or two, and which is always given without payment.	The number of instances not known, nor is it very frequent in country districts.
Considerably worse; in food, clothing, lodging, and in every way of comfort or accommodation, less employment and lower wages; rent higher in proportion to existing prices, taxes the same; greater difficulty of getting land, farming being the only speculation remaining to the body of the people, and small farms being discouraged, the ruinous system under which we live throwing the property consisting in the country every day more and more into the hands of the few, and driving the many every day more and more into abject poverty. Population nearly stationary in number.	Certainly not improved, since 18. The population increased.	Much improved.	The very poorer classes seem to be stationary, and the persons most deteriorated are the occupiers of land; they have mostly contracted their expenses in the employment of labourers, but the low prices for their produce make the various demands on their hard-earned money.
Disturbed by Moll Doyle's about 14 years ago; since that time profoundly peaceable, with the exception lately of two or three instances connected with the, and two or three instances of Whitefoot, alluded to in answer to Question 20, Appendix P. This district proclaimed last summer or spring lawless.	Frequently disturbed by political agitation.	Very tranquil and peaceable.	There has been great peace generally, but very great irritation in the latter part of last year, caused by a day on a proprietor driving his others; it had feeling, it is thought, still remains.
There is a savings' bank in Bellingham, of very little use to any, except a few who do not want it much; they who can save a little money from their immediate and urgent want can and do employ it more profitably.	None in this parish.	None.	There is no savings' bank in this parish; some persons in it have lodged money in the savings' bank at Bellingham, which is very convenient to them; the savers from thence will give the details.
None.	None in this parish.	None.	None.
In Bellingham 21, in Ballinacree 3, in Barrow 6, in Confederation 1, in Kildare and in Moan none. No illicit distillation.	About 12 or 14 public houses, besides several where spirituous liquors are illegally vendued. I believe there is no illicit distillation in my parish.	About six or seven. There are no perfects in this parish at present.	Seven, but others said to do so without licence. Illicit distillation is not heard of.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Barony Talbotstown Upper.		MUNSTER—County Clare—Barony Bunnary.	
Kilranagh and Donaghmore. Pop. 5,972.	Rathbesh . . . Pop. 3,533.	Inchmannone . . . Pop. 4,691.	Modick and Kippone. Pop. about 2,500.
Francis W. Greene, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Mark Lynte.	Rev. James Meade, J. P.	Rev. Edmund Sheehy, J. P.
Middle-men, many of whom exert great prices for miserable hovels.	Persons holding a few acres of land, whose circumstances are not much superior to those of their tenants.	Generally the class commonly called middle-men.	Generally of small farmers, holding from 10 to 20 acres of land, and of labourers occupying cabins with small gardens.
From £1 1s. upwards, according to the accommodation; £2 2s. with turf, cabbage garden, and pig-leave.	The rent of cabins without land is from £1 to £1 10s.	Cabins without land about £1 10s.; with land varying according to extent, suppose half an acre, £4.	The rent of a cabin with land is about £1 10s., and without land about £1; cabins let higher with land, which, however, scarcely ever exceeds an acre.
Some very bad, without bedsteads, and scarcely a blanket.	The cabins, in general, are of an inferior description; but, in general, tolerably supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	These cabins are built partly of stone, dry, partly of mud, and partly of woad, covered by either heath, sedge, rushes, or straw. A few bedsteads, no beds but straw, wash little or no covering.	Some built of stone, but mostly of mud; almost all thatched; many without chimneys or windows; badly and insufficiently furnished. Many without bedsteads; the bedding in general insufficient, and of the worst and most wretched description.
Some agree to work at 6d. a day, the year round, with those who set the houses, generally getting their dinner and breakfast.	I believe it is not usual to require duty-labour in addition to or in lieu of rent.	The cabin-rent usually paid in duty-labour. rent, and on the condition when called upon, and at a very low rate of wage, to discharge his rent.	In many instances he holds his cabin, and a small portion of land, at an enormous high rate of working for his landlord.
Inquiries have been made, and none have been heard of.	In very few instances.	About 30; generally every person builds a hut for himself either on a mountain or by the road-side.	In 12 instances.
I should think the condition of the poorer classes improved, (not speaking of the very poorest,) as there is a greater consumption of wheat bread, and other comforts. The population was nearly stationary, Donaghmore being more, Kilranagh less.	The general condition of the poorer classes has, in my opinion, been deteriorated since the peace in 1815, in consequence of the decrease in the value of land. The population is diminishing.	The general condition of the poorer classes in my parish is deteriorating from want of employment, high rent, and the depopulating system. It is increasing.	The condition, if not deteriorated, by no means improved. The population is increasing.
Except in the general excitement in 1832, very peaceable.	This parish has been comparatively peaceable during that period.	It had been remarkably peaceable to the period of the Terry-Alt system; agrarian disturbances then took place, in order to recover those lands from which people had been ejected.	Generally peaceable, but partially disturbed, during the year 1831, by the Terry-Alt.
No savings' bank in these parishes, but there is one in Ballinglass with lodgements amounting to between £3,000 and £4,000. Public institutions, police, and persons of less description.	None.	None.	No savings' bank or bank society.
There are none.	None.	None.	No pawnbrokers, but, being in the vicinity of Limerick, very extensive dealings are carried on in Limerick by the lower class of the poor.
In Kilranagh parish there are only two licensed public houses, in Donaghmore there are seven. I have not heard of any since a still was stopped several years since.	There are nine or ten public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	The number of licensed public houses is three. Illicit distillation does prevail.	Six public houses. Illicit distillation is a limited extent.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Bantully, Burren, Clonderlaw, Ishma.

Quin, Clonney, and Dowry. Pop. 5,649.	Quin, Clonney, and Dowry. Pop. 5,649.	Kilkeedy, Carron, Abbey, and Oughinamagh. Pop. 7,450.	Kilchrist and Clondragh. Pop. 7,219.
Rev. Richard Sheddert.	John Singleton, Esq. &c.	Christopher Lapsdell, Esq. &c.	Rev. G. O'Shaughnessy, &c.
Generally people called <i>mal- de-men</i> ; when the proprietor sets in the poor they are better off.	Small farmers.	Middle-men, some of them gentlemen.	Very poor.
Cabins, seldom set without land, would bring, I suppose, £1 10s. a-year; with half an acre of ground about £3.	£1 usually without, and £2 for a quarter of garden at- tached, is about the average.	From £1 10s. to £3 without land, and about £2 10s. or £3 with a cabin and about an acre of land.	From £1 to £1 10s. without land, with land the price varies.
Generally very poor; it is hard to make them even wish for comforts.	Generally very poor (though not invariably so); built of dry stone dashed with mortar, and sometimes built of clay, i.e., in the districts where stone is scarce.	They are built of stone, and without cement; miserably thatched; some without a chimney; very bad furniture; only a few ill-made chairs, perhaps a dresser and table, with some chairs. Very many without bedsteads, and bed- ding and bed-clothes most miserable.	Very inferior, and badly fir- nished. Bedlam supplied with bedsteads, and never with comfortable bedding.
The small farmers often set cottages for duty-work, with generally half an acre, as done.	Generally as tenants-at-will, with an understanding they are to work when called upon, and the hire going to free their holding. Duty-labour is very unusual; I do not know of any instance of its taking place.	It is usual to require duty- work in addition or in lieu of rent, and are often bound to work for 5d. or 6d. a-day, without dirt.	The holders of cabins are generally bound to give duty- work.
This seldom occurs; but some cabins are miserably small.	There are very few instances to my knowledge; but I have no doubt that several exist.	In many instances.	—
For the last few years I think they have been improving; but cannot say they are as well as in 1815. Increasing.	I should say rather improved than otherwise, but in so trifling a degree, that nearly, I dare say, may be of a con- trary opinion. The popula- tion is certainly increasing.	I believe their condition is very much on the decline since 1815, in consequence of a great fall in the price of pigs and corn, and the population so much on the increase.	Deteriorated in every respect. The population is increasing.
Always remarkably peace- able; a little disturbed in 1831, but no outrages or per- sonal injury even then.	For the most part peaceable, indeed I might say invariably so but for the spring and summer of 1831, when the outrages and murders of the Terry-Alt system were univer- sally felt, and equally so this union as elsewhere.	This district has been very much disturbed in the year 1831.	The parish was peaceable until 1832, and has been peaceable since.
Not one; but there is in Egan, which is sufficiently convenient.	Nothing of the kind in these parishes.	None.	No.
None nearer than Ennis.	Nothing of the kind in these parishes.	None.	No.
There are but four or five licensed public houses; but several others, no distillation prevails a good deal when oats are cheap, not otherwise.	In the village of Quin alone there are five or six, and, prob- ably, dispersed about the pa- rish there are 15, or from that to 20; rather a less number in the other two parishes of the union. Illicit distillation does prevail, particularly in the mountainous districts of Cleeney parish, though not to the extent it did some years back.	I cannot ascertain the num- ber of public houses where spirited liquors are retailed, nor to what extent illicit dis- tillation prevails in my district.	The number of houses where spirits are retailed is very great. Illicit distillation is not very frequent.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Clondrahow, Moyarta.

Killyward and Killychrist. Pop. 7,070.	Kilfane . . . Pop. 4,165.	Kilmichael and Kilmachanane. Pop. 9,352.	Kilmurray, Kilmier, Kilmolin, Kilmachanane, and Kilmota. Pop. 20,847.
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald.	Pierre Curlich, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Timothy Kelly, J. P.	Rev. James Martin, J. P.
In general they are held from the head landlord; where this is not the case the persons settling there are of a low class, and charge high rents for them.	In this parish the cottier generally holds his farm immediately from the landlord in fee of the estate; indeed I believe there is but one exception, the farm of Coolmore, about 800 acres, where the tenure of the cottiers is not direct from the proprietors in fee.	The landholders of cabins are farmers, holding from 10 to 20 acres of land.	The occupiers of farms, generally speaking, are the owners of the cabins, and set them either to their own or other farmers' labourers, or as tradespeople.
From £1 5s. to £3 10s. without land; with land it varies according to the quantity of ground.	There are some wretched huts, without land attached to them, inhabited by persons of the most destitute description; for these huts they promise to pay from 5s. to 10s. but from these extensive poverty they are seldom able to pay even the trifling rent; a better description of cabins, to which generally from an acre and a half to half an acre of land is attached, sets from £4 to £5 per year, according to the quantity and quality of the land.	The rent usually paid for cabins without land is about 15s.; double the amount would build it, with half an acre of land £3, partly paid by work.	Without land, about £2 a year; with a quarter of an acre of ground, about £2 10s. a year, and so on in proportion to the quantity of land.
Very bad, principally mud walls; wretchedly furnished.	Generally speaking of a very poor description; the walls composed of clay, the roof covered with straw, and in some instances only with potato-stalks; the furniture wretched; even the most comfortable class of cottiers in this parish seem, in the furnishing of their cabins, to disregard personal comfort, and merely to content absolute necessity, as they never introduce any article of furniture, save what is required for society; the bedding is generally of a wretchedly inferior kind.	Cabins are generally of mud; where stones are plentiful part of the wall is raised with stones. In most of them neither bed nor bedstead, they lie on straw, with a coarse covering.	Generally mud walls, daubed with straw; they are poorly furnished. Are supplied with beds and bedsteads.
Labourers under this head get the grass of a sown, a house, and potato garden, for which they are charged a rent payable in labour, but no duty-work.	In Kilfane I do not know of any conditions exclusive of rent on which the labourer or cottier holds either cabin or land.	They generally pay their rent by labour; in some cases part of the rent is paid in corn, which the poor tenant procures by working from home in the autumn season.	There are no particular conditions, exclusive of rent. There is no duty-labour in addition to the rent, but in some cases the labourer allows the rent on settling his accounts.
In several instances; there are 1,155 houses in the two parishes, and 1,340 families.	I should think there are not more than from 30 to 40 instances.	I do think there are two families in every fifth house in both parishes.	This country is very populous, and I could not tell accurately; there are not many instances, except in villages, of two families resident in the same house.
The state of the poor is rather better. The population is increasing.	I really think the condition of the poorer classes has, on the whole, remained stationary since 1815. The population has certainly increased.	The condition of the poorer classes is deteriorating; farmers holding from 10 to 20 acres of land are improving on their estates, the poor doing their work for anything they choose to hand them. The population is increasing.	I am not long enough here to form a correct opinion as to this query, but for the last few years the condition of the poorer classes is improved, in consequence of the paucity of village giving so much additional employment. Population is increasing.
Partially disturbed, particularly in the year 1831.	It has been occasionally disturbed by Whiteboy and Rockite insurrections.	In 1831, when the Terry-Ali system unfortunately prevailed in Clare, the parish had been disturbed for about a month; no number, so to those who let on acre at a high rate from whom others were dispossessed; they were amongst the last parishes which became disturbed, and (I believe) the first to give up arms.	It has been very peaceful, with the exception of the time of the Terry-Ali system, when it was partially disturbed for two months; it is now very quiet.
There is not.	There is neither savings' bank nor benefit society of any kind in Kilfane.	No savings' bank, no benefit society, in the parish.	There is not.
No.	There are not any in Kilfane; there is a pawn-office in the town of Kilmichael, which is about eight miles from Kilfane, to which the people of Kilfane sometimes resort.	No pawnbroker's shop in the parish. I have known some poor people to have pledged their clothes in a neighbouring town, and were obliged to redeem them again within four or five months before they could redeem them, the rates in some instances, not exceeding 4s.	None.
The answer to this query can be obtained accurately from the Excise books; they are very numerous. There is no illicit distillation.	There are no licensed public houses, but illicit distillation does and has at all times within my recollection prevailed in this parish.	Seven licensed public houses; above 50 cabins in which spirituous liquors are sold without licence, a great destruction to the morality of the people. When there is not a remunerating price for corn illicit distillation does prevail.	There are 14 houses licensed to retail spirituous liquor within the union, but there is scarcely a cabin on the roadside in which spirits are sold without licence; they are beyond calculation numerous.

Illicit distillation has prevailed a great deal since the fall in corn, but is checked very much within the last year.

MUNSTER.—County Cork.—Baronies Carnew, Trillick.

Kilbegh, Kilmoe, Kilmarnock, &c. Pop. about 15,000.	Kilbarney . . Pop. 6,380.	Kilbard . . Pop. 5,689.	Kilmurray and Kilbarney. Pop. 15,822.
The Very Rev. Archbishop Walsh. Of every class, from the small farmer up to the landed proprietor.	Fraser G. Murray, Esq. &c. The gentry are here generally the landlords of the cottages.	Rev. Henry Whitty. Of every description; from the landed proprietor down to the very poor class of farm-labourers.	Rev. Antony M'Guane, &c. Generally of the class of small farmers having leases not restrained by the Subletting Act.
The views greatly, according to the cabins are upon mountains, or near to villages.	They are seldom out without land; when so set they rate at from £1 to £2 a-year.	The rent varies so much that it is impossible for me to answer this question.	Cabins without land generally £1; with land the rent increases in proportion to the quantity and quality.
The colours are thatched, and built some of stone, and some of mud; badly furnished, and, in many cases, badly supplied with bedsteads and bedding, but many are comfortably supplied.	The cottages are made of stone, and plastered inside, and often outside too, with chimneys of the same materials, and furnished generally with bedsteads, but not often with feather beds, chairs, dresser, tables, &c. The cabins referred to in No. 14 are of a very inferior description.	Generally of mud walls, but of late there are a good many built of stone, and, generally speaking, very badly furnished; and the houses of the poor people are very badly supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Mostly of mud, thatched with straw, therefore cold and damp; little or no furniture. Beds generally on old earthen floors, without bedsteads; bed-clothes scanty and miserable.
Labour is in some cases taken in lieu of rent, but in general the rent is fixed.	Duty-labour is nearly abolished here; a money-rent is the usual payment.	It is usual in some cases to require duty-labour in addition to the rent.	Sometimes by lease, sometimes by prepayment or at will; labour sometimes goes in part payment of rent, at a stipulated time per day.
These instances are numerous, I apprehend.	This is often the case in the poorer baronies; I cannot state the number of instances.	I cannot state.	Along the shore, where the poorest sort reside, there may be 50 or 60 instances.
I think improving in habits of comfort; however, I think, in one respect, the class of the common people is not so sensible as comfortable as it was; they use a vast deal of cotton and thin woollen bed-clothes, instead of the comfortable thick frieze manufactured formerly by themselves.	I am sure the condition of the lower class has been improved both in their dwellings and condition of their farms since the period stated. The amount of population at that period I have no means of knowing.	From the information I have been able to collect, I think the condition of the poor in this parish has improved, but cannot state anything from my own knowledge further back than the year 1830, at which time I was appointed to it.	The general condition of the poorer classes is visibly deteriorating ever since the Union, because many of the gentlemen who formerly gave employment have left their farms, and because land, which is the only staple to give employment in this country, without manufactures, has been drained by the Subletting Act. The population is vastly increasing in these parishes.
Now tolerably quiet, but, I fear, a quietness not to be relied on; in 1831 and 1832 this was the most disturbed and lawless part of Ireland.	This parish partook of the Temp.-All convulsions in 1831; since then it has been very tranquil; indeed, with that exception, there is not anywhere a more orderly and peaceable population.	Within the last three years this parish had been at one time very much disturbed, but at this present time is to all appearance quiet.	These parishes have been the least disturbed in this county, and that but for a few days, in the time of the Terriers; the arrival of the cavalry then put a stop to the murders.
There is not anything of the kind.	There is no establishment of the kind nearer than Ennis, the county town.	None.	No savings' bank exists in these parishes.
There is one in Ennistymon, parish of Kilmarnock, set up within the last six months only.	There is no business of the kind in the parish.	None to my knowledge.	No pawnbroker's shops in these parishes.
I cannot state, but the number is much greater than it ought to be; the quantity of spirituous liquors used is prodigious, and illicit distillation prevails within all the five parishes.	Here is the great evil of the country; almost every house in the village is a spirit retail house, and illicit distillation prevails to a very great extent, and is never checked near.	I cannot state the number of public houses, but spirituous liquors are sold in many houses all through the parish. Illicit distillation does prevail to a great extent in this parish.	Public houses under licence are few; whiskey cabins are innumerable. I believe private corn is low at market prices; distillation is general all over the country.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Inchiquin, Islands.

Dysart . . Pop. 1,666.	Kilteedy . . Pop. 3,321.	Clondrigg . . Pop. 4,656.	Drinchiffe (Town of Ennis). Pop. 13,392.
Rev. C. Curtis, p. 2.	Rev. David O'Donnell, p. 2.	Rev. Charles Fitzgerald.	Rev. H. O'Shaughnessy, p. 2. R. C. Dean.
The landlords are in general the proprietors of the soil; there are not many middlemen in the parish.	Middle-men, some of them gentlemen.	Either absentee gentlemen or resident farmers.	Either gentlemen or middlemen.
When land is let with a house on it, there is increase of rent in most cases, the cabins being of no value; but in small villages the cabins set from 10s. to £1 yearly.	From £1 10s. to £2, without land, except a few perches.	A cabin with half an acre of land sets for £2, without land £1 for per annum.	About £2.
The cabins are nearly all built with stone; badly furnished; but a bedstead in each, except in the very poorest.	They are built of stone without cement, miserably thatched, often without a chimney; nothing in them deserving the name of furniture, only a few ill-made chairs, bottomed with hay; a dresser may be found seldom with them. Very often without bedsteads;	Very inferior, and miserably furnished. They are not supplied with bedsteads or bedding; in many cases the bed is straw, and the covering the clothes worn by day.	The very worst, very badly.
The labourers pay their rent mostly in work; the cottiers hold leases of their farms, and pay in money.	It is; and they are bound to work for 8d. or 6d. a-day without diet.	Rent is the usual condition; but, in some instances, day-labour is substituted.	Persons residing in the country, and acquainted with the different modes, may alone answer such questions.
I would say nine or ten cases.	In very many.	Not many.	I suppose in 100 and more.
I consider the situation of the poorer class rather better since 1815, owing to the cheapness of provision. The population is increasing.	I believe their condition is deteriorated very much, in consequence of an increase of rent, and a fall in the price of the commodities they generally have for sale, viz., fat pigs and corn. The population is much on the increase.	I consider the condition of the poorer classes to have deteriorated much since 1815, in every respect. The population is increasing.	The condition of the people is extremely bad, in consequence of a total abatement of trade, and no increase of population.
The parish was disturbed in 1831; it is now quiet.	Much disturbed, as all this county had been in 1831, in consequence, as I really believe, of the exorbitant rent of corn, lowness of wages, and the cruelty of landlords in exacting rack-rents, and tithes, taxes, and other local grievances.	This parish was peaceful until 1831, and has been peaceful since.	In general very peaceful.
No savings' bank or benefit society.	None.	None.	There is a savings' bank, but cannot say in what state of prosperity.
None.	None.	None.	Poor; carried on, grossly speaking, by the humble classes of the community.
The number of licensed public houses is very small. Distillation did prevail to a great extent during the last year; and spirits of that kind were selling in very many houses in the villages, and on the road-side.	Not to any great extent.	They are unnumbered. Illicit distillation is frequent; and the proceeds of it and licensed whiskey are sold in every direction.	Perhaps 100.

MUNSTER—County Class—Baronets Islands, Mayarls.

Baronets, Kilmacraugh, Templemore, and Kilmacraugh (Town of Kilmacraugh). Pop. 20,108.	Droghda, Templemore, Kilmacraugh, and Kilmacraugh (Town of Kilmacraugh). Pop. 20,108.	Kilmacraugh . . Pop. 4,296.	Kilmacraugh, Kilmacraugh, Mayarls, Kilmacraugh . . Pop. 26,908.
C. H. Bayet, Esq. J. P.	Rev. W. A. Adamson.	Rev. Henry Murphy.	Rev. T. Whitty.
	I don't understand this question; there are generally three or four landlords, the great one English, the others Irish, and "poor by degrees, and miserably less."	There is no such thing as a cottage or cabin without land, and the land is set by the acre.	They are labourers in the small farms, but not for hire outside of them.
	£2 to £3 or £4.	There is no value set on the cabin; it is the land which sets.	I don't know.
	They are, generally speaking, miserable, filthy, and wretched, beyond imagination; and in very few instances, comparatively, furnished with anything like decent bedding.	Generally mud cabins, consisting of two or three rooms, and well furnished for cabins, the people are comfortable where they are not under middle landlords, and, thank God, there are but few middle-men in this parish.	Very bad, and worse furnished. Several have bad stoves; bedding uncomfortable; the majority, I believe, sleep on straw, and bad straw.
	It has been a custom to demand duty-labour, but this is going out of fashion; the tenant, however, often pays his rent by working for 6d. a day for his landlord.	There are but few instances of such description of tenants.	I don't know. Duty-labour, I believe, is not common.
	In several instances, but I can't say how many.	In no instance.	Can't say how many, but the instances, I am certain, are many.
The condition of the poor is hardly to be said to have improved much since the poor law, although there has been a great improvement in the cultivation of the land, the reduction of prices has produced an increase of capital.	I believe that the general condition of the poor has been in a gradual state of improvement, and that the country wants tranquillity, and not poor laws, to make that improvement progressive and permanent. The population is increasing.	The condition, owing to subdivision of land by deaths and marriages, is, I believe, deteriorating. The population is on the increase.	The general condition of the small farmers greatly improved in clothing, houses, lodging, farming utensils, &c.; the poorest classes, I think, as bad as ever.
	It is elevated in the county Class.	During the general disturbance of this county, in 1831 and 1832, it was one of the most disturbed districts.	Since I came to it, 1777, there have been Whiteboys, rebels, Terry-Alts, or some of the sort, generally in it; it is now in peace, at least in appearance.
There is a savings' bank that has subsisted for many years; it is under the management and direction of Thomas Mahon, Esq., and is prosperous.	There is a savings' bank.	There are none now.	None.
There are four pawnbrokers in the town; three of them have been established within three years, and are but too prosperous.	There are pawnbrokers, and their dealings are with the poorest of the poor.	There are none.	There is one in Kilmacraugh, and I wish it was out of it, though it is a great convenience to the poor, and, I believe, honestly and fairly carried on, but it tempts them to expence.
		There is no licensed public house, but, I believe, a great number of unlicensed. illicit distillation does prevail; I might mention that there is no town or village in the parish.	I don't know.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baroness Tulla, Letitia.

Clothes . . Pop. 3,165.	Fiske . . Pop. 8,744.	Fiske . . Pop. 8,744.	Ingersoll . . Pop. 5,133
Rev. John Carroll.	Rev. John Kinsman.	Rev. F. McKim, &c.	Philip Beards, Esq., &c.
About 1,000 acres are held from small farmers; the remainder from the head landlord.	The most comfortable farmers live in cottages or cabins, which they either built or found on their farms, and hold from the head landlords; the poorer classes, who sometimes work for hire, rent their houses from the small farmers.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are generally the better sort of labourers or farmers, holding them 10 to 40 acres; the occupiers are the poorest class.	Almost uniformly small farmers or cottagers, who dwell their holdings.
Scarcely any cabins are occupied without land; held at the average rent of £1 10s.	Cabins are scarcely ever set without land, which in all cases determines the rent.	The usual rent of cabins, having some land attached to them, varies, according to circumstances, from 25 to 45 per acre; they seldom set without land.	Without land, no rent is asked; and from 2s. to 3s. a year for a labourer; a cabin with land at the rate of £2 the statute acre of lot by farmer, or less than £2 if let by the proprietor of the soil.
They are built of stone, about seven feet to the eaves, and thatched, containing a kitchen and two small rooms, with miserable beds of straw.	Generally dry stone walls, plastered with mud and ash, or some coarse red brick and ash, without cornice, therefore, with small plastered windows; the poorest cottages have no light but that conveyed through the door; the walls of some cabins are built of solid masonry, the latter considered the most durable, but here in very inferiority, a small fire place in end the potatoes form a couple of sheep sheds, with various sorts of hay racks, a shed or two, a barn to hold their grain—perhaps almost as many as five ploughs and harnesses. Except the very poorest, they all have milk cows, and, it being very easy to keep dairy cattle on lands, are very anxious they have black cattle, horses, and sometimes poultry, for the most part the proprietors of the farms.	These cabins are of the worst description; they are of mud, or stones heaped together without mortar. Being assembly, no fireplace.	They are generally built of stone in the parish; are badly finished, but the bed and bedding is mostly comfortable, and upon it must remain the furniture of the dwelling-house since more desirable houses have no better to provide and muchness as appears in many of them because there is little want of capital, and the absence of the proprietor, whose influence was in the sale of his land, and the improvement of his estate, leads more to protect these evils than all other means combined.
The rent is generally paid by work; but there are many small farmers, holding from 10 to 30 acres, who do not go to labouring work.	When farmers submit a petition of land to a workman, it is usual to bargain for one, two, or three days' week per work.	Laborers and cultivators generally contract for rent; they sometimes pay by labour at 6d. per day, and poor diet.	The rent is almost exclusively paid by labour. Day-work is long since exploded.
By the Population Returns in 1831 the number of families in the parish then exceeded the number of houses by 26; the surplus must have lodged in the manner here specified.	I cannot say, but it is sometimes produced. or somewhat low, who cannot procure separate holdings in consequence of the Subletting Act.	There may be about 109 families occupying only 59 houses or cabins; these are principally fathers and sons, who cannot procure separate holdings in consequence of the Subletting Act.	I know of no instance amongst the poor; it sometimes happens in farmers' families when their children marry, not otherwise.
From the shortness of the period of my acquaintance I am not qualified to compare these changes condition at present with what it was in the period referred to, but can suppose, on fully competent and highly skilled in business, and the population increased.	My knowledge of the parish does not go further back than 1811, compared with that time, as the increasing demand for land, and difficulty of obtaining a livelihood, have given a greater stimulus to industry—a race, which has been spread through the parish, but both of the general feeling—Population now existing is a dreadful degree.	Since 1815 the population of the parish has increased to a great extent; at that time a great part was held by large farmers or stockholders, and the members of the occupying tenants lived under middlemen at such times, others it appeared the middle men were done away with—in consequence one portion of the people remained however better, but the condition of a very great portion, who had no capital, became entirely worse. This state of affairs is better so much more market and crops, all along agriculture and the price of the produce is not so good, and thus it is much more for the people.	The condition of the middle and lower classes has greatly improved, and is manifestly improving, it is true, but farmers, clerics, and holders of living, are comparatively more clearly than in the former the prosperity of the whole village. There are very few persons in the parish who have not at least 40 or 50 acres, and many larger holdings. I know not whether any person could find a single man who had not, could only find a family on his estate, and they were far from satisfactory.
It has been possible, except in the year 1831.	Disturbed at different times.	The parish was partially disturbed in 1839 by the Whiteboy system, and in 1831 by the Terry-Alt, but in either period, comparatively, very little.	It has been occasionally disturbed, but never as much as some other parts of the county.
There are none.	No savings bank or benefit society.	There are none.	There is no savings bank; money can be much more profitably employed here than by placing it in any bank of deposit.
None.	None.	There are none.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.
There are, according to my information, only three licensed public houses within the parish. These distilleries have been shut up, and it is probable, that spirit dealers have not sold in many years without licence; but, as this is not certain. It is my decided impression that a metropolitan police of the district, and the removal of the excise officers, will be attended in a great measure to the relief of the people, and the removal of the excise officers, will be attended in a great measure to the relief of the people, and the removal of the excise officers, will be attended in a great measure to the relief of the people.	Licensed public houses, six or eight; but other houses where a holiday is resorted to, numerous; in a village of 40 houses there are but four that do not sell spirits; other districts are provided in a regulated manner.	The number of public houses is only five, licensed, but some of the poorer classes go to the public house to drink. Before the improvement in the roads the district provided in a great measure, as before in its condition.	There are seven houses licensed, and a great number of that kind that occasionally sell without licence. The occupiers are not willing to sell without licence, but they do not, because, in the parish, the public house is not a profitable concern, and the public house is not a profitable concern, and the public house is not a profitable concern.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Barony Tolla.

Killicote . . Pop. 8,616.	Killicote, Kilmaran, and Kilmoe. Pop. 10,483.	O'Brien's Bridge, part of Killicote . . Pop. —.	O'Gonaglo . . Pop. 2,966.
Captain Martin, J. P.	Rev. William Butler.	John Browne, Esq. J. P.	Rev. M. Clune, J. P.
Generally poor farmers.	Generally middle-men, who sublet their own holdings.	Generally small farmers, who build small cottages on their lands, and set them out.	Generally speaking, the middling class.
Without land about £1; with land the rent depends on the quantity of land annexed to the cabins.	The usual rent of a cabin with a very small cabbage garden (say 20 perches) is £2 2s; the land, according to quantity and quality, from £1 10s. to £2 per acre.	From £1 to £1 10s. per annum without land, and from £2 to £3 with about an acre of land.	With land, about an acre, £4; without land £1 10s.
Cabins built of mud, and miserably thatched. Straw beds on the ground, and wretched covering.	The cabins in these parishes are rather better than in other parts of this county, and are generally furnished with two bedsteads, and always one feather bed, which invariably forms part of the marriage portion; but, on the whole, the furniture and bedding are very	In general the buildings very bad, and furniture very poor.	Of the most inferior kind of stone, without any mortar, and with straw or rushes they are indifferently thatched; no furniture except a table, and other few little articles. Very few have bedsteads, or sufficient raiment for day or night.
Rent generally paid by labour.	Small cottiers generally work out their rent, and pay no money.	In general for rent entirely; if the landlord of the cottage calls on his tenant to work, he allows him the same hire as any other man.	The rent usually paid for cabins here partly by labour and partly by cash. No duty-labour required.
In every instance two or more families reside in the same house, but cannot exactly state the number.	Very few, and never for any length of time, except in villages; and even there they will divide and subdivide a house to almost a single room, rather than live together.	Do not know of any.	From 12 to 20.
The Shannon Navigation Company have, within the last five years, given employment to a considerable number of the labouring poor in and about Killicote, in consequence of which their condition has been improved. Population is much increased.	I do not consider the condition of the poor in these parishes improved since the peace in 1815. The population is increasing.	Not having been in the country, don't know.	They are improved in manners and customs much, very little in affluence. As to the population, they are increasing rapidly.
In the year 1831 this parish was disturbed, but is now quite peaceable.	Occasionally disturbed, and particularly so in the year 1831.	Peaceable, except at the time of the Terry-Alla.	Peaceable during midperiod; the Terry system has not prevailed here.
No savings' bank or benefit society.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	None.	No savings' bank or benefit society here.
No pawnbrokers.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in these parishes; but I am aware that the poorest class of poor resort to those which are in the city of Limerick, distant 10 or 14 miles.	None.	None.
There are about 18 licensed public-houses in this parish. Intoxicant did prevail, but does not now to the same extent.	It would be almost impossible to tell; but there is scarcely a house on the road-side in which spirituous liquors are not retailed. Intoxicant does prevail, but not to the extent it does in other parishes in the county.	About 13 public-houses. Intoxicant did prevail until lately; the Revenue Police checked it.	From six to ten. Before now to great extent, at present none.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Barony Tulla.

O'Gossalla . . Pop. 2,965.	Tangrany . . Pop. 5,563.	Tulla . . Pop. 7,514.	Tulla . . Pop. 7,514.
Rev. James C. Fitzgerald.	Rev. T. B. Brady.	Lieut.-Col. Browne, J. P.	Rev. R. Breen.
Farmers.	Generally speaking respectable farmers.	Middle-men and cottiers.	In fact the tenants, generally speaking, live in cottages and cabins; those on the large farms are held under the head landlords, others are held from the holders of small farms.
£1 without land, and varies from that upwards, according to quantity and quality of land.	The rent of cabins about 1 lb. a-year; having a small portion of land annexed, from £1 10s. to £2.	£1 without land, and £2 with half an acre of land.	£1 without land; £2 with half an acre.
Generally of dry stone walls and thatched roofs, very badly furnished. They generally have bedsteads of a bad description, and very badly off for bedding, particularly blankets.	Mostly of stone; generally furnished with dresser, chairs, &c. and mostly supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	Stone and mud; badly furnished. The very poor persons have neither bedding nor bed-clothes.	Some of stone, some of mud, poorly furnished. Generally supplied with bedsteads; the bedding of the very poor not at all comfortable.
The cottages are generally set for a stipulated rent, but sometimes for so many days' labour, which are calculated according to the supposed value of the house in rent.	Sometimes duty-labour is substituted for rent, but this is where the cottiers are poor.	None held exclusive of rents. No duty-labour required.	On no other conditions than I am aware of. It is not usual to require duty-labour.
About 20.	In many instances, cannot say the number exactly.	In many instances.	In many; I cannot state the number.
The farmers are better clad, and their houses in better condition, but the labouring classes are much the same. Population increasing greatly.	The condition of the poorer classes in this parish, from what I can learn, stationary since 1815. The population increasing.	Improved. Population increasing.	I think considerably improved; they appear to be more comfortable, and better clothed, than formerly. The population is increasing.
Remarkably peaceable.	Rather peaceable than otherwise.	Disturbed in 1831.	Disturbed in 1831.
No.	None.	None.	None.
No.	None.	None.	None.
One licensed, many unlicensed. Illicit distillation, till lately, prevailed very much, but now it is nearly put down by the Revenue Police.	Spirituous liquors are retailed in so many houses, it would be difficult to say the exact number. Illicit distillation does not prevail in the parish.	To be ascertained from the Excise. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent.	10. Illicit distillation does prevail.

MUNSTER—County Clare, County of the City of Cork—Barony Tuile.

Tuile . . Pop. 7,314.	Tuile . . Pop. 7,314	Riccartly, North Liberties of City . . Pop. 447.	St. Anne, Shandon. Pop. 23,741.
Rev. Charles Faly, P. R.	James Molloy, Esq. P. R.; assisted by John Poyner, Patrick Lynam, James Molloy, B. Frodin, and Geo. Rogers, Gentlemen.	Rev. Nicholas Dumascombe.	Rev. R. Connor.
The landlords of cabins are generally the small farmers, and the persons carrying on a small trade in the country villages.	Persons who have had long leases have subdivided their farms, and become impoverished.	The farmers.	Mostly persons in trade.
Cabins with any land attached to them, say half an acre, generally set for £2, sometimes £4; without land the general rent is £1.	£1, without any garden, is charged for the site of a cabin, and frequently £1 10s. if only a quarter of an acre is added.	Seldom land is attached to labourers' cottages; from £1 5s. to £1 10s. and £2, without land.	About £5 without land; the rent with land depends on circumstances.
Some of the cabins are composed of mud, some of stones, with very little, if any, of lime or sand: the small entrance into them generally answers as a window to give light, and as a chimney to emit the smoke. In very many there are no bedsteads; a little straw spread on the floor is very often the labourer's bed, and the old great coat worn by day his only covering; very few have any thing in the way of sheeting.	The walls are made of stones without mortar, or of soda, or of earth; no floor; windows a foot square; size 25 by 10; badly thatched.	Most of the cabins are thatched, some good, some bad. In some instances the labourers have bedsteads; they sleep on straw; in general very indifferent covering.	In most instances slated houses; indifferently furnished in every respect.
Very frequently the rent of the cabin is to be paid in labour, sometimes in money; in some cases, besides a certain quantity of meat in money, some dirty-labour is required; when the rent is to be allowed in labour, the cabin always sets higher than when money is to be paid.	The agreement is for money, and no other conditions that are compulsory on either party.	Seldom or ever labourers pay money; they give work; they have little to spend.	In many cases labour is given in lieu of rent, never in addition.
In many instances; I should think there are 100 cabins in the parish where there are two families living in each cabin; I do not know of any where there are more than two in any cabin, unless in the small houses in the little town of Tuile, where there are some instances of having three families in the same cabin.	In many instances, arising from early marriages, most improvidently estimated; it is quite impossible to say in how many.	Many instances.	There are a large number of instances of from two to eight families in the same tenement.
The condition of the poorer classes has much really deteriorated since the peace in 1815; their clothing is worse, their food is decidedly worse, their cabins are becoming worse, and I think their general health has, in consequence, declined. The population has increased somewhat at least since the peace in 1815.	The result of the subdivision of farms has been to diminish the number of respectable farmers, and to reduce the value, or rather the amount, of farming capital; the diet of the poorer class is of a lower description, but their clothing is better, and they are thought to have more furniture in their houses than formerly; if all those who went to work could earn 3d. a day, and that some more stock could be devoted to the regular rearing of population, I think there would be but little real misery; if Government would assist in the formation of roads through the mountainous parts of the parish, and if wealthy landlords, such as Lord Eglintoun, would lay out a portion of their rental in the improvement of the soil, I have no doubt of a most beneficial result; first, by an ample return to the landlord for the capital thus employed; secondly, by the increased comfort of the lower classes; and, thirdly, by the peace of the country; last, as matters are proceeding at present, I see no increasing demand for potato land, with a diminution of supply, and of means of paying for what can be obtained. This must lead to disturbance.	Very little difference (to appearance) in population; less wages and less employment.	Much deteriorated in every respect. The population is increasing.
It was disturbed in 1831; it was then the system of Terry-Alms appeared; the impossibility of getting land at any rent to grow potatoes thereon compelled the poor to go out at night and turn up the pasture land, though not intending at first to proceed further than the digging of land; their success in that proceeding, and the collection of the hardships they laboured under from starvation, &c., made them, and drove them on to the commission of other outrages, at which human nature should shudder.	—	At all times peaceable.	Generally peaceable.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.	No.	None.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.
There is no pawnbroker's shop in the parish; the very poor though find their way to such shops in the country; they frequently pawn their clothes to purchase food; they are scarcely ever able to release the articles pawned.	No.	Business of that kind is done in Cork.	There are a considerable number, whose dealings are principally carried on with the poorer classes.
There are 30 houses in the parish where spirituous liquors are sold; the greater number are in the small town of Tuile. Illicit distillation is sometimes carried on, but does not prevail to any great extent. The exorbitant burdens of the small farmer, in the way of rents, taxes, and tithes, have been in consequence of the low price for corn, the cause of illicit distillation.	Perhaps, including the village of Tuile, there may be about 50. There have been some cases of illicit distillation discovered.	There are no public houses in the parish, but an overabundance of them on the skirts of the parish.	Above 250.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barry, Carberry West, Barretts, Muskerry East.

Durrow and Kilcroineane. Pop. 9,637.	Aghish . . Pop. 2,782.	Donoughmore . . Pop. 6,794.	Grange and Ballinacorney. Pop. 3,191.
Timothy O'Donovan, Esq. & P. Alexander Evanson, Esq. & P.	Rev. John Henry Maclan.	John B. Gibbs, Esq. & P.	Rev. Morgan O'Shaun, & P.
Farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers, in general, are the holders of cottages and cabins.
The rent of a cabin, without land, is about £1; with an acre of land about £3.	Without land £1 10s a- year, with liberty to cut fuel for firing, or fuel brought to them: with a kitchen garden £2.	The usual rent is generally £3, and they seldom have any land except a small kitchen garden.	The usual rent of a cabin, with a small kitchen garden attached thereto, is £3; and of a cabin, without a kitchen garden, £1 10s.
Those cabins are of the worst description; that is, there let out to labourers; but the cottagers, who pay £3 or £5 a-year rent, usually possess a cow, and most of that class are better off than they appear. Their security is the one affording the most advantage on the way of safety and security. It is not unusual for a cottager, who pays £3 or £10 a-year rent, and who will suffer himself to be distressed before he pays, to give his son or daughter a marriage portion of £50.	One or two rooms: the roof thatched. Very indifferently supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	The walls are generally of stones, with a thatched roof, often in bad repair. Some have bedsteads, with straw beds; and, in general, they have some kind of blankets; some good, some bad.	These cabins are in general wooden built; the walls are of mud and the roofs thatched or covered with reeds. In a word, they are so built, that the cottagers are extremely exposed to cold, wind, and rain. There is no fire but a small stove, a pot, and some kind of oven, where they sit. There are no bed- steads and much less in these cabins like comfortable bedding: the beds and bedding very frequently consist of some straw or reeds, and of about the thinnest mats which they wear by day.
There is, in some cases, duty- week given in addition to the rent to the landlords; but as the people are fed, and work very little except on a day, task- calling, or a great hurry in harvest, this is seldom de- manded, and the custom seems falling into disuse.	They pay their rent by la- bour. It is not.	The usual payment for cabins is labour.	Cabins are held on no con- ditions but those of paying for them either by labour or in money.
We are not aware of any.	In very few instances; and then the house is divided by a partition.	Hardly any.	In, as I should suppose, 50 instances.
We think improved. The population increasing.	Not deteriorated, but rather improved, particularly since the parish compounded; previously they paid tithes for their potato gardens, in addition to the rent; subsequently the same rent as formerly, but without any charge in lieu of tithes.	I think they are somewhat improving, except with respect to the dung-holes about their cabins: there are very few idle who choose to work. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is considerably de- teriorated since the year 1835, and that in consequence of the exorbitant rents still required by the land- lords, and the consequent necessity on the part of the farmer to acquire from the poor labourer an exorbitant rent for his cabin and potato garden; and, finally, for want of employment, or, where employed, remuneration for their labour. The population is decreasing.
Our parishes were disturbed in 1832, and in 1833 were greatly agitated on the tithes question: this excitement did not appear to us to originate among the people, but seemed to have been in- duced and fomented by political agitators.	Possible.	Very much disturbed by Whiteboys in 1832; and a good deal disturbed in 1833, in consequence of the opposi- tion to tithes.	The parishes have been very peaceable during the period mentioned.
None.	No savings' bank, nor benefit society.	None.	We have no savings' banks in these parishes.
None.	There are not.	None.	We have not, thanks be to God, any pawnbrokers' shops; and wherever they exist they are a curse.
There is no illicit distilla- tion; but a number of public houses licensed, and other- wise.	Sh. No illicit distillation.	About 14 public houses. No illicit distillation.	We unfortunately have 14 public houses; but no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrett, Muskerry East.

Inishenna and Maltahy. Pop. 5,588.	Inishenna and Maltahy. Pop. 5,588.	Inishenna . . . Pop. 1,350.	Magourney and Killokeron. Pop. —.
Rev. James Gaffick.	Joseph C. Fitzgerald, Esq. J. J.	Rev. Richard Lea.	Philip Crois, Esq.
Generally working farmers.	Generally the farmers. Some few have held out as to let, and these are again subdivided.	Peasants.	Of the poorer class of farmers.
Generally most exorbitant, from £2 to £3 without land; I know instances of persons paying about £1 an acre for this land, and charging a labourer at the rate of £3 per acre (or less than a quarter of an acre); the labourer being obliged to bear the whole expense of building the house.	£2 without, those to £3 3s. and upwards, according to the quantity.	From £1 to £2 a-year.	About £1 10s. without land, per annum; seldom any land except a cabbage-garden,—about half a rood.
Very wretched, and badly furnished.	Bad and miserably furnished. Bedding wretched; bedsteads not general.	Mod walls, in general thickened. Badly supplied with either beds or bedding.	Indifferently furnished. Generally a bedstead, and bed-clothes of indifferent quality, and not very great in quantity.
Generally paid entirely by labour.	All labour in general is to discharge rent; there is no money paid; besides, the labourer has liberty to pick fern and furze, as well as collect horse-dung, on given portions of the farm to which he is bound.	Generally in lieu of rent. Duty-labour being unusual.	No.
In very few instances; I have scarcely heard of any.	Whenever opportunity offered; house-rent is high; houses are divided into three tenements; I suppose 150 houses are subdivided.	Three instances.	I know of none.
Improved within my knowledge, seven years, chiefly in clothing and cleanliness, though there is room for further improvement. Population increasing but slightly; improved in intelligence owing to the prevalence of the English language and the increased intercourse with the upper orders of society.	Much improved except in beds and furniture. The population is increasing; but many are unmarried at 25 and 30 years of age of both sexes.	Their condition stationary. Population on the increase.	Much improved. Increasing.
Disturbed about the year 1822; for the last seven years peaceable, with the exception of the resistance to the last year.	Peaceable.	It has been frequently disturbed.	Peaceable until the late disturbances.
No, but there is in Cork, distant about six miles.	None.	None.	No savings' bank, except the publican can be said to hold the same.
No, but there are very many in Cork.	None; things are pledged in Cork.	None.	None.
16 or 18. No illicit distilleries.	About 20 licensed; but more than 100 still agents, keeping it in small quantities. No illicit distillation.	Five public houses. No illicit distillation.	Five houses paying licence; but I believe many retailing spirits without licence in such a way as hard to be stopped. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Burretta, Musherry East, Barrymore.

Mourne Abbey. - Pop. —	St. Mary and Kilmaglorey. Pop. 12,456	St. Mary, Desertmore, and Agleb. - Pop. about 14,357.	Ardaugoshy. - Pop. 2,715.
Rev. Benjamin Williamson, assisted by Clergy collected by others.	Rev. William Harvey.	Rev. David O'Crealy, &c.	Rev. R. D. Freeman.
The farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.	They are very poor farmers; in any other country these landlords would be applicants for parish aid.
Most cabins have a small spot of ground for cabbages, average rent about £1 10s. per annum.	From £1 10s. to £2 per annum, with about 60s or seven perches of ground at- tached.	From £1 10s. to £2 without land, with the exception of a small plot for a cabbage garden.	About £1 10s. without land.
Walls built of mud and thatched, often without a chimney, seldom with a win- dow. Bedsteads not always; beds, straw; blankets, scanty.	Mostly stone and some mud- walled cottages, the great proportion thatched; fur- nished with a dresser, cup- board, bedstead, and a few chairs. Very little bed- ding, consisting of a small portion of straw, changed not more than twice a year, and one blanket and quilt for	Most part mud walls and thatched, and very badly fur- nished. They lie generally on straw; many have no bedsteads.	Built of mud, covered with sods or heath, no furniture except a potato-pot. They lie on the ground, and sleep in their day-clothes.
Almost universally the cabins and potato gardens are paid for in labour, at a fixed rate, and defined rate of hire. Duty-labour, fuel, pigs, and corn in old leases, was common, but is not now general.	None.	They pay the rent in labour.	They are promised work to pay for the rent of house and potato garden.
Cannot say; it does not often occur.	Such cases are very common.	This is the case in some in- stances.	Can't say.
From my own observation I have no hesitation in saying that the condition is improved; the general rate of wages is much the same as during the war, and the value of money is increased; the low price of peck this year presses heavily on the cottager. Population increasing.	I see no change in their situation.	Very little change, either for the better or the worse; the farmers are certainly worse off. The population has in- creased.	Deteriorated. Population increasing.
Peaceable, with the excep- tion of the years 1821 and 1822, when the Insurrection Act was in force.	In general peaceable, and would I believe remain so, were the agitation of trading politicians not permitted.	The anti-tithe combination prevailed and prevails here as well as in other places; no outrages, however, have been committed.	Compared with some neigh- bouring parishes it has been peaceable; compared with any other county it has been disturbed.
No savings' bank, &c.	None.	No savings' bank nearer than Cork or Brandon.	No.
None.	None.	No pawnbroker nearer than Cork or Brandon; to which places, no doubt, recourse is often had.	No.
10 public houses. Am not aware of one distillery.	About six within the union, and as many more close to the bounds. No private dis- tillation.	12 or 14. No private stills as far as I can learn; whiskey is to be had in many un- licensed houses to the great detriment of public morals; and this is the case all the country over.	About 13 or 14. No.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronet Barrymore, Insulliff

Ballycossan and Lisgoold Pop. 2,236.	Corrigtohill . . Pop. 2,668.	Dungouraty . . Pop. 2,636	Glanerin, Rathmore, Colerlog, and Little Island. Pop. —
G. Sarsfield Barry, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Collins	Rev. R. Gaggan	N. M. Curran, Esq. J. P.
Working farmers.	Gentlemen and farmers	Working farmers chiefly.	Either gentlemen or rich farmers
With very little land attached for vegetables £2; without any £1 10s.	Cabins with cabbage gardens, rent from about £1 to £1 5s. per annum.	Cabins with lands about £8 per annum; without land about £1 10s.	From £2 to £3 without land; there is rarely any at- tached to the cabins.
Generally very middling; some of stone, some mud. They are for the most part supplied with bedsteads and straw bedding.	Some are thatched, some slated, with mud or stone walls. The furniture consists of chairs, table, dresser, and a bedstead with tolerable bedding.	Mud walls; badly furnished. Few bedsteads and wretched bedding.	The cabins are all of stone, clay covered with slate, and some thatched; the furniture is in most cases tolerable, ex- cept as respects bed-clothes.
In very few cases condition is assessed of so many days labour-work in harvest. It is not.	They hold by the year. The rent principally goes in ac- count for labour.	It is not usual to require day-labour in addition, or in lieu, of rent.	I know of none.
No instances of two distinct families; a son-in-law living with his wife's family for a year or two is occasionally to be found.	There are some instances, but not many.	A few instances.	In the villages this may be the case, but it is not so in the country parts.
Stationary. Increasing.	Improved; and population gradually increasing.	Not improved; and the po- pulation increasing.	I think the state of the poor stationary; their minds have been so distracted by political agitation as to check industry greatly.
Extremely peaceable.	Very peaceable, with the ex- ception of a short period dur- ing the anti-slavery meetings.	Peaceable. The annual was the scene of	The immediate parish has been quiet, but the district confusion has been much disturbed at different periods; the adjoining parish of Can- tin has lately respecting Ulster.
There is none.	None.	None.	There is no institution of the sort.
There are none.	None.	None.	No pawnbrokers.
Two. illicit distillation is unknown in this parish.	The village of Corrigtohill is on the mail-coach road from Cork to Middleton, Youghal, and Waterford; in this there are seven public houses. I do not know of any illicit distillation.	Three public houses. As far as I am acquainted, no illicit distillation prevails.	The number in the parish I cannot say exactly, but within the jurisdiction of the New Glanerin, P. S., there are ap- proximately 20. Illicit distilla- tion does not exist to my knowledge, but the Excise are very zealous in prosecuting persons selling without licence: the abuse of spirits, I am sorry to say, is on the increase. J Y Y 2

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Carberry East.

Union of Lower Glanville. Pop. —.	Gurteen . . Pop. 1,713.	Imaghsby . . Pop. 1,830.	Kilgariff Island, and Desert. Pop. 8,858.
Rev. Samuel Lacey, p. r.	Rev. G. G. Colles.	Rev. William Gifford.	John Warren, Esq.
In some cases gentlemen, in others farmers and tradesmen.	Farmers, at rack-rents.	Middle-men, and all description of farmers.	Potter classes; and very oppressive to those who derive under them.
Cabins without land £3; if land be attached, it will depend upon the quantity.	From £1 10s. to £3, with a small kitchen garden.	With about a sixteenth of an acre £2 10s. a-year; without land £1 10s.; sometimes more, near the town of Middleton.	Average rent of cabins from £1 5s. to £1 10s., with about 18 peaches ground.
Some of them are made of mud and straw, some of stone and mortar, occasionally covered with slate, straw, and heath: the furniture very generally consists of a pot, an old table, and a very slender portion of flax straw, on a wet floor, as a bed.	Miserable habitations, almost entirely devoid of furniture; and bedding of the worst description.	Mud walls, generally in bad repair, filthy within, and filthy without; badly and scantily furnished. In general, I should think, they have bedsteads, but bad bedding.	Most wretched; few any bed or bedstead; sleep on the ground, their covering the rags they wear by day, very few the luxury of a blanket. Furniture, a small table with three or four stools.
Does not apply to this neighbourhood to my knowledge.	On no condition, more rent alone.	No condition but rent. Duty-labour unknown.	The rent is paid by labour; the tenants get 3d. a-day in summer, and 4d. in winter, with diet.
19.	In several instances.	Only in three or four, if we exclude a suburb of Middleton, which is in the parish.	Several, but cannot say the number.
The condition of the poorer classes has been every year deteriorating. The population greatly diminished. To the monopoly of the land by the rich I ascribe these alterations, and to their disregard for the sufferings of their poor fellow-creatures.	Deteriorated, with respect to the fall of prices, and the consequent lowness of wages. Population on the increase.	Provisions and clothing being much cheaper, and employment steady, there is so far an improvement; but neither the dwellings nor the moral habits of the people are at all improved.	Deteriorated; many of the peasantry were heretofore employed in the manufacture of coarse linen; the deprivation and falling off of the manufacture, has thrown great numbers out of employment, and created general distress in the parishes. Population decreases in consequence of the emigration of weavers.
Always perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable.	Never disturbed, in the usual occupation of the term; but for some months back has evinced a very violent and outrageous opposition to tithes.	Uniformly peaceable.
There is not.	None whatsoever.	—	No such thing.
No.	No pawnbroker immediately in the parish.	None: there is one in Middleton, but with the exception of the suburb of that town before-mentioned, there is no resort to it from this parish.	Four; their dealings are mostly confined to the lower class of poor.
13 public houses. It does not.	Illicit distillation does not prevail.	One. No illicit distillation.	45; I include the town of Glanville in this: but no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Condons, Cloughlin.

Edgemoor . . Pop. 2,376.	Little Island . . Pop. —.	Little Island . . Pop. —.	Chesmal and Templemore (Town of Cove). Pop. 11,089.
Henry B. Mitchell, Esq. J. P.	Phineas Burg, Esq. J. P.	Edward W. Howe, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas E. Nash.
Of farmers generally.	Generally of occupying farmers.	The better description of farmers in good circumstances.	Mostly working farmers.
Cohen, with a kitchen garden, &c.; without, £1 10s.	It depends upon the quantity of land; those without land, from £1 10s. to £3.	They are generally without any land, and usually set from £3 10s. to £3 yearly.	£2 without land, 10s. with.
Of stone, or mud walls, ditched with straw, often both; the furniture merely a few chairs, a table, and other trifles. One bedstead, and bad bedding.	Some built with stone and mortar, few with mud walls; very little furniture. Most of them have one or two bedsteads; bedding frequently very scanty.	Compared with other parishes, the cabins are of a better kind, but, for the most part, badly furnished.	Generally mud walls and floor, with a sop of straw for a bed.
Generally in lieu of labour.	No conditions. Not used in this parish.	They are usually held at rent; in a few instances labour is given in lieu of rent.	Optional with the landlord. It is not usual to require duty-labour; sometimes it is done.
Nil.	I do not know the number, but in general each family has a house or cabin to themselves.	There are numerous instances; people coming from other parishes, which has much increased within these few years.	In the town there cannot be less than 200 houses or cabins with two or more families; in the country a few.
Deteriorated considerably for want of employment. Population increasing.	Improved, in clothing especially. Increasing.	I think the population has much increased; and in consequence it has become poorer, and less comfortable.	Most evidently deteriorated; the local circumstances of this place (being the principal harbour in the kingdom) naturally tended to promote the comforts of the poor during the war. Notwithstanding the money which has left the area since the removal of the Admiral the population has increased.
Feasible.	Feasible.	Always possible.	Most remarkably possible.
None.	Neither, being so near (five miles) the city of Cork, where there is a savings' bank which is going on very prosperously. I am not informed.	None.	No savings' bank nearer than Cork, eight or nine miles; but we have a loan fund, which is exceedingly useful.
None.	None.	None.	Three: the lower class entirely.
Four public houses. No illicit distillation possible.	There are two licensed houses, but in various parts of the country; there are others who sell spirits without licence. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	With much difficulty an accumulation of public houses has been prevented; there are only two in this parish. Illicit spirits have been sold at times.	About 40. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER.—County Cork.—Barony Barrymore.

Rathcorran . . . Pop. 5,113.	Rathcorran and Gortree. Pop. 6,426.	Templeboden . . . Pop. 1,837.	Templeboden . . . Pop. 1,320
Rev. William Ryder, J. P.	Rev. P. Sheehan, J. P.	Rev. H. Jones.	Dean O'Callaghan, Esq. J. P.
Farmers holding from 50 to 100 acres of land, and upwards.	The landowners and land-holders.	The immediate landlords of cottages are, generally speaking, those persons called middle-men, or tenants holding from the head landlords, and again letting the cottages to labourers or under-tenants.	Farmers mostly.
Cabins without land £1 10s. a-year.	Between £1 10s. and £3.	The usual rent, without land, is £1 or £1 3s., that is, without any more land than a garden about the size of the cabin to which such is generally attached.	A cabin, with a garden equal to contain 400 or 500 cabbage plants, and a good pit in the front to smoke mutton, pays about £1 13s. per year; and one without these advantages about £1 5s. per year.
Thatched cabins; badly furnished. Usually one bedstead, and miserable clothing: I speak of the labouring classes only.	Very bad in general, with miserable furniture; and wretched bedsteads and bedding.	Sometimes clay-built, sometimes stone, generally thatched with straw; in most instances very badly furnished, suppose with one bedstead, dresser, table, and three or four chairs; the bedding generally used is straw.	Of mud walls, badly covered with straw, often with lime, and which does not long keep out the weather; their furniture consists of a kind of table, two or three chairs, or sort of seats. One, or sometimes two bedsteads; and it is rare to see a feather bed, their bedding being generally straw or the chaff of oats.
To give work in lieu of rent for potato garden and cabins.	I know no other condition. It is not usual to require duty-labour, except in the case of some agents, stewards, and drivers.	Cottiers hold their tenements on no condition exclusive of rent, any farther than that labour is in money, or I may say most cases, taken in lieu of it.	They generally require that to give six or eight men during the harvest, exclusive of the rent named for their cabin.
Very generally in the town of Rathcorran; three, or sometimes four, families live in the same cabin in many.	Not more than eight instances.	Some instances; there are not many in which such is the case.	In many instances this occurs.
I consider the state of the poorer classes deteriorated since 1815, owing to want of means from the fall of prices in all agricultural produce, the farmers not being able to employ them.	Deteriorating in every respect. Diminishing, but not in a rapid ratio.	I think the general condition of the poorer classes has certainly improved since the peace in 1815, for, allowing that the value of land, and the prices of its produce have fallen much since 1815, still many causes contribute to enable the lower classes to use better diet, and to wear better apparel, than during the continuance of the war prices. The population of this parish is increasing.	The general condition is much worse, and directly with the population.
Perfectly peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	This parish has been, during that period, remarkably peaceable.	Peaceable.
None.	None.	There is not any savings bank or benefit society in this neighbourhood.	None.
None.	None.	In this parish there is no pawnbroker's shop.	None.
About 20 public houses. No illicit distillation.	20 in both parishes. There is no illicit distillation in my parishes.	The number of public houses in this parish is three. There is not remembered any instance of illicit distillation occurring in this parish.	There are three public houses; illicit distillation does not prevail.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Bere.

Templemichael, South Liberty of the City of Cork . . Pop. 588.	Templemerrig and Templeboden . . Pop. 2,989.	Kilconenagh, Kilesteria, and Kilnamanagh. Pop. 18,788.	Kilconenagh, Kilesteria, and Kilnamanagh . Pop. 18,788.
Mr. Edmund Murphy, jun. Steward to W. Croft, Esq.	Rev. John Walsh, & c.	Edward Broderick, Esq. & c.	Rev. Henry C. Harris, & c.
Next to the poorer class.	Farmers.	Middle-men of the second class.	Middle-men.
A cabin with half an acre of land rents at £3; without bed £3.	£1, £1 10s., and £2, no land is annexed.	A good thatched cabin will let for £1 10s. per annum without bed, and with about an acre of potato ground £2 10s.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s.
Some have stone walls, others mud; they are generally thatched: they are miserably furnished. Some of them have bedsteads, others the ground floor, their beds straw; the greater number of them have not been renewed once in three months; one man, to my knowledge, who has seven in family, has only one bed.	Some are mud, others stone and mortar; all thatched. Poorly furnished, with some description of bedsteads, but bedding and bed-clothes are very poor and light.	Cabins of the above rent are generally about 80 feet long and 10 broad, divided by a wall in the middle; furniture, a small table and form. A bedstead; straw bed, with little covering.	Small thatched dwellings, wretchedly furnished. In general without any but the ground floor.
Upon no other condition, that I know of, but for rent. It is not used in any case, within my knowledge, to require labour in addition to, or in lieu of, rent.	I have not heard of any conditions exclusive of rent. I do not believe that duty-labour is required in addition to rent; some very particular person might stipulate for days in harvest, either as complement or for hire.	No conditions, exclusive of rent. There is no duty-labour required in lieu of rent.	Upon no other condition.
No to my knowledge, with one, and many of them with three, families in each.	I cannot say that I know any instance where they are permanently so.	I am not aware of any, except in a few houses in Charlestown, where it frequently occurs.	It only happens, as far as I know, in the village of Charlestown, where it frequently occurs.
Very much unimproved since the peace: before the peace they got a demand for their labour; now they are begging for employment and cannot get it. The population is increasing.	Stationary. Increasing.	In my opinion stationary. The population increasing.	Stationary. Increasing.
Possible; it being too near the town to be disturbed.	Peaceable.	The parish have always been peaceable.	Peaceable.
There is no savings' bank in the parish; the people find it tight enough to support nature; nor is there any benefit society.	There is not.	None.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers in the parish; they find them near enough in Cork; their dealings are with the poorer class, who are often, through want, obliged to pawn their best garments, never to redeem them.	There are not.	None.	None.
There are six public houses. Distillation does not prevail in the parish; it is too convenient to Cork.	Templemerrig two, Templeboden three. It does not, and, further, is unknown.	There are 29 public houses where spirituous liquors are retailed in three parishes. There is no distillation.	29. No distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies East Carberry (East Division), Bandon.

Ballymodan, including Bandon. Pop. 9,917.	Ballymodan, Killybeggs, &c., including Bandon. Pop. 16,003.	Ballymodan and Killybeggs. Pop. 15,483.	Ballymodan and Killybeggs. Pop. 15,483.
Rev. William Hunter, F.R.S.	Rev. D. McSwiney, F.R.S.	Robert Belcher, Esq. J.P.	John Wheeler, Esq. J.P.
Small farmers, these being the most numerous class of farmers.	In the country they are the immediate occupiers of the land.	The middle class and farmers.	The middle class and farmers.
30s. without land; where land is taken the cabin is not considered.	A cabin, with a few perches for a cabbage garden, 40s. or 50s.	Rent, without land, £1 6s. to £2; with a small plot of ground, from £3 to £4.	Rent, without land, £1 6s. to £2; with a small plot of land, from £3 to £4.
They are generally of a very wretched description, built of mud, or mud and stone, and covered with straw. Sometimes without bedstead, and always with very bad bedding.	Mud walls, thatched; nothing deserving the name of furniture. Some kind of frame generally as a bedstead, to keep them off the damp floor.	The description of cabins generally very poor; badly furnished. Few supplied with bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	Larger number poor cabins; furniture of poorest description. Few have bedsteads or comfortable bedding.
Few have any land; those that have, pay for it by labour alone. The rent of cabins in the country is invariably paid by labour.	In most instances the rent is paid by labour.	Some pay their rent by labour exclusively, some partly. I am not aware that day-labour is required in addition to rent.	Some pay their rent entirely by labour. I am not aware of day-labour in addition, or as less of rent.
This is very frequently the case in the town, but seldom, if ever so, in the country.	In the country not any; in the town they are numerous.	I cannot tell.	In several instances.
The condition of the tradesmen of Bandon is at present most deplorable; it could not be worse; that of the labourers has been, I believe, pretty stationary since the peace, as their wages have fallen with the price of provisions. The population, I think, is decreasing.	Answered. The condition of the poor is improving, as far as I have opportunities of observing, since the above period. In the town it is not improved, owing to the decay of the cotton manufactory. The population of the town is diminished; I cannot say as to the country.	I have resided permanently here since 1825; I should say in the country parts the condition is improving, as far as I have opportunities of observing, since the above period. In the town it is not improved, owing to the decay of the cotton manufactory. The population of the town is diminished; I cannot say as to the country.	Not improved in the town part of the parishes. The population diminishing by emigration, caused by the cessation of the linen trade, and the decrease of the cotton manufactory. In the country part of the parishes rather improving. I beg to state that I have only resided in this neighbourhood since 1826.
Perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable except when disturbed by the Orange processions, which may be reckoned upon to a certainty once a-year.	No more peaceable set of people until lately; they are now so well-disposed now, in my opinion, owing to the excitement produced by the tithe question, and other political causes.	There was not a more peaceable neighbourhood, or people better disposed, until the excitement produced by the agitation of the tithe system commenced.
Not in this, but on the border of the adjoining parish. Supported by comfortable farmers and thriving tradesmen.	Answered.	A very prosperous one. Farmers are chief contributors; the lower class of shopkeepers and servants in many instances contribute. I know many of the latter class who have saved some considerable, in the bank.	There is a savings' bank, a prosperous state. Farmers are the principal depositors.
There are several in the town, supported by indigent tradesmen and labourers; they are considered a great injury to the town.	Answered.	There are, I think, seven in Bandon; the lowest class of poor are certainly considerable numbers; but their provisions are not altogether confined to them. I look upon pawn-offices as one of the greatest causes of the poor, as generally considered.	There are seven pawnshops in the town. These dealings are principally with the poorer people.
There are few in the country, but in the town they are very numerous. I don't know the exact number. I never heard of an illicit still in the parish. The people are very sober.	There are near 100 in the town; in the country part of the parish there are not more than three or four. No illicit distillation.	I cannot answer this question accurately; but I am of opinion that they are too numerous. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Public houses in Ballymodan parish about 85; in Killybeggs parish 38. I am not aware of any illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (East Division)

Inishannon, Liffing, &c. Pop. —	Inishannon . . Pop. 3,840.	Kilbetta, Rathcluna, &c. Pop. 4,384.	Kilgoff, Kilgrogan, &c. Pop. about 11,111.
C. Carter, Esq. J. P.	R. Quinn, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Robert Taylor, P. R.	Rev. David Walsh, P. R.
I conceive generally farmers; but the resident gentry also set cottages, of a better description, to their labourers.	Almost all farmers.	Poor farmers.	Poor working farmers, holding from 15 to 25 acres of land.
The rent of cabins I think is about £1 10s. yearly; some pay but £1, and some even less; the land is generally a separate bargain, according to the quantity and quality of the manure to be got on by the farmer.	The rent varies from 15s. to £1 10s. per annum; the potato garden is generally a separate matter, and is paid for according to the ground and manure.	From £1 to £1 10s. per year, without land; the land is a separate charge.	From £1 to £1 10s., with a small cabbage garden generally attached to each; the potato field is usually taken at from 4s. to £1 the statute acre, the farmer undertaking to plough the ground, and manuring, in most instances, an obligation of giving away some days' labour within the year, at 5d. or 6d. a day, with that, as well as the rest of the cabin and potato field.
When kept in repair, which the farmer in almost all cases is bound to do, they are not so bad as they look, being generally warm; those set by farmers are usually thatched with reeds and mud walls. They are generally badly furnished; seldom with good bedsteads or good bedding.	Mud walls, thatched with straw; and but very few have good bedding or bedsteads.	Mud walls, and generally very badly thatched with straw; the furniture not worth 5s. No bedsteads, but a small portion of straw on the floor; bedding very bad, in many instances no other than what they have on during the day, whether wet or dry.	They are universally thatched with reeds, and a slight covering of cotton straw with scarcely any other furniture than a small table, and, perhaps, a chair, for the head of the family to sit down to meals, and a few stools, and a pot to hold the potatoes. In very many instances, perhaps in the greater number, there is no bedstead; but the bed is always straw, and the covering coarse.
The cottier almost always pays for the cabin and manured potato land (and frequently for the grain of two or three sheep, which goes with, and used to make from 5s. to 10s.) by work to the farmer, and has ground, &c. the following year for as much dung as he or his wife and children have been able to collect. The owner usually fattens one pig, sometimes two, by which he has money to pay any other rent for the sheep.	The labourer almost always pays the farmer in work. There has never been duty-labour here to my knowledge.	They generally pay their rent in labour.	I have already described the only terms on which cabins and land are always held by country labourers in this district. Duty-labour is not usually required.
I receive in very few instances, I know of but two or three, and those are in houses in villages.	I believe in very few.	I do not know of any.	The instances are rare in the country, there may be about 100 in the town.
I see no alteration for the worse in the state of the poor since the year 1815; as the wages may be lower, potatoes are lower in proportion (I except, however, the westerly, who have nearly altogether lost their trade). The population probably with little change, except from emigration.	I conceive it much the same, with the exception of the cotton weavers, who are much worse, their trade being totally at an end here. Population much the same.	Very much deteriorated, in consequence of the great fall in provisions, and the high rents being still kept up, which leave the farmer no room to give the poor much encouragement. It is interesting to observe any tendency to improvement. The population has not, in my opinion, increased for the last two or three years.	The condition of the poor in this parish deteriorated considerably and rapidly, for some years after the peace; for the last two or three years there has not been, I think, any very sensible deterioration, nor indeed, I must say, have I observed any tendency to improvement. The population has not, in my opinion, increased for the last two or three years.
Generally peaceable, with the exception of the years 1821 and 1822, and lately, in consequence of the large meetings allowed to be held by people (though of better appearance) generally of the worst character in the country, who have been left unemployed.	Generally quiet; but during the late agitation on the tithes question a few bad characters caused some disturbance.	It has been always peaceable.	Peaceable.
There is no such thing in the parish or district.	No savings' bank, &c. in this parish.	There are none.	None.
None in this parish or district.	No pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	None; although I have known many who have pledged all their clothes to pay their rent; and have gone to Bandon, a distance of six or seven miles, to a pawnbroker's shop for that purpose.	There are no less than four in this town, and their dealings are almost exclusively with the poor.
I cannot say the number, but for the peace and good morals of the country I conceive vastly too many, and now increasing rapidly; the power formerly vested in the magistrates being nearly taken from them by the new law. No illicit distillation here.	I cannot tell how many, but there can be no doubt there are at least double the number formerly, and increasing daily. No illicit still in this parish.	There are seven public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	There are 30 in the town of Clonahilly, and eight in the country.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (East Division).

Kilnaboea . . . Pop. 3,317.	Union of Kilnaboea. Pop. 2,564.	Rathclara . . . Pop. 2,375.	Rathclara . . . Pop. 2,375.
Thomas Walter, Esq.	Rev. Wm. Sullivan.	James Morris Esq., Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Waggott.
Generally farmers, who rent farms of from 20 to 50 acres.	Farmers.	Working farmers.	—
From £2 to £3, with a very small lot of ground, about enough for a yard.	Without land, a good cabin with a cabbage garden brings £1 10s.	A cabin, with the usual accommodation of a little cabbage plot, is generally £1 5s.; there is generally a separate contract for half an acre or an acre of potato land (see Answer to Query 27, Appendix F).	—
Most cabins of the worst description, wretchedly furnished. Seldom a bedstead, with very poor and scanty covering.	A building of about 13 feet by 18, walls of clay mortar and thatched with straw. Generally a bedstead; the bedding of straw, and two blankets.	The labourers' cabins are mostly bad and sometimes wretched, generally built with stone and mud mortar, and thatched. Commonly they have one little poor bedstead for the man and his wife; all the family lie on straw, and are very scantily supplied with bed-clothing.	Most cabins, thatched with straw, wretched in the extreme. I think they are in general provided with bedsteads, but their bed-clothing is miserably uncomfortable.
They generally pay their rent by labour, generally with debt.	The labourers generally have work from the farmer the whole year, which they give as hire for their cabins and potato land.	Labourers are the only cottiers in this parish, and I believe rarely pay with anything but labour for cabin and potato garden.	—
Few instances occur of two families being resident in the same cabin.	Not three instances.	I know of no instance, and do not believe there is any in the rural district.	—
The condition of the farmer is in general comfortable, and has improved since 1815; the labouring classes continue the same. The population has decreased; the census of 1831 was 3,317, that of 1821, 3,372.	Stationary. Population increasing from early marriages.	In my opinion the condition of all classes in this parish, from the highest to the lowest, is of late progressively and equally deteriorating: the farmers are very poor in general, and the labourers proportionally reduced; this has been the case more or less since the peace; but of late this decline is much increased.	—
Peaceable when not interfered with by demagogues and inflammatory appeals to their passions.	Peaceable, except last year, when excited on the subject of tithes.	This has always been a very peaceable district, with the exception of the recent period of tithe agitation, which for some time created a lawless feeling.	The parish has been, I understand, peaceable.
There is a savings' bank in Bandon; none in this parish.	No.	No savings' bank nearer than Bandon, four miles; if the people had any spare money, I believe they are partial to the Bandon savings' bank.	None.
None.	No.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	None.
Five public houses. No illicit distillation.	But two in both parishes. No illicit distillation.	I believe six licensed public houses. I believe there is no illicit distillation in this parish, but many unlicensed houses sell beer and spirits; the excise officers take little trouble about it; and I have, with other magistrates, asked in vain whether we should employ the constabulary to detect and punish it.	I believe about six or eight licensed houses, but I regret to state there are numbers of unlicensed houses where spirituous liquors are sold, and to these houses I generally attribute the drunkenness and poverty of the lower orders. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony East Carberry (East and West Divisions).

[illegible]

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (West Division).

Parish . . . Pop. 11,406.	Parish . . . Pop. 11,403.	Kilbarrery and Kilbarry. Pop. —.	Kilbarrery and Killybeghney Pop. 8,281.
H. L. Sheldham, Esq. J. P.	Daniel Conser, Esq. J. P.	Sir Augustus Warren, J. P.	Rev. Joseph Sheehan, J. P.
Farmers in the country; shopkeepers in the town.	Farmers.	Farmers.	The small farmers.
With land, from £8 to £13, according to the garden; with- out land, from £1 to £2 per annum.	The rent of cabins, without land, except occasionally a small cottage garden, varies from £2 to £3; with ground for a sheep at from £2 to £3, for three months, and tillage for six weeks, about the north part of an acre, at 9s. 1 the farmer given ground, on which the weaver of the house puts out his weavers for the potato crop, formerly given, but in this and other parishes which have gone under composition for tithes, the farmers impose from 5s. to 10s. per acre for the ground as rent in lieu of tithes.	The very worst description of cabin, and without any portion of ground, pays £1 10s. yearly; with but one-eighth of an acre, £2	For a cabin, without land £1, and with a small garden from £2 to £3, varying according to quality and quality.
Generally two rooms on the ground; a dresser, table, two or three chairs, and bedstead in the best class; but neither dresser nor bedstead is found in a great number.	The cabins are miserable, and the furniture and bedding equally so.	Very, very bad; little, if any, furniture. No bedsteads, and no comfort whatever in their bedding.	Thatched huts, of the most wretched description, destitute of all comforts in the way of bedding, and furnished in the most miserable manner.
Farm labourers have usually a potato garden, the grow of one or two sheep, and the charge of some flax, the charges upon which, with the rent of horses, amount to about the year's hire of the labourer, at the rate of 4d. per day; he receives	The labourers pay the rent of their cabins in labour at 4d. a-day. Many landlords re- quire labour in addition to the rent	They pay their rent mostly by labour: the usual bargain is a house, ground for their manure, ground measured by the farmer, grass for sheep, and for which they pay by their labour.	Either the whole, or a con- siderable part, of the rent of these habitations is generally paid in labour.
There are about 54 houses in the town which contain two families; amongst the agri- cultural labourers it is not usual to have more than one family in a house.	The custom is becoming less common, except in towns.	Very few, if any.	The huts are so extremely small, that the cases are very rare, except for a temporary resource after evulsion from their lands.
Certainly improving, in dis- tinctly. Population is increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is much improved since 1839 in clothing, and in ad- ministering light and air to their dwellings.	Stationary. I believe in- creasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is decidedly deteriorated since 1815; the effects upon the part of the landlords to keep up the rents, in spite of the depression in the value of produce, and the re- duced local taxation, have con- tributed to produce nearly the whole class of farmers; and they, in their turn, have been deprived of the means of maintaining the support of the labourers by allowing them employment; so that all classes have been rapidly sinking; and, while the state of the country presents the most obvious marks of growing improvement, there can be no doubt that it is the result of an effort to counteract the effects of the depression of the times; and that in the very same degree that the country appears to be improving, the bulk of the people are becoming more impoverished. As may be expected, in such a state of society, the population is unquestionably increasing.
Peaceable, except in 1839, and during the agitation of the past year; its general character is peaceable.	Remarkably peaceable.	Peaceable.	Uninterruptedly peaceable.
Nothing of the kind.	None.	None.	No savings' bank or benev- olent society whatsoever.
Two; the dealing is chiefly with the labouring classes and small shopkeepers.	Yes, two; principally sup- ported by the poorest persons.	None.	No pawnbroker, there being no town within the union; but the poor, in seasons of distress, and in cases of emer- gency, resort to pawn offices in the nearest market towns.
24 public houses in the town, and six others in the parish. Certainly not.	35 in number. Effect distri- bution does not exist in this parish, but it does in the ad- joining one of Kinsale to a most plentiful and general- izing extent.	I do not know; but there are plenty of them.	There are eight licensed pub- lic houses; and there is no effect distribution.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (West Division).

Kilnem. . Pop. 3,930.	Kilnigh. . Pop. —.	Ross. . Pop. 3,714.	Rossherry and Kilnarrane. Pop. 9,000.
Rev. E. H. Kenney.	Rev. Thomas Walker.	Thomas Hungerford, Esq. J.P.	Rev. Jeremiah Moloney, r. r.
The farmers are, in general, friendly persons who let cabins, and, in general, to their own labourers only.	Farmers.	Farmers.	A poor rock-vent tenantry for the most part.
None are let with land; a cabin, and the privilege of using turf, about £1 10s; grass of sheep, &c., extra price.	With a quarter of an acre of ground, £1 10s; without ground, £1 5s.	With land, usually the eighth part of an acre, the rent varies from £1 to £1 5s; I know of no cabins without land, excepting the town of Ross, where the rent averages about £1 5s. for each cabin.	From £1 to £2; if there be more land attached to the cottage than would be necessary to grow 200 or 300 cabbage plants, the rent increases proportionally.
Stone walls, thatched with straw; furniture mostly very poor. There are, in general, beds, but very indifferent bedding.	Mud cabins, covered with straw, have hitherto been the general habitations of the lower classes; they are built a better description of houses, and cover with slate. The ordinary furniture.	The cabins are generally built with a wall, the roof thatched (My name is Query 24, Appendix, D, Appendix to the Bill). With improved, but I know of no beds, excepting the town of Ross, where the rent averages about £1 5s. for each cabin.	The very worst description, rather six-pence or more per year, in every instance as isolated, what- ever, and as buildings, except a small lot of cabins above them on the town ground, and a small number of a blanket for the entire family, together with their ragged, and often wet, day clothing.
When a house is taken by a labourer or tradesman, not bound to work for a farmer, he seldom engages for anything but rent.	Tenant-right. Labour is given in lieu of rent.	I know of no conditions exclusive of rent. It is not usual to require day-labour; labour is often given in lieu of rent.	Labour is almost always given in lieu of the rent of cabins in the country parts of this parish, but the rent is paid in money in the town. Farmers give day-labour in addition to rent, and the position is very common, even where they derive immediately under the head landlord.
I should think so, not more than 20 instances.	About 10.	But few; principally confined to the town of Ross, and commonage near the town. See Query 24.	Perhaps 50; I can't say exactly; perhaps 100.
The condition of the poorer class is certainly much deteriorated since the failure of the linen trade. I believe the population is rather stationary; there is little or no difference in the last two Population Returns.	Materially improved as to their condition. The population has increased.	The poorer classes are improving since the year I came to reside in this parish, in the year 1817, both in moral habits and clothing. The population rather increasing, but very idle; many of the poorer classes annually emigrate.	The people, in general, are better dressed, but they have less money, and are worse fed. The population, I think, is rather on the increase at present, but it decreased very much during the last or two years immediately after the potato crop, to the early migration that then took place, and to the decrease of wages at that period.
Perfectly peaceable until last year, when anti-Bible agitation caused a considerable excitement at a meeting held in the parish; subsequently to which the people openly opposed the collection of compositions.	Very much disturbed in the years 1821 and 1822, and during last winter.	Uniformly peaceable; that is, politically so: there are, of course, every year, common assaults, &c., which I suppose your query does not refer to.	Always peaceable up to the present time.
This is altogether a country parish: the nearest savings' bank is in Bandon, at the distance of 10 miles: there are none, but not many contributions from this parish; some farmers, some labourers.	No savings' bank or benefit society.	There is not.	No.
There is no pawnbroker's shop in the parish; there are some at Clonakilly and Bandon, where many of the poor, and I believe some of the farmers, are in the habit of pawning their goods.	No.	There are not any pawnbrokers' shops.	No; but my parishioners resort to them, and not the very poorest, for they have nothing to pawn, but the small farmers, tradesmen, and the better description of labourers, who are occasionally pressed for small sums.
There are three licensed public-houses. There is no illicit distillation in this parish.	Eight. Illicit distillation did greatly prevail a short time since, and is not altogether put down yet, though exertions have been made to do so.	There are about 25 public houses; and no illicit distillation.	As far as I am aware of, illicit distillation does not prevail—indeed is not at all practised here. If it did, I should beg respectfully to decline answering the question; my position, and confidential intercourse with the people at large, would render it inexpedient, at least, that I should give any information that would be, in their estimation, odious and infamous.

MUNSTER.—County Cork.—Baronies Casherry East (West Division), Casherry West (East Division).

Rosscarbery . . . Pop. 8,714.	Albion Stoney . . Pop. 5,573.	Angledown . . . Pop. 5,419.	Angledown . . . Pop. 5,419.
Rev. William Jennings.	Rev. Richard Boyle Townsend.	Rev. Thomas D. Moore.	Reverend Fleming, Esq. J. P.
Small farmers.	Generally the same as those who are landlords of large holdings; sometimes the landlords in fee, sometimes what are termed middle-men.	—	—
From 10s. to 15s. without land, afterwards the rent depends on the quantity of land attached to the cabins.	From £1 to £3 without land, with land the rent is one sum for all, not distinguishing the cabins; the rent then depends, of course, on the quantity of land attached.	With a small garden £1 per annum.	About £1 without land.
Mud and stone walls, with thatch; bad bedding and little furniture.	Sometimes of mud walls, sometimes of stone walls, usually covered with snow. Sometimes with bedsteads, sometimes without them; sometimes with comfortable bedding; sometimes most wretched. Like every thing else, they are according to the circumstances of the owners. The greater number, of course, are very wretched.	Generally of mud or stone walls, with thatched roofs. Ill supplied in this respect.	Houses very poor.
For labour, exclusive of rent. In lieu of rent, but not in addition to it.	There is a certain rent fixed on the cabin and land, and the person taking them either pays in money or the value in labour, according to agreement. I never heard of duty-labour in addition to the rent from this class of persons.	It is usual to require labour in lieu of rent. I never heard of duty-labour in lieu of rent.	No duty-labour.
There are some few paupers, but not many.	In very many, but I cannot say how many. This parish includes part of a large populous town, into which the poorer classes press from the country to get employment, or with the hope of getting it.	—	None to my knowledge.
Condition not by any means improved. Population increasing.	Since I came into the parish, in 1818, I think their condition continues, at an average, pretty nearly stationary. The two last Population Returns will best show this.	—	Improved. Increased.
Very peaceable indeed.	The character of the people of this parish has been very peaceable for that whole period.	—	Peaceable.
None but a lending library, supported by local subscription.	There is no such institution. The Loan Fund above mentioned was granted last year by "The Western Committee in London for the Relief of the Irish Poor," and, from the benefit accruing from it, a system of loan funds established throughout the country, and well managed (standing particularly to the solvency of the securities, and resting on two, at the least), would, I have no doubt, be of inestimable use.	No.	No.
Not any. In country districts, of course, the poor and needy, from want of hereditary possessions, are more frequently the dependents on parishes.	There are none in this parish.	No.	No.
About 30. Illicit distillation does not exist within the parish.	I cannot say the exact number, but I believe there are 11 or 12. Illicit distillation is unheeded-of in this parish.	Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Very few. No.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Banney Carberry West (East and West Division).

Myross . . Pop. 3,459.	Myross . . Pop. 3,459.	Sherkin, part of Tullagh, and Cape Clear . . Pop. 2,983.	Tullagh . . Pop. 3,459
<i>Richard Townsend, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>Edward P. Thompson, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. David O'Keefe, s.e.c.</i>	<i>Rev. John R. Smyth.</i>
They are generally petty farmers, who have sometimes a little more land or cabins than they require for themselves, let them, and are frequently oppressive in their dealings with the cabin holders.	Usually farmers, and persons deriving under the head landlord.	Boatmen and fishermen, who hold a few acres of land.	Farmers, fishermen, and labourers.
From £1 to £1 10s. with land, a little less without land.	From £1 to £2 yearly.	£2 for cabins with land, and £1 for cabins without land.	Rent of a cabin, from 10s to 12s, without land; with about £1.
Very wretched, rudely built, —sometimes without doors; badly thatched with straw or potato stalks. Miserable bedsteads, with some straw and a flimsy blanket.	The cabins are generally of a very bad description; a dresser, a table, with a few chairs, constitute the furniture of the best; some have only a stool. Generally bedsteads; the bedding, in many instances, very bad.	Very bad, without furniture, bedsteads or bedding, except straw.	The houses here are rather better than in the neighbouring counties, but are badly furnished, and generally kept very dirty.
Labour is sometimes given by cabin-holders in lieu of rent.	There is usually a fixed rent; that rent is, however, generally paid by labour.	The rent is usually paid in labour and money.	—
In many instances, but cannot say as to the number.	I cannot say; it is seldom done for a continuance.	There are at least 11 cabins with two families in each.	Cannot say.
I think the condition of the poorer classes has deteriorated since 1815, in consequence of the prices of land not having decreased in proportion with those of agricultural produce, and also, from the great increase of population.	I have no means of ascertaining.	Deteriorated, from the great increase of the population.	The population is on the increase.
Remarkably peaceable, with the exception of opposition to the payment of tithes.	Peaceable	Never disturbed within the memory of man.	Rather peaceable.
None	There is not.	None.	None.
None	None.	None.	None.
Six public houses in the parish. No illicit distillation.	Six. It does not.	One. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are five public houses, and no illicit distillation is carried on in the parish.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony West Carbery (East and West Divisions).

Tullagh, Co., and part of Aghastony. . . Pop. —.	Caharagh. . . Pop. 6,939.	Creeagh, including Skibbereen. Pop. 5,914.	Durrus Kilcubbin. Pop. 9,608.
Rev. M. Power, r. r.	Rev. David Dore, r. r.	Rev. W. B. McCortney.	Rev. E. J. Alocci.
The immediate landlords of cottages or cabins are those who farm or rate the land from the head landlords; in a word, they are the working farmers of the parish.	Generally poor farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.
A cabin with land, and a rent it is in this part, say is acre of land, would bring £2 10s. per annum, at least, out without land £1.	The rent of cabins with a plot of ground, such as visited to Query No. 1, is from £1 5s. to £1 10s. a year, independent of the ground for a potato garden; the rent of cabins without a cabbage garden, about £1 a year.	In the country £1 without land, and with half an acre £2 2s.	From £1 to £1 10s.
Most filthy, smoky, sooty beds; but built and more furnished; a small stock a broken chair or two, a few other things are a considerable comfort.	These cabins are of mud, mortar, and stone, and furnished with nothing but what the wretched inhabitants may have of their own. They are not supplied with beds, and as is comfortable bedding, it is a thing almost unknown in a labourer's cabin.	Miserable beyond description: I have seen farmers without a table or a stool. They are frequently without beds; and plenty of straw is not universal.	Several of them are of the very worst description, partly mud, partly stone. In some cases they may have a few boards put together by way of a bedstead, but scarcely in any instance have they a blanket.
Labourers hold their cabins as condition of paying rent by their labour; of others there are few or none. I am not aware that duty-labour is required in lieu of rent, or in addition to it: by either I mean a person who rents a few acres of ground from the farmer.	No other condition. No duty-labour is required.	They pay in labour, at regular wages—I cannot learn that this is ever done.	In general it is usual for the cottier tenants to hold their lands liable to duty-labour in addition to a fixed sum as their rent.
In 50 instances there are two families living in the same cabin, and 11 instances where three families reside in the same house.	I am not aware of any but in five instances.	In the country 3s; in Skibbereen one cabin contains four families, nine cabins have three each, and 39 two each.	I have no means of ascertaining; there must be some.
I am in this parish only since August last but I am certain, from what I have seen, as well as from the fact that the cottages of the poor people here have been since 1815, that they had then more than three times as much as they have now. The population, I am confident, is increasing.	I think, deteriorated since the peace of 1815, up to which period the labourers received a higher rate of wages, and the farmers were enabled to give them more constant employment, whilst their potato gardens, the source of their general support, being then attended to by their wives and younger children, are now attended to by themselves in the absence of other general employment. The population I think is increasing.	Improved; the poor people say themselves that their condition has deteriorated, increasing.	I have no doubt it is considerably deteriorated, owing, I conceive, to the small remunerative price for every article of agricultural produce. Still, unquestionably, the population has increased.
These parishes have been most peaceful since 1798, and will, I hope, continue so.	Very peaceful.	Disturbed in 1821 and 1832, but at other times very peaceful.	In the winter of 1821, when Whiteboyism was so general in the south of Ireland, in a few cases unlawful oaths were administered; last summer there were several anti-fife meetings, organized by the Roman Catholic priests; with these exceptions it has been very peaceful.
There is no savings' bank.	None.	None.	There is not.
There are two pawnbrokers' shops, unfortunately, in the town, and a great many they are to be seen at any other time; their dealings are almost exclusively carried on with the lowest of the poor, and will be those that once begin to have recourse to them; and therefore give the dealers a bad name, the consequence will, the thieves steal, and a steady more there.	None.	Two; their dealings are carried on pretty equally with the different classes.	No.
The number of public houses is 136; the number of houses where whiskey is sold privately 10. illicit distillation does not prevail here.	About six houses. illicit distillation is not known here.	38. Not to my knowledge.	Either four or five. There is no illicit distillation, but there are a great many shebeen houses scattered through the parish, in which spirits are sold by unlicensed persons.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry West (West Division).

[illegible]

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Carberry West (West Division), Cordon, Clongiflon.

Shill. . . Pop. 16,215.	Brigton . . Pop. 9,165.	Clondubh . . Pop. 1,555.	Ferry, including Town. Pop. 3,600.
Rev. James Barry, T. P.	Rev. H. Graves, D. D.*	Mathias Hendley, Esq., T. P.	Thomas Perrell, Esq., T. P.†
They are the middle-men; and their poor tenants who submit to labourers, who, in turn, work out the rest in season of harvest.	The farmers generally let out the cottages, which are occupied by labourers.	Generally farmers.	Farmers.
With land, the cabins are seldom taken into account; without land, a cabin and small kitchen garden lets for £2, or three bocks.	A cabin, without land, is £1 5s. per annum; a cabin, with about 10 perches of land, is about £2 10s.	£1 10s. with a small cabbage garden.	£1 10s. to £2 per annum.
These buildings are, in general, of stone and mud; in some instances, a chimney and crane wall around with mud or stone, as potatoes grow; in many cases, earth is firm; very few have straw for bedding, but as mountain grass being the substitute. No beds, and only few have the luxury of a bed blanket.	The walls are generally constructed of longwood, clay and rushes; and the roofs of bare green timber and straw. Furniture is very bad, generally not exceeding one bedstead, crumpled, and not even one side next the wall, and on the other roof, a table, two chairs, horse rack, and one or two pots; generally the whole family sleep in one bed, even to the number of six.	The cabins in general are very bad, mud walls, and thatched roofs; the furniture of the worst description. They are generally supplied with one bedstead, the bedding anything but comfortable; straw principally used as bedding, and the bed-clothes so scanty, that the wretched apparel worn in the day time is used to assist as covering at night.	Cabins in general very bad, mud walls, and thatched roofs, and frequently in bad repair; furniture of the worst description, as well as beds and bedsteads.
The rents are commonly named, and are required in work when wanted by the landlord, and the deficiency must be made up in money or value. There are many instances of duty-labour in addition.	There is no duty-labour; but the rents, as above, are stepped out of the wages of labourers.	Labourers who held cabins under farmers generally pay by labour at 8d. per day, £1 10s. for the cabin, and about £5 10s. for a statute acre of potato garden measured.	No duty-labour in addition to rent. A cottier taking a house and garden, agrees to work for his landlord at a certain rate till the rent is paid off.
To answer this precisely, would be a task that the Commissioners intend to require on a deputation, who may have many debts to attend to. I estimate them at 1,000, and I think I can get far from the truth.	In the country part there are none; in the houses in town, of course, several families live in the same building; but each in a separate room.	I believe in several instances.	—
I cannot say for all the time, as late here in 1830; since that, I find the poor in rather a deplorable state as to food and clothing. Taking into account emigrations, with other incidental circumstances, I believe the population is less.	The small farmers are said to be worse, in consequence of the diminished prices of agricultural produce; the labourers are said to be not so much affected by this change, as their wages have not been proportionally reduced. The population is increasing.	The general condition is worse than in 1815. No decrease in the population, but a decrease in employment, and in the purchase of money; the few prices of the past year have debilitated the farmers, and proscribed their estates; of course, they do not employ, nor can they afford to employ, so many hands as they formerly did in making improvements, &c., in their farms.	The general condition of the poor in this parish is worse than in 1815, the expenditure of money being much less. The population not decreasing; broken farmers and others flock to this town, because it affords some shelter, and chance of employment, beyond other places.
I have never seen or heard of any place more peaceful than this since 1830; in little agitation even, there were no outrages worth remark, and that must not be borne with at all times.	Very peaceful, with the exception of a few anti-slate meetings in July, 1832.	Peaceable; for which we may thank our having a good garrison in the barracks of Ferry, and a few excellent police.	Always peaceable.
None in this parish.	There is none; but there is a loan fund, which is found to be beneficial.	No savings' bank in this parish; one in Ferry is a state of prosperity, all descriptions of persons, even some who are public beggars, are contributors.	There is a savings' bank, in which a large sum has been invested, chiefly by farmers, labourers, and servants, but it is not confined to the parish, many of the depositors living several miles off.
None.	One; with the working classes and downwards; there are some firms (but seldom) respectable shopkeepers obliged to borrow from him.	None.	Three extensive pawnbrokers: in the parish these dealings are with the lowest classes, but their trade is with a large district beyond the parish.
It is singular of spirits. I am now four years in the parish and I have never heard of a private distillery; I am sure it does not exist.	About 55 in the town, none out of it. I understand illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	Four public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	Spirits are sold in this parish in 56 houses, of these 40 are regular publicans; the sale of spirits has increased to such a degree, that many sell as large a quantity of spirits as such liquor.

* The clergyman I have been obliged to give upon information obtained from others, as I have not been long situated in this parish.

† The parish of Ferry was formerly the parish of Clondubh, and the parish of Clondubh was formerly the parish of Clondubh. The parish of Clondubh was formerly the parish of Clondubh, and the parish of Clondubh was formerly the parish of Clondubh.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Condons, Cloughheen, Doherry, Duhallow, Overy.

Marshalltown . . Pop. 2,565.	Nashless and Kildorney. Pop. —.	Ballycough and Drumbowney. Pop. 4,016.	Castlemagner . . Pop. 3,532.
Rev. Thomas Foran.	Rev. Thomas Townsend.	Rev. John Chester.	Sir Wm. Wrixon Beecher, Bart.
The entire of this parish belongs to the Earl of Kingston, except a small portion, the property of Mr. Montgomery.	Small farmers.	Generally small farmers.	Middle-ages generally.
A cabin without land is generally not for £1 10s., and with a small cabbage-garden brings £2.	Between £1 10s. and £2 each cabin, which has generally a small plot of ground for a garden attached to it.	£2 2s. with a cabbage-garden, £1 1s. without.	A cabin with a small cabbage garden is generally charged £1 1s.; if the garden be large, and the cabin a better one, about £2.
Mud-built cottages, generally not half large enough for the family, and furnished with a table, two or three chairs, a pot for boiling potatoes, and a camp bedstead, boarded at one side and on the top, in which all the family generally sleep.	They are generally built of mud; without furniture the bedding is very bad.	Generally of mud walls, and very indifferently furnished; but some cabins have been erected within the last few years on a very improved scale, the first three or four feet from the foundation built of stone, and glazed windows in the windows, giving them a civilized and comfortable appearance; they are also decently furnished.	Mud walls and thatched, damp, dirty, dark, and uncomfortable in all respects. Bedsteads and bedding very rare.
Sometimes the rent is compounded for by labour at the same rate as for the potato-garden.	Generally they work out the rent.	With all small farmers duty-labour (generally at 6d. per day) is given in part payment of rent, the balance in cash; the practice is very general.	Labourers in general hold their houses by a yearly agreement to give their labour at a certain rate per day as a not-off against the rent of the house and of a potato garden which they are to get in some per the difference to be paid in money.
as the farmer's land, and which is to be retained in a manner specified in the agreement.			
I cannot say positively, but my conviction is each family has a separate estate.	Very many.	In 57 instances; of these there are two houses with four families in each, three with three, and 13 with two.	In 20 instances.
My impression is that the condition of the poorer classes is much improved.	Deteriorated, from the low prices. The population has increased very much.	Invariably improved when industry and sobriety prevail. Population decidedly increasing.	Rather improving; few houses without chimneys, clothing improved; some bakers' and grocers' and butchers' shops; carts and ploughs of a better description. The population increased considerably in the interval between the two last returns.
The parish of Marshalltown has been quite peaceable for the period alluded to.	This parish has been peaceable, except some faction fighting.	Very peaceable, with the exception of last year, when my parishioners were instigated to join in the general expression of hostility to those who provided the province.	It partook of the general disturbance in 1821 and 1822, and at the agitation last year, but not to great a degree as neighbouring parishes; all disturbances were put in it up to the present year; but also, I believe.
There are no societies of the description alluded to in the parish.	No savings' bank.	No savings' bank: one at Mallow, five miles from Ballycough.	None nearer than Mallow, about eight Irish miles from the centre of this parish; but I know of but one or two contributions from hence.
None.	None.	No pawnbrokers: one at Mallow.	No.
Only one public house. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are six or seven public houses: many cottagers along the road sell spirits by the glass. No illicit distillation that I know of.	None, except in the village of Ballycough, in which there are seven. No illicit distillation.	Seven. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Duhallow, Fermoy.

Chester . . Pop. 14,444.	Chester, including Newmarket and Kantark. Pop. 14,644.	Cloreen and Rosheen. Pop. —.	Cloreen and Killeeney. Pop. —.
Rev. John Orpen.	St. Leger Aldworth, Esq.	Perce Poyer, Esq., &c.	Rev. Miles Bourke, &c.
Working labourers.	Farmers and occupiers of land are generally the landlords of the working classes in villages and small towns; the persons taking lots of building ground on leases have in many instances subdivided, and erected cabins for the labouring classes.	Farmers.	Generally farmers.
The most rent of a cabin is about £1 10s.	The rent of a cabin, without land, is mostly from 10s. to £1 a-year, according to its perfection as a building; that with land attached is generally from £1 to £1 10s., or perhaps is £2, in proportion to the extent, perfection, and quality of the land.	Rent, with a cabbage garden, about £1 10s.; without a small garden, about £1.	£1 10s., with land for four or five cwt. of cabbages.
The cabins are of a most miserable description, wretchedly supplied with any conveniences, in general pervious to the rain and wind; many of them have no floor for smoke. Very many have no beds; and several use their wet garments of the day for their covering at night.	Labourers' cabins are generally thatched with straw or rushes, mud walls, and wooden chimneys; but in some instances the walls are stone, with stone chimneys. The bedding is generally straw, laid on the floor; but in some cases laid on a wooden frame or bedstead.	Mud walls, badly built, and badly furnished; and bad beds.	The buildings are of a very bad description; generally mud walls, very little furniture. Generally one bedstead of some kind; very little bedding, and very bad in general.
Labourers pay for their cabins and potato gardens by labour, at a cheap rate.	In many instances it is stipulated to give a certain number of days' labour in lieu of rent of cabin and garden.	Labourers hold their land and cabins upon no conditions but rent, or labour in lieu thereof.	For rent only.
In very many instances.	In many instances, particularly in the towns, two families, sometimes more, reside in the same cabin; but I cannot describe the number accurately.	Several families reside in the same house, but cannot say how many.	Very few.
In some respects I would say there is an improvement in the condition of the poor; in other respects the contrary. I think the people are generally better clad than formerly; but I fear the cheapness of new goods has been, and is likely to be, most injurious to them. If the present depression in agricultural prices continues there will be a considerable diminution of employment.	The condition of the poorer classes is rather improved, chiefly since the Government works in coal-mining were commenced in 1825, and much more since the late compositions in 1826, which proved a stimulus to improvements in agriculture.	General condition improving; people are better clad, and improving in their diet. Population increasing.	The general condition of the poor, in my opinion, is stationary, with occasional changes for the worse in cases of bad seasons, bad crops, and low prices. The population vastly increasing.
The parish has partaken of the general unimprovement of the period, but is now tranquil.	The only disturbance in this parish, since that of 1821 and 1822, was the anti-trade company last year, which, in this parish, did not go to the extent of the loss of life, as the trade-coffee did not prove for their destruction; but it seemed to be ascertained what loss of property they have suffered when they come to see for the amount of screen due.	Some disturbances took place in the years 1822 and 1823.	We had some incursions from the Whiteboys, or Rockers; but I have been pretty successful in preserving the people from the infection.
There is no savings' bank in the parish; I endeavoured to establish one some years ago, but was obliged to give it up for want of support.	There is no savings' bank in this parish; one was established in 1826, but, no small deposits being made, was subsequently dissolved.	None.	No.
There is one pawnbroker in Kantark, whose dealings are almost entirely with the lowest class of the poor.	There is a pawn-office in Kantark, not much resorted to; the little business done there is with the poorer classes of tradesmen.	None.	No.
There are about 30 public houses in this portion of the parish, the number having been doubled within a few years. No illicit distillation.	In Newmarket there are 20 licensed public-houses, and in Kantark 30. No illicit distillation in this parish or district.	Five in this parish. No illicit distillation.	Six. No.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Duhallow, Kinsale.

Clanfert . . Pop. 14,644.	Colton . . Pop. 5,033.	Dromestiff . . Pop. 5,926.	Dromestiff, Colton, and Kinsale . . Pop. 19,884.
Rev. J. Beckett, D.D.	John Leader, Jun. Esq. D.D.	Rev. Patrick Quinlan, D.D.	Rev. Henry Brown.
Struggling farmers, who continue to lessen their own rents by requiring too much of the labourers.	Persons occupying farms of from 20 to 200 acres.	Mostly farmers or middlemen.	The occupying farmers of the country.
Cohns, without land, being from £1 5s. to £1 10s.; and those with a small piece of land, or cabbage garden, £2 yearly.	£1 10s. for a cahn, with cabbage plot attached.	The general rent of cohn, without turf or any privilege, £1; with farmers' labourers, with turf and liberty of pig, £2. <i>These cohnns increase or lessen the rent, according as they are supplied, as also the house being a good or a bad one.</i>	From £1 10s. to £2 10s.; for the latter would be considered a good house; to every house there are generally advantages attached, such as kitchen garden, the use of a bog, the liberty of a pig or goose.
These cohnns consist mostly of mud walls, without any furniture but a small table and a few pots. They contain neither beds nor good night covering; and are generally covered with hush, grom rashes, or soda, straw being scarce here.	The walls are, for the most part, built of mud or clay, and, in general, are supplied with beds; but the clothing scanty in many instances.	Made of the very worst materials, mud, with hardly any covering of thatch: as to furniture, almost none; some obliged to cut off the floor, and to lie on the floor. <i>In a majority of cases it is of the very worst description.</i>	They seldom consist of more than the walls and roof, with a partition wall to separate the kitchen and room, when the labourer has the misfortune of dealing with a farmer, who seldom fulfils his agreement with his labourer: as to furniture,
There is no duty-labour required in this parish; the rent is paid in money or labour.	On condition that they shall pay the rest of the rate of 4d. per day with, or 8d. per day without, dist, which is, of course, in lieu of rent.	The labourer holds his cabin from year to year: those employed by farmers are bound to work out the rent; this is the only duty required.	Some pay in money, others by labour, and some by both.
The instances are numerous; their inability to support or furnish separate houses renders it unavoidable.	I am not aware that many instances of this sort exist in this parish; I know of no such case in my vicinity.	There are several houses in the parish having two families living in them; but it is not general.	It sometimes occurs, but not generally.
The condition of the poor is every day deteriorating, because the means of the farmers are diminishing, owing to the exorbitant rents and heavy taxes, and therefore they cannot afford to employ the poor.	The general condition of the poorer classes has been decidedly improving since 1835, but more particularly since 1837, at which time the formation of roads was begun, and considerable employment afforded: the habits of the people are more provided, and a stronger desire prevails to obtain the comforts and necessaries of life, such as warm clothing by day and night, and furniture for their houses; moreover, the epidemic, which raged in 1832, has proved the necessity of cleanliness and warmth, and has inspired habits which it is to be hoped will operate beneficially.	I perceive a great improvement in my parish since my commencement with it: I am glad to say I was able to make my chapel from a hut to a decent place of worship; it is now, instead of mud, a stone wall, and slated with tin shingles; and thus I owe to our only resident proprietor and his workmen, who, by their donations, enabled me to go through the same.	Gradually improving.
The people of this parish were much distressed in the year 1822, when the infuriated peasantry came in collision with the military.	It was in 1822 and 1823.	Peaceable, only with the exception of the anti-slavery meetings in the year 1833.	Quite peaceable, with the exception of the anti-slavery meetings in the year 1833.
We have neither savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.	There is not.	None.	None.
I rejoice to be able to state that we are not cursed with any pawnbroker's shop in the parish.	Not one.	None.	None.
There are about 15 licensed public houses in town, and about six private ones in the remote part. There is no illicit distillation.	There are three houses licensed for sale of spirituous liquors. No illicit distillation prevails.	I cannot tell the number of public houses: illicit distillation does not prevail.	I cannot say.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Duballow.

Kantark . . Pop. 14,644.	Kilbela and Lisacrol. Pop. about 5,722.	Kilmeen . . Pop. 8,322.	Kilshanick . . Pop. 6,037.
Rev. J. Ryan, P. P.	Rev. Nicholas Wizen.	Rev. John Naughton, P. P.	Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, P. P.
Persons who held small farms.	Farmers generally; almost every farmer has one or more on his land, as he may think will answer his purpose.	Farmers.	Farmers.
The rent for cabins, with only a cabbage garden, is from £1 10s. to £2; if more ground be attached to it, it becomes a separate agreement, according to the value of the ground and quantity attached.	£1 without a garden, and £1 10s. if a garden be added, say one-eighth of an acre.	The rent of cabins with land, varies according to the description of the cabin and the quality of the land; from £2 to £5 is usually paid for a cabin and acre, and £1 10s. for a cabin without land.	Cabins with ground sufficient for 300 of cabbages, £2; without any ground, £1 10s.
Miscellaneous houses, with mud walls, and badly thatched. Destitute both of bedsteads and bedding.	The walls clay; the roof, thatched; both often bad. The bedding, straw for the most part; the furniture wretched, and bedsteads not much in use; blankets very scarce.	The cabins are of the most wretched description, badly roofed and badly thatched, without bedstead or bedding, almost without exception.	Mud walls; furniture, a pot, basket, and a stool. No bedsteads nor bedding, but their daily clothes.
They hold their cabins at a yearly rent, which they usually pay by labour at 6d. per day (fixed, if not, 8d.).	On a settlement of accounts, the farmer charges for his land and house, and gives credit to the labourer for his earnings, and then pays the difference in money. This is called <i>debt-labour</i> it is not required.	The general conditions on which labourers hold their cabins and land are, that they give labour in lieu of rent, for which labour they are allowed 6d. per day with diet.	In general they pay for their cabins partly in money and partly in labour.
In the country parts of this parish all families, however poor, have (as far as I know) cabins to themselves singly; but in this town there are several instances of two families occupying one cabin.	The precise number is not known; this custom is common in villages and small towns.	Two families reside in the same house in 180 instances.	35.
Though the population seems to be increasing, the condition of the poor is not bettered.	It seems to be pretty much in the same state, but it ought to be something better, since the price of provisions has fallen in a greater degree than the labourer's wages. The population is increasing, as appears by the last return.	The condition of the poorer classes is stationary. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated in every respect. The population is increasing in this parish.
I have resided here only two years, and during that time this parish is remarkably penurious, and I am informed that it enjoyed a similar temporary state in 1833, except the year 1822, when the Barren system prevailed.	Possible generally; in 1841 and 1822 it was disturbed, in connection with the whole South of Ireland; also a good deal of emigration has prevailed for the last year or two about fifteen, but was never attended by any injury to property or individuals.	It has been in a notoriously disturbed state during part of that time, owing chiefly to the tillie system.	Always penurious.
None whatever.	None: the nearest savings' bank is in the town of Malin, distant about eight miles.	None.	None.
There is one pawnbrokers' shop here, and his dealing is chiefly with the lower classes.	None.	None.	None.
There are 84 public houses, but so illicit distillation that I am aware of.	In Kilmeen free only, in Lisacrol 10, where there is a small town, which will account for the number being greater than in Kilbela, where the population is considerably more. Illicit distillation does not prevail; it has not been discovered, nor is it known to exist, if it do prevail.	Spirituous liquors are retailed only in six public houses in my parish. There is no illicit distillation in it.	None. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Dehallow, Fermoy.

Mallow . . Pop. 9,504.	Newmarket . . Pop. 14,544.	Ballyhooley and Killythy. Pop. —.	Castletownroche, Bridgetown, and Killeumrue . Pop. 5,488.
Mr. James Gallaher.	Messrs O'Keefe, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Butler.	Lieut.-Gen. A. Grove Annetley
Generally the head landlords.	Poor farmers, who employ the tenants as labourers, in which way they make sure of as much work as will, at all events, pay for their own acre, house, milk, &c.	Common farmers, renting farms of 99 to 40 acres.	Farmers.
The 40s. freehold franchise existing in the borough of Mallow, the seat of which is not a fair criterion from whence to draw any general deduction: houses (for many of them are) or cabins which, under other circumstances, would bring from £2 to £3 per annum, are set for from 5s to £1 the year, to enable the tenant to wear to a yearly value of £2 over the rent reserved.	Cabins, with a cabbage garden, from £1 to £1 10s., with liberty of pigs and geese, &c., on the ground.	From £2 to £4 without land.	Rent, without land, in the country, £1 10s. per annum, in the village £2 3s.
In the town the walls are composed of stone and mortar, generally laid, and, with few exceptions, thickened walls; in the country parts of the parish the walls are of clay. There is one bedstead (often more) in every cabin; but the bedding of the poorer classes is of an inferior description, their day-clothes being often obliged to assist for this purpose.	Generally mud walls, thickened; farmers their own, very middling.	Stone-built, with mud mortar; furnished with a table, two or three chairs or stools, with straw or shellbeds, wooden bedsteads, &c.	Generally stone, thickened with stone. Usually bedsteads, with straw beds.
The question does not apply to this parish.	The labourer stipulates to get work to pay for his house and garden, house separately, garden separately, he considers himself well off if he gets constant employment, (which is not always the case with poor farmers,) only refused to pay for house and garden, &c., in wet, a clearance; if with a weekly resident man they are employed, and get constant work, clearance follows.	Various are the conditions; they are bound to work when called upon in harvest, sometimes at the rate of 4d. per day throughout the year, &c., in lieu of rent.	Seldom any conditions annexed. No duty-labour in lieu of rent.
The number of cabins in the parish is about 600; of these I think 300 are uninhabited by two or more families.	In general they live in separate houses.	There are five instances in the village of Ballyhooley, and about 20 in the union.	About 100.
My memory or observation does not serve me so far back as 1815, but, so long as I have remarked the condition of the poorer classes, I consider it improved and improving, especially in their ideas of cleanliness and comfort, and in respect to their clothing. The population of the parish is increasing.	I think stationary; I should suppose increasing.	Deteriorated since the year 1815. The population increasing.	Improved. Population increasing.
Peaceable.	It was disturbed in the year 1822.	Disturbed in the year 1823 by Whiteboyism, but otherwise peaceable.	Occasionally disturbed, lately tranquil.
There is a savings' bank, but the contributors to it are not the class of persons contemplated by the Legislature; the moneys invested are chiefly lamp-savings, and not weekly savings. There is also a charitable loan fund, from which reductions persons are advanced sums of money, repayable by instalments.	There was one, but it did not succeed; they could make more by traffic.	None in the union, but there is one within two miles, Fermoy; chiefly farmers' contributors.	None.
There are three pawnbrokers' shops; their dealings are principally carried on with the poorest classes of labourers and tradesmen, and small farmers.	Not any; there is one about four miles distant, in Kanturk.	None.	None.
There are — licensed public houses in the parish, and illicit distillation does not prevail.	I cannot tell. No illicit distillation.	There are eight public houses in the union. No illicit distillation in it.	Nine public houses. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Fermoy.

Castletown, Roches, Bridgetown, and Kilnamanny. . Pop. 5,425.	Classier . . Pop. 1,393.	Donemule and Templeton. Pop. 2,729.	Farmly . . Pop. 2,063.
Rev. Thomas Haart.	Rev. James Grant.	Rev. F. Shoneff.	Rev. L. George.
Generally farmers.	Farmers in general.	The landlords of cottages and cabins are gentlemen and farmers; many of the latter occupy cabins.	Farmers.
Average rent in the country £1 10s., and in Castletown Roches £2 2s., without land.	Average about £1 3s.; no land attached.	The usual rent of cabins is from £1 1s. to £2 2s. a-year; cabins when taken with land may raise its value or rent, but they are seldom or never a separate charge.	About £1 10s. a-year without a garden, and £2 for space for 500 cabbages.
They are constructed with stone, and covered with straw generally. Furnished with bedsteads; bedding mostly straw, and deficient in point of clothing.	Generally tolerably good. All have beds.	The cabins are principally built with mud or tempered clay walls, thatched; poorly furnished. Probably one-half with and the other half without bedsteads; and the same proportion of comfortable and uncomfortable bedding.	Mud walls. One bedstead, one blanket, and the clothing they have daily in use.
The tenants usually pay their rent in labour, particularly those who hold from farmers.	None; the rent only is taken in labour.	Where rent is not paid, work in lieu of cabin and potato land is the general remuneration. Duty-in-labour is not usual.	It is not usual to require duty-in-labour.
About 100.	Very few.	I cannot state how many instances; in the country the instances are, I think, not many, but in the towns scarcely a cabin that does not afford an instance; some of them actually occupied by no less than five or six families.	About 20.
Stationary. The population rapidly increasing.	The general condition is much the same. The population much the same.	The general condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated since the year 1815. The population increased, and, I imagine, increasing.	The condition of the poor is worse, and the population fast increasing.
Sometimes disturbed, at other times peaceable; indeed generally so.	Generally speaking peaceable, except in 1821.	The parish of Donemule has been periodically disturbed during a portion of that period, but not until the year 1821.	Peaceable.
None.	There is nothing of the kind.	There is no savings' bank in these parishes; there are two benefit societies in the towns of Donemule; one for the encouragement of industry amongst the poor, and the other a loan fund for tradesmen; the contributors are the gentry, repaid by weekly instalments.	No.
None.	There are none.	There are no pawnbrokers in the united parishes.	No.
There are nine public houses. No illicit distillation carried on at present.	There is one public house only. I am not aware that there is any illegal distillation in the parish or neighbourhood, nor do I believe that there is any.	About 11 public houses, viz., seven at Donemule, one at Oarke, three at Shanballymore. Illicit distillation does not exist in these parishes, I believe.	Two public houses. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Fermoy, Bantea.

Litter . . Pop. ———.	Mallow (including Town). Pop. 9,804.	Mallow (including Town). Pop. 9,804.	Whitechurch . . Pop. 2,554.
Rev. James Modder.	Mr. John Mahony.	Rev. A. B. Balhain.	Rev. William Croft.
Different classes.	Rather of a mixed class.	In some cases the landed proprietors, but, generally speaking, middle-men.	Farmers.
Cabins without land from £1 to £2 per year.	From £2 to £3 per annum.	In the town of Mallow, to which my answers principally refer, the rent of cabins without land varies from £4 4s. to £5 3s.	The rent of cabins varies from £1 10s. to £3, according to the quantity of ground attached to each cabin, a few perches of land being attached.
Some stout walls, others clay walls. The furniture and bedding very indifferent.	Cabins are generally of a bad description of building, uncomfortable as a residence, and badly provided with bedding and furniture.	Med and stone, but generally small and without stone. Seldom supplied with bedsteads; the bedding is general very indifferent.	These cabins are, for the most part, built of mud walls, roof thatched; furniture, a table and three or four chairs. Some are provided with bedsteads and tolerably comfortable bedding.
The agreement generally is to work per day at a certain rate, and to pay so much for the cabin and potato garden.	By duty-labour in lieu of rent.	I am not aware of any conditions exclusive of rent.	The rent of cabins held by labourers is usually paid by labour. Duty-labour does not exist in this parish.
Scarcely any.	Cannot say as to the number, but there are many.	I cannot state in how many instances, but in some cabins four, and in most two and three families reside.	I should think about 30.
Not deteriorated; pretty stationary.	The general condition of the poorer classes would rather warrant an improved statement than a deteriorated or even stationary state. For increase in population see Answer to No. 23, Appendix F.	I cannot perceive any striking improvement in the general condition of the poorer classes since the year 1830, when I first became acquainted with the parish. The population has greatly increased since then.	I think the poorer classes in this parish are stationary. The population is on the increase.
Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Except in the year 1829, when disturbances were so general, the parish has been very peaceable.	This parish has been always very peaceable.
There is a savings' bank at Fermoy.	A savings' bank has been established in Mallow, in March, 1826, and has since continued in a progressive and steady state of prosperity; the contributions thereto amount to £3,598 7s. 0½d.; the depositors therein consist of 205 persons, whereof 82 are farmers, 44 servants, 63 workmen, 14 tradesmen, and 2 labourers.	Yes. Increasing every year in the amount of deposits; the depositors in general are tradesmen, farmers, and servants.	None.
None.	There are three pawn-offices, whose dealings are wholly with the lower classes.	Yes; their dealings are principally carried on with tradesmen and farmers; the lowest class of poor seldom possess an article of furniture or clothing worth pawning.	None.
One public house. No illicit distillation.	More in number than are morally useful. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	57 public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are six public houses in the parish. There is no illicit still.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Ibane, Barrymore.

Donoughmore and Abbeymahon. Pop. 3,987.	Lake, Aibeymahon, Donoughmore, and Kilsfigh. Pop. 9,106.	Liske and Kilsfigh. Pop. 4,939.	Bathbarney and Ardfield. Pop. 4,559.
Rev. John Madran.	Rev. John Daly.	Rev. James Stewart.	Rev. Patrick Shedy, p. 7.
The farmer occupying the ground.	Farmers, and a few gentlemen residing in the parish.	Farmers.	The hundreds of cabins are generally farmers occupying from 15 to 40 acres.
With a cabbage garden, £1 5s. to £1 10s.; without esp. £1.	With a small kitchen garden, £1 5s.; without garden, from 16s. to £1.	About £1 5s.: they have no land.	Without land, about £1 per year; and, with a garden attached to their cabin, about £1 10s.
Generally mud walls, and a thatched roof; scarcely any furniture. Many have bedsteads; straw is used to be on; the covering, in some cases, two blankets.	Thatched cabins, generally mud walls; poorly furnished. Very few bedsteads; no feather beds or mattresses; rushes or straw in summer, and straw in winter, on the floor; covering a coarse sheet or three wearing apparel.	Mud walls, and thatched; little or no furniture. Generally supplied with bedsteads; straw for bedding, and one or two blankets. Many instances there is but one who sleep in a state of nudity in the open air, and that one very thin from constant wet, having the covering of an infant child in the middle by day, which is brought in by the family at night, so that they may all have a share of the blanket.	Small thatched cabins, and generally no chairs or stools, unless a board attached to the wall may be called one. No bedsteads; straw for bedding is generally very coarse, which they provide by begging; in blanket to cover the whole family, to spare the worsted garment of linen, and that one very thin from constant wet, having the covering of an infant child in the middle by day, which is brought in by the family at night, so that they may all have a share of the blanket.
They hold at a rent, which is paid by labour.	Labourers generally by labour, and the cottiers in cash, pay for their tenements. Very little duty-labour required.	Nothing required except the rent, which is almost always paid in labour.	The labourers pay about two-thirds in money and one-third in labour for their houses and gardens. No extra labour is required.
It sometimes occurs amongst the poorer labourers.	About 100 poor labourers and 100 poor cottiers reside in the same cabins.	Cannot say.	About 100 instances.
The condition of the poorer classes is much the same; though wages are lower, yet the articles they purchase are low in proportion.	The condition of the poor is deteriorated, and worse since the price in 1815. Scarcely any saving in regard of emigration, &c.	Stationary, except in regard to clothing, which I think is improved. The population is, I think, increasing; the population of the union, according to the census of 1821, was 4,574; of 1831, 4,939.	Their condition deteriorated in every respect, as the farmers, being induced in circumstances, generally do their own business, and seldom employ labourers. In my opinion the population is diminishing.
Peaceable until last year, when it was very much disturbed by the tide agitation; and also during the late general election, when the cottiers who would not vote for the popular candidates were compelled by threats to remain at home; and this was coerced to them as a favour, that they did not oblige them to vote as the tide chose.	There is no disturbance, but peaceable during that period.	Peaceable, though from about June 1839 till March last considerable excitement prevailed on the subject of tithes.	Invariably peaceable during that period, except lately somewhat disturbed on account of tithes, which they were unable and unwilling to pay.
NR.	There is none, excepting one where money and goods are given out to poor people at 1s. 8d. per £1 for four months' interest; supposed to be supported by Rev. James Stewart.	None.	No savings' bank or benefit society in the parish.
NR.	There is no pawnbroker in the parish.	None.	None; but the poor farmers and labourers do business at those shops in the neighbouring towns.
Five public houses. No illicit distillation.	11 public houses. No illicit distillation.	Seven public houses. No illicit distillation.	Four public houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation is unknown.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Imokilly, Barrymore.

Aghada Union . Pop. 9,313.	Cloyne . . Pop. 6,410.	Imogery, Dangourney, and Clonsilla (including Castle-martyr) . . Pop. 6,811.	Kilcaden and Garryroe. Pop. 1,386.
Rev. Daniel O'Flann, F. R.	Francis Rowland, Esq. F. R.	Rev. Michael Flanagan, F. R.	John Leslie, Esq.
There are some of the high class who may give an acre of land for £3 to a cottager, and let him endeavour to build a cabin on it, and perhaps the landlord might assist with timber; but the farmers in general have cabins for their own use.	They are farmers generally.	The working farmers.	Of the lower class of farmers.
The usual rent of cabins with land is from about £3 for, suppose, an acre and house; without land, from £1 10s. to £2.	The rent is generally about £1 10s., having a few perches for a cabbage garden.	About £1 without, and £1 10s. with ground.	For a cabin, with a small kitchen garden, from £1 10s. to £3; without garden, about £1.
These cabins are some of mud or earth, and others with stone walls, if stones are convenient; generally badly furnished, perhaps one or two chairs, or little stools. Perchance one bedstead, and sometimes straw on the bare floor; as to bedding, in general very uncomfortable; the employers do not furnish these articles, but the cottagers.	The cabins are built in general with mud, and thatched with straw; the chimneys are built with stone and mortar. They are in general supplied with beds; the bedding is uncomfortable.	They are built of mud and straw, wretchedly furnished. Their bed-clothing bad and filthy, being oftentimes perhaps their day-clothing.	They are generally wretched hovels, badly furnished. Their bedsteads and bedding are, in many instances, very bad.
If they take their cabins from any person besides a farmer or peasant, they pay them in money, and work elsewhere; as they work so much towards the ground when they have the house.	Labourers in the country, in lieu of payment for labour, get some land mowed for the use of potatoes, the cabins to live in, and getting for a few sheep, with a small quantity of money to spend for the beginning of each year.	It is usual in these parishes to give cabins for labour exclusively. There is seldom any other rent paid.	In some cases it is usual to require duty-labour in addition to or in lieu of rent.
There are about 50 instances of this kind in this district, which they generally do in order to lessen the rent on the persons who take the house or cabin.	In the country each house is occupied by one family, but in the town, in some instances, two, three, or more families, reside in one house.	In the town of Castle-martyr in many cases, but not generally in the country, though in some few instances.	In about 10 instances.
I should rather think that the condition of the poor is more deteriorated than improved as to the necessities of life; for, before the peace, the farmers had good prices for their corn, and the labourer had a better price for his pig, &c. The population is rather increasing than diminishing in this parish.	The general condition of the labouring classes in my parish is rather improved since 1815. The population is increased.	This being an agricultural district, the poor have experienced the change since made for the worse in the condition of the farmers. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poor is rather deteriorated since the year 1815; perhaps the great reduction in the price of agricultural produce, occasioning a consequent diminution both in the demand and price for labour, may (amongst other causes) have contributed to produce this effect.
The parish was quiet and peaceable, and amenable to the law, without the least disturbance, and was so since the peace.	Generally peaceable.	Always most peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.
There is no savings' bank in this parish, nor any benefit society: there is a savings' bank in Cork, about 14 miles from this parish; another in Middleton, about five miles off, very few put in any money in either bank, except a few servants.	No savings' bank in any parish.	There is none.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish, but there are in Cork and Middleton, within about five miles of this parish, and I am certain that with the lowest class of people in general they are carried on, and I believe them a great nuisance and temptation to the poor in general, for they almost always release what they have pawned.	None.	There are none; the poor, however, of these parishes, go to the towns where they are, and pawn their little property with them.	None.
There are about 12 public houses in this parish, and no illicit distillation at all.	There are 18, and, but for the restrictions placed by the magistrates, I think there would be double that number.	Including the town of Castle-martyr, where there are nine, there are altogether 16 public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are four licensed public houses; I believe there are two or three houses where spirits are sold without license. There is no illicit distillation in the parish.

MUNSTER.—County Cork.—Bantry locally.

Killalea . . Pop. 2,783.	Killalea . . Pop. 2,783.	Killalea, Ardagh, and Dangan. Pop. 6,568.	Killalea, Ardagh, and Dangan. Pop. 6,568.
<i>Reverend Green Davis, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>Rev. R. H. Rogers, LL.D.</i>	<i>Rev. M. Sheehan, J.P.</i>	<i>Rev. Peter O'Neill, J.P.</i>
Generally working farmers.	They sometimes are gentlemen who have cottages or cabins, in which they place cottier families as working tenants; otherwise they are themselves working farmers.	Generally they are farmers: in the village of Killalea Sir Arthur Broome is landlord of all the houses and cabins, many of which are in bad condition.	Of the lower class of farmers in general.
Without land, from £1 to £2; with land, from £2 to £5 per annum.	With a very small garden annexed to the cabins, from £1 5s. to £2 a-year.	A cabin, with half a quarter of an acre of land adjoining it, £2; without land, £1 10s.	Cabins, with land of less than an acre, pay £1 10s.; and cabins without any pay £1 per annum.
Thatched, generally; badly furnished. No.	Very indifferent indeed, and very seldom comfortably furnished, or supplied with good bedsteads or bedding.	The cabins generally consist of one apartment, frequently without a window; the walls mud, and the thatch often leaky: furniture consists of a plain table, dresser, a couple of chairs or stools. Sometimes a bedstead, with a little straw on it, often the straw on the floor.	Mud walls; badly furnished. Few bedsteads, and bad bedding in general.
Labour taken in payment of garden and house rent, especially at from 6d. to 9d. per day. No.	Cottiers, as above, agree by the year for their cabins and a potato garden, sufficient for the maintenance of the family, and very commonly for the grass of five sheep, also muck; the potato garden to be ploughed and manured by the occupiers of the farm, with the provision of being allowed to clear as much as they can of the rent within the year at 6d. a-day, winter and summer.	They pay the rent of their cottage by labour; or, if that should fail, they must give their little manure, having nothing else to give.	Mostly for labour, and seldom for yearly rent with manure.
In from 60 to 100 houses.	I know of none in the country parts; but in the town of Killalea, which contains about 700 souls, I believe there are many houses with more than one family; but I cannot learn the number.	In 64 houses there are two families residing in each house.	About 37, mostly in the suburbs of Clonmacnoise, in the parish of Iernagh, where there are two and sometimes three and four families living together.
Stationary. Increasing rapidly.	I think it greatly deteriorated since the peace in 1815. I cannot see either increase or diminution in the population.	Deteriorated, owing to the fall of wages, which during the war were 10d. per day; and also owing to the fall of the price of pork, the pig being the chief means by which the labourers provide clothing and other necessities. As the increase of population; the reduction of farmers to labourers by throwing small farms into large ones. The population is on the increase.	General condition is rather deteriorated since the peace; account of the fall of grain, which makes labour less valuable, and worse paid. The population on the increase.
Peaceable till last year, or till the election and strike question was raised.	This parish was always peaceable and well-conducted, and remarkably industrious, until these strikes ought to have taught the lower classes better encouraged them to attend the meetings; it is now quiet, but the people are neither as civil nor amenable as they used to be.	—	Quite peaceable.
Not any.	None.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in these parishes.
Not any.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in these parishes; there are some, however, in the neighbouring town of Youghal, whence not only the labourers, but even the farmers, in numerous instances, are in the habit of pledging largely.	No pawnbrokers' shops.
Six public houses. It does not.	I believe there is no illicit distillation in this parish; and there are four public houses where spirituous liquors are retailed.	12 public houses. No illicit distillation.	The number of public houses is eight; and no illicit distillation proceeds.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Insakilly, Kiercurrilly.

St. Mary's and Clonpriest. Pop. 5,136.	St. Mary's (including Town of Youghal) . Pop. 11,387.	St. Mary's (including Town of Youghal) . Pop. 11,387.	Cartigueish (Middle Ploughland only) . . Pop. —.
Rev. J. Russell,* B.C.C.	Rev. Henry Suazry.	Abraham Fisher.	Capt. Atkins.
Farmers.	The farmers holding land of as value, and generally of an honourable class of life. In the town the landlords of cabins are of a much more respect- able class. The houses of the farmers are more cabins; their landlords are gentry or nobility.	Of various classes, from the Duke to the man in humble life.	Working farmers.
In the parish of Clonpriest, for a cabin, with 20 perches of ground, are paid, on an average, £1 10s. per year; for a cabin without ground, £1 with from 10 to 20 perches of good labourers, charge them	In the town about £3 10s., in the country about £2, without land. In that of Youghal £2 are paid for a cabin ground. Some gentlemen, who give 6d. a-day £2 2s. a-year for cabins without land.	In the town from £3 to £4 per annum; in the country about £2, without land.	From £2 to £2 10s. per an- num.
In each parish the walls are generally of mud, and they are badly thatched; by the door is usually a fetid pool; a pig is sometimes one of the neighbours; these cabins can scarcely be said to be furnished at all. The labourers, with very few exceptions, have such are bad, and their bedding is most uncomfortable.	The cabins are generally bad and always dirty, possessing very little comfort. The bed- steads are not good, and often none at all; the bedding is not comfortable at all. The bedsteads (for exceptions, have such) are bad, and their bedding is most uncomfortable.	In and about the town built of stone, and slated; in the country mostly of clay, and thatched; poorly furnished: the better sort with a few chairs, table, and bedsteads; but many without bedsteads, and lie on the floor, and some even without straw.	Built of mud, and thatched with straw. No furniture whatsoever, not even straw.
The labourer is bound to work for the farmer on whose land he lives for 6d. a-day, whenever he thinks proper to employ him.	Not that I know of.	Usually at a yearly rent, pay- able in money; but many in the country pay it by labour; but no other duty-labour that I know of.	The labourer takes a cabin and an acre of land, the house for £3, and the land for £6, and the farmer gives or allows him 6d. per day (generally speaking) through- out the year, ploughs the ground, and puts out any manure the la- bourer may desire.
In each parish about 12. The town of Youghal is not supposed to be referred to in this return. have been out of repair, or a separate family; this is not the case in the country.	In several. I have known five or six families in the same house. In towns every room in some large houses, which badly situated, is occupied by several families.	Very commonly, in the town, two or more families reside in the same cabin, and some- times even in one room; but in the country it is not fre- quent.	In three instances.
The condition of the labour- ing poor is becoming every day more and more wretched, as regards their diet, their clothing, their beds, and their houses. The population of these parishes is, notwith- standing, increasing.	Deteriorated from the fall in prices, and consequent want of money and employment.	For some years after the peace the state of our lower classes seemed much deterio- rated; but for the last few years I think it has rather improved; and our popula- tion gradually increasing.	Work was plentiful prior to 1815, but the Government works at Spike Island, and the absence of shipping, have caused distress since that pe- riod. The population is in- creasing rapidly.
These parishes have been peaceable.	Generally very peaceable, ex- cept when self-interested agita- tors excite evil feeling in the minds of the peasantry, which has been lately too much the case.	On the whole I consider it very peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable, with the exception of trade meetings.
None.	There is a savings' bank, which is in a most prosperous state; has at present an invest- ment of about £18,000, gen- erally deposited by farmers, servants, and persons of small incomes.	We have a savings' bank in a prosperous state, and the greater number of depositors from the lower classes, as tradesmen, servants, and small farmers, &c.	None.
None.	There are six or seven pawn- brokers; their dealings are chiefly with the lowest class: they are, in my opinion, a very great evil, and encourage idleness and theft.	We have several pawnbro- kers' shops, whose dealings, I believe, are mostly with the lowest classes of the poor; and very much to their injury, and to the encouragement of theft.	None.
In the parish of Clonpriest there are three public houses; in the country part of Youghal there is but one. There is no illicit distillation.	There are a great many pub- lic houses in the town. No private distillation in the pa- rish.	I believe nearly 100. No illicit distillation, I believe.	Two public houses. We have no illicit distillation.

* The following answers relate to the country part of both parishes.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kerkirrimilly.

Kilmoney . . Pop. 711.	Marmalhue . . Pop. 1,550.	Meekstown . . Pop. 2,198.	Meekstown . . Pop. 2,198.
Michael Roberts, Esq. i. r.	Rev. Richard Lloyd.	Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth.	William Parker, Esq.
The farmers are, generally speaking, respectable persons, most of them having a small interest in their farm.	Generally the farmers, who set them to the labourers.	Middle-men, tenants under the lords, or sub-tenants.	Frequently the cottier tenants; the lords of the fee are endeavouring, by every means in their power, to eject all the tradesmen and labourers or incumbrances on their estate; whilst they restrict in one large the erection of any suitable residences for the labourers, &c., who live in hovels worse than pigs do in England.
The labourers pay about £1 10s. annually for their cabin, or £5 with an acre of ground.	From £2 to £3 per year.	£2 in the country, £3 in the town of Passage West and village of Meekstown (the parish includes a part of the first); if a few yards of garden attached, no extra charge; if one-fourth of an acre, 16s.	The rent of cottages of a small size is from £1 10s. to £2 per annum, without land; the water of the built small one-forty-one houses, with glass windows, but is less than a year every year of glass was destroyed by children and pigs.
The labourer's cabin is often very bad, and, in many instances, they have no bedstead, and are very poorly provided with bedding.	Almost all of them are built with mud walls, and thatched; badly furnished; and some few labourers have common deal bedsteads, with straw and blankets.	Two-thirds mud, one-third stone and slated. One-half deficient in bed and bedding.	Cabins wretchedly thatched; beds of straw, frequently damp. Few bedsteads, and seldom any comfortable bedding; furniture, a pot, a table, or an old chest.
The labourer holds his cabin and land at a fixed rent from the farmer, who is obliged to give him work to liquidate the debt.	Upon the conditions that they shall work for their landlord or employer the year round. There is no duty-labour required in this part of the country.	No conditions, no labour, all simple rent; if work done for landlord, of course rent diminished.	At will. No duty-labour. See Answer to Query 14.
I cannot say how many, but I know there are many, but it is confined to the very poorest.	I cannot tell.	In 30 cases three and a half families under one roof; frequently two.	In several, but more particularly in the town of Passage West; for which see the Return.
I think the condition of the poor improved within the last seven years, but they are not so well off as they were previous to 1815. I would say they were worse off from 1815 to 1823 than at any period, owing to the numbers then suddenly thrown out of employment.	The general condition of the poorer classes is improved in the parish since the establishment of the annual charity sermons, and the voluntary subscriptions in aid thereof. Population is rapidly increasing.	Worse, on the authority of old inhabitants, in all respects. Diminishing just now by emigration; but, on the whole, it has been increasing since 1815.	—
Perfectly peaceable; perhaps its contiguity to Cork may account for this.	This parish has at all times been peaceable, and particularly so during my long residence of 43 years in it.	Perfectly quiet.	—
There is no savings' bank, but being within six miles of the city of Cork prevents the necessity; several farmers are in the habit of depositing money there.	There is a loan or benefit society established by two ladies, which is at present doing well, and subscribed to by the better class of inhabitants.	None but those above.	—
None, Cork being so near.	There is one pawnbroker's shop in the parish; it is with the lowest and middling classes the dealings are carried on.	None; one in the adjoining parish town of Passage, part of which town is in this parish.	—
There are four public houses in the village, which is in the parish; and I never heard a case of illicit distillation in this parish.	There are 12 public houses in the small town of Passage West, which is situate in the parish.	11. No, unknown.	Nine public houses; three too many. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kinsale.

Ballyboy . Pop. 2,868.	Ballyfread . . Pop. 1,394.	Ballymartle . . Pop. 1,285.	Brinny and Knockville. Pop. 2,184.
Rev. Thomas Beavish.	Rev. Nicholas C. Brown.	Rev. John Stogle.	Rev. William L. Beaufort.
The lower class of farmers are generally the landlords of cottages or cabins.	Small farmers.	Generally farmers.	—
The usual rent of cabins without cabbage gardens is £1 10s.; those with small gardens let at from £3 to £3 per annum.	£1 10s. without land attached.	Very seldom any land attached; rent from £3 to £1 40s. per annum for a mud cabin.	—
They are built of mud, and are badly furnished, seldom better than a table, form, and chair, with a pot or two to hold potatoes, and an odd article or two of ware. There is scarcely a bedstead to be met with, and, with very few exceptions, their bedding consists of straw, and a few blankets of a very coarse description.	Mud walls, thatched. No bedsteads; bedding very bad.	Mud, thatched with straw: chairs, table, dresser, and a bedstead, with straw bed.	—
Laborers, in locating themselves under farmers, tenant their cabins at from £1 10s. to £2 and £3 per annum; with those cabins they begin to get one or more acres of measured land, according to the number of a family, for potato ground, and the average rent of it is £5 per acre; they have also, in most cases, the privilege of pasture for a few sheep; the farmer thus covensoning with the laborer is bound to take payment in labour at 2s. 6d. per week with diet, or 4s. per week without it; on this crop the maintenance of the laborer's family depends, and by part of it is every necessary provided.	By laborer generally.	Almost universally duty-labor in lieu of rent.	—
I have found six instances within this parish where two families, and, in one case, three families, live in the same cabin.	About 10.	Very few, if any.	I can't say.
I am of opinion that the condition of the poorer classes in this parish is deteriorated since the peace; by the poorer classes I would understand the laborers; I think their condition is deteriorated considerably with respect to diet, bedding, and other domestic comforts, and I attribute it to the great depression that has since taken place in the price of pigs and potatoes, which affects them considerably, because a proportionate reduction has not been made in the rents of houses and potato ground.	Deteriorated since 1815. Increasing.	I think the state of the poorer classes much the same that it was a hundred years ago. The population rather increasing.	Deteriorated as to means of employment and rate of wages. Rather diminished.
It was disturbed to a considerable extent in the latter end of 1822: life and property were then insecure; armed bodies of men attacked houses at night for the purpose of getting fire-arms, and of extorting money for ammunition; in 1832 it was also disturbed.	Peaceable.	Peaceable, with the exception of refusing to pay tithes, which they never thought of doing till they saw others so successful.	Very little disturbed, but in some slight degree in 1821-22 and 1833.
There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	None.	No savings' bank, and I am sorry for it.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	None.	None.	None.
There are five within the parish. No black distribution is to be found in the parish.	Four. None.	About six; there has been an increase of late, which is of no advantage. No private distribution at present.	—

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Kinsale, Carberry East (East Division), Midwater, &c.

Dundarow . . Pop. 2,468.	Inishannon . . Pop. 3,840.	Inishannon, Urrisay, &c. Pop. 8,918.	Lifford . . Pop. 235.
Rev. <i>Morgan O'Donovan</i> .	Rev. <i>Thomas Meade</i> .	Rev. <i>Michael Field, v. r.</i>	Rev. <i>John Meade</i> .
Except where a farm is attached, the landlords of cottages are publicans or farmers.	Farmers, and poor men.	Generally the farmers.	Farmers.
From £1 10s. to £2 10s.; there is no town in the parish.	From £1 to £1 10s. without load; cabins are not taken into account when let with load.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s.	The rent of cabins varies from £1 to £1 10s.; and the land measured and ploughed by the farmer is usually let from £4 to £5 per acre, according to measure, &c.
Such as used in Ireland, mud walls and thatched roofs; some are more comfortable; and all have some sort of bed and bedding.	The cabins are composed of mud walls, and thatched; wretchedly furnished. Often without a bedstead, and very scanty bed-clothes; a poor table, a load of dresser, and a stool or two, often form the entire furniture.	Very bad. Generally no bedsteads, and very indifferent bedding.	Built of mud, and thatched, badly furnished, and often without bedsteads; those in the employment of a gentleman are, of course, better lodged.
Some cottiers pay their rent in cash for cabin and land, others (not so many) pay by duty-labour in lieu of rent.	Duty-labour is only required in lieu of rent.	It is by labour the rent of the cabin is generally paid to the farmer.	On none that I know of; their rent is paid in work; and I believe duty-labour is not required in addition.
In some few instances.	But few instances.	In the country none; in the village of Inishannon there are some.	In two.
The condition of the poor is certainly bettered since the peace in every respect, and the people honest and well disposed if left to themselves. The population would have increased but for emigration, which, as a set-off, nearly equalizes the number.	Their condition seems to have deteriorated since 1815 in respect to the means of subsistence. The population is, in a small degree, diminished.	Becoming worse.	I think it is much in the same state. As to increase or diminution of population I cannot say. At the side of the parish where Mr. Herick resides the state of the lower orders is improved, as he constantly employs a great number.
In the year 1822 it was rather disturbed, but not more than the neighbouring parishes; whatever bad feeling there is does not originate with us, as the people are generally industrious and quiet.	It has been possible.	Possible.	Perfectly possible, with the exception of some agitation.
None; and only few small villages and hamlets.	There is not.	—	Not nearer than Bandon, three miles.
None whatever.	Not one.	—	None.
About six public houses. I know not of any illicit distillation, nor ever heard of such in this parish.	There are 20 public houses, at most of which spirituous liquors are retailed. There is no illicit distillation.	About 20.	Two public houses. (No illicit distillation.)

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kinsale.

Liffey. Pop. 855.	Naherd and Kilmastogus. Pop. 2,517.	Ringcarra. Pop. 2,815.	Ringcarra. Pop. 2,815.
Capt. W. H. Herrick, M. A. & C.	Rev. William E. Townsend.	Rev. John B. Crough.	John T. Cramer, Esq. & C.
Generally farmers.	Farmers.	Generally farmers.	Every farmer of 20 acres of ground has a labourer and family living in a cabin on his farm, who, getting but occasional work, lives wretchedly in a most wretched hut, four or five gentlemen reside in the parish, and have labourers in good cottages well fed and clothed.
Cabins, without land, £1 to £1 10s.; the farmer generally measures ground for his labourers, and sets it from £4 to £5 (about seven), according to quality of the ground and moisture.	£2. sometimes a small cabbage garden is attached.	From £1 10s. to £3, without land.	The usual rent of a labourer's cabin, with or without land, is £1 10s. a year, with which he gets fire to boil his potatoes; some wretched huts are let at £1 a-year.
Mud walls, and thatched; badly furnished. Seldom with any bedsteads. <i>Water on the roof miserable; the dry-clothes are often frozen on the miserable blanket to keep out the cold; no words, no writing, can describe the wretchedness of the possibility of the bedding, always straw for a bed, and that more wretched, and not often changed; the room miserably without a window, dark and disgusting.</i>	Mud walls, covered with thatch; most miserable shacks in general. They have generally, but not always, bedsteads, and the labourer is required; their bargains is always miserably, and they seldom are obliged to keep the thrack in repair.	Mud walls, and thatched; badly furnished. A few bedsteads, with straw or shaft bedding.	The general description of these cabins is miserable; mud walls, badly thatched, a large open chimney, no window, and robbery door. A table, a few stools, a dresser, and a large pot to boil the potatoes, with a straw bed, wretched bed-clothes, and sometimes a bedstead, constitute the furniture.
Generally, at a fixed rent for land and measured ground, for which he pays by labour at 1d. per day and his diet, or 1d. per day without diet.	Labourers pay £1 10s., and dinner £3, for a miserable house; sometimes a small cabbage garden is attached. I never heard that duty-labour is required; their bargains is always miserably, and they seldom are obliged to keep the thrack in repair.	Rent is generally paid by labour, scarcely ever in money; additional labour is not required. <i>None of us condition, outside of rent, on which cabin are held in this parish, nor any duty-work except as above specified.</i>	The general mode by which the labourer holds his cabin and potato garden is that he contracts to give labour at a fixed price when called upon to cultivate the soil; I have seen a cabin on which cabin are held in this parish, nor any duty-work except as above specified.
Two cabins, with two families in each.	Every family that I ever heard of has a cabin to itself, however wretched it may be; and most wretched they all are.	Impossible for me to tell, but I believe in none.	It is not customary for two or more families to live in the same cabin except where a son or daughter may remain for a few months after marriage, until able to procure a house.
The condition of the poorer classes has greatly improved since 1815, but the farmers and landlords deteriorated. The population has diminished. <i>It is a cold hard heart; they have no fuel but coal, and the price, £3 or £4 is a tax, is beyond their means to buy but a very little; that, and farm labour, at 1d. a week, when they have no other means, does not enable them to have fire, except to boil their potatoes; in every other matter they are indigent, but still they continue to get drunk on the sabbath.</i>	I cannot answer these questions, having been here only some months, but it is not possible that the condition of the labourers can be improved from what it was, as their misery is, I think, as great as it was before. I have seen a cabin where they have no other means, does not enable them to have fire, except to boil their potatoes; in every other matter they are indigent, but still they continue to get drunk on the sabbath.	Stationary. Population increasing, and likely to continue so. <i>I believe, the small class of farmers, who are very numerous, have not so much money as during the war, but their condition is rather improved; they are better clothed, I believe better fed, live in better houses, and have made considerable advances in agriculture; the straw given by the sowing appears to have increased, while the actual advantage of those prices have disappeared; in those parts of the country where the population is dense, there is a marked improvement in the condition of the country. The population has not increased since 1835.</i>	During the war the more labourers had had employment, but condition is not so good as at that period, although wages have not fallen so low as they were then.
Frequently, with the exception of idle vagabonds carrying amongst them; and inclined to be peevish.	Perfectly peevish always; in the most disturbed times no gentleman barred his door more than usual; my door is often merely on the latch all the night, they have sometimes squabbles amongst themselves, but I never saw quieter or cooler poor people.	Exceedingly disgusted during the time agitation; at present perfectly quiet, and well contented so while the priests allow, but no longer.	Our parish has always been quiet and peevish.
There is a savings' bank in Bandon, of which many in this parish avail themselves.	No.	None of any kind.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society.
None; but many of our labourers resort to those in Bandon and Kinsale.	No; the people resort to the pawn-offices in Cork.	None in my parish.	There are pawnshopers' shops in the neighbouring towns of Kinsale, but not in our parish, whose business is always apparently with the lowest class of poor, who are addicted to idleness and dissipation.
Two public houses. No illicit distillations.	The number of public houses is six; Sunday is the only day the people resort to them, and the houses are full from 9 A. M. till midnight on the sabbath; there is above £1,000 a-year spent in four public houses in the village, over my glee-house, in parties, exclusive of whiskey, and that entirely on the sabbath, and mostly by people in the lowest life and circumstances. There is no illicit distillation.	Eight. No private distillation.	I think there are 12 licensed public houses, but, as there are many more applications at this moment before the magistrates at the Fermoy quarter sessions, the number is likely to be increased. There is no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kinsalebeg.

Doort . . . Pop. 6,625.	Kilbegan . . . Pop. 5,711.	Kilbegan . . . Pop. 5,711.	Templemartin . . . Pop. 2,750.
Rev. Maurice Roche, P. P.	Rev. H. J. Newman.	Mathew Alcock, Esq. J. P.	James Spaine, Esq. J. P.
Generally speaking <i>not</i> good farmers.	Generally farmers.	In the country, farmers who have on their ground more houses than are necessary to afford labour for the farm, let them to persons who live by petty traffic and occasional labour, or a trade.	Farmers.
It is not customary to let cabins with land in this parish, save that of a cabbage garden, containing from 140 to 200 of cabbages, for which the tenant (if a labourer) must pay on or about £2 per year in work at 4d. per day, or cash.	Thirty shillings without land.	In the country, rent of house with privileges, so many cart-loads of clay for manure, quarter of a rood of ground for cabbage garden, &c., about £2.	From £1 10s. to £2.
Miserable barracks or huts, with a door in the middle, and a hole in one end to answer two-fold purpose, viz. to let the smoke out and let in the light when the wind blows in the direction of the door, with little or no furniture, save that of a bag occasionally, and in tough and filthy counterpane, and as touching bed-steads or bed-clothes, the greater part of them have neither, save a severity of cotton-stones, and a coarse flannel sheet, and in many instances neither sheet nor sheet, but a little rube or linen, and their day-dresses.	Mud walls and thatched roofs, badly furnished. Bedding not good, and in many instances very bad; about half have bed-steads.	Generally of the worst possible description; clay walls, or clay and stone, without being plastered inside with lime. An Irish labourer finds pride in having a bedstead, a flock bed, blanket, and quilt, with a dresser and a few chairs, but few possess them; their bedding in some cases consists of a bag of straw placed in the front part of the house, and some miserable light covering.	A very bad description, not in any manner supplied.
It is usual to pay their rent in labour, or, if not, they must in cash.	In the country 4d. per day is given, with potato garden and house, with thirty of sheep and pig.	It is not usual to require day-labour in lieu of rent, or in addition to it, from others.	It is not usual to require labour if houses rented for money.
In only four.	In no instance in the country; in the suburbs of Bandon.	Two or more families are sometimes resident in the same house in the country, not as holders, but from the kind feeling usually shown by the people to their relations in distress; in town many families occupy the same miserable hovels, some of them, particularly in Limerick, worse than any country cabin.	I cannot say I know of any; if any, in very few instances.
The general condition of the poorer classes is rather deteriorated than bettered since the peace, owing to the increasing of the population, and the low demand for pigs, their only assistance.	The number of beggars is diminishing, but since the discovery of the potato-rot the condition of the weavers is very much deteriorated, and a great number of weavers are gone to Manchester and London, and America. The population is diminishing.	The condition of the labourer is somewhat improved in clothing, the cotton-weavers in the utmost state of destitution. Population diminished.	Improved, especially in their clothing. I should think increasing, if emigration has not prevented it.
Peaceable till last year, when a part of the parish was disturbed by means of a title effort, wherein a few poor persons were killed, and many more wounded.	It has been disturbed at two periods, at the end of 1831 and beginning of 1832; also for a considerable time after the anti-title large meetings in year, and beginning of 1833, it was very much disturbed.	Insurrection latter end of 1831, beginning of 1832; title opposition, 1832, 1833; at the end of that was very much disturbed.	I consider peaceable, though I believe a great deal of agitation, especially as to the title and church-estate system.
None.	There is a savings' bank, and very prosperous. Contributors (or persons who put in their money) are farmers, labourers, servants, schoolmasters, &c.	A savings' bank in the town of Bandon, very flourishing. A number of contributors of every rank; the rules of the bank extend from the town and adjoining country.	None.
None.	Three pawnbrokers; dealings principally carried on with the lowest class, and do much harm—facilitate the working of vice, and cause misery.	Three in the town, used generally by the poor, sometimes by the middle class, according to their necessities.	None.
None public houses, and no illicit distillation.	32 public houses; illicit distillation does not prevail.	In the town 25, in the country 4. No illicit distillation.	I believe there are not more than three houses regularly licensed; I have heard of sports and parties being held in a few instances without licence. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Kinsalebury, Kinsaleloon.

Templemulla . . Pop. 2,730.	Ahern . . Pop. 1,347.	Coolie . . Pop. 338.	Knockmerna and Ballynac. Pop. 5,834.
Rev. Francis C. Sullivan.	Wm. Kirby, Esq. & c.	Henry Hauke Pearl, Esq. & c.	Rev. Thomas S. Compton, & c.
They are generally of the class of middling farmers.	Farmers, with few exceptions.	With the exception of a few tradesmen, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., they are the labourers of the different farmers in the parish.	—
£3 of those with, and £1 10s. of those without land.	About £1 10s. a-year, with, in most cases, a good kitchen garden, but none without some kitchen garden.	With a small patch of garden the rent is from £1 10s. to £2.	—
The walls are generally in a good measure made of mud, with thatch, furnished with a few coarse chairs, a table, and a dresser. Very common bedstead, straw bedding, and one bed for all the family.	The cabins are small, in a good many cases very bad; same as to the furniture. Not supplied with bedsteads or bedding from any public institution, but a good many of them have generally one tolerable bed.	The cabins are mostly composed of mud walls, thatched. In almost all you will find good bed and bedding.	Generally of mud walls and thatched, and indifferently supplied with furniture and bedding.
Generally upon condition of labour in lieu of rent. No additional duty-labour.	They hold their cabins from year to year, but very few have any land attached to the cabin except the kitchen garden, and generally pay for them by labour.	Labourers hold their cabins under no other conditions than rent. There is no duty-labour.	—
I don't know of one instance.	In some, but very few.	I do not think there is one instance.	—
It is improved, at least with respect to clothing, which article is, I believe, much cheaper.	The general condition of the poorer classes in this parish is more improved than deteriorated since 1815, but I think it is nearer stationary than either. It appears the population is increasing, but to a small extent.	The condition of the poor is much improved, in clothing particularly; you now never see a person without shoes and stockings, which used not to be the case; clothing is much cheaper; they are also improved in cleanliness of the house; diet perhaps also improved. The population about the same.	It has rather deteriorated. Rather increasing.
It has been disturbed only in the year 1821-22, during part of which time there was a military party stationed in the glebe-house here; it was disturbed in December 1833 also, during the election.	Perfectly peaceable and tranquil.	With the exception of a few sheep stolen in the parish, and those not by residents, there has not been a person accused even of crime.	Perfectly peaceable and undisturbed.
There is not.	None.	There are none.	None.
There are none.	None.	There are none.	None.
Number of public houses about 10. I don't think that their circulation prevails in it.	Two public houses; spirituous liquors are only retailed in one. Never any illicit distillation in this parish.	There is but one public house in the parish, and there is no such thing as illicit distillation.	As I conceive, about 15 in the united parishes. As far as I may judge their circulation is not in these parishes carried on.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Kinsalebeg, Muskerry East.

Knocknacorne, Mogesha, and Ballyne . . . Pop. 5,323.	Aghabologue . . . Pop. 5,054.	Aghabologue and Maguorne . . . Pop. 7,810.	Aghishegh, Aghabologue, &c . . . Pop. —.
Rev. Daniel Horgan, F.R.	Rev. John Smith.	Michael Lane, Esq.*	Rev. Pierce Green, D.D.
Farmers.	Of the lower class of farmers.	Farmers.	The landlords of cabins are generally farmers.
Cabins, with land, £1 10s.; without land, £1.	About £1 10s. without cabbage garden, £2 with garden.	Cabins with a kitchen garden amount to £2, without one £1 10s.	The usual rent of cabins, most generally let with a small lot of ground, say a few perches, varies from £1 10s. to £2.
The walls are made of mud; they are from 20 to 30 feet long, 12 feet broad, from six to eight feet high, and badly thatched; the furniture is bad. Few or no bedsteads; bedding uncomfortable.	The cabins are generally of a good description; tolerably furnished. Generally a bedstead and bed-clothes, except in some instances.	They are badly-thatched huts; the furniture consists of two or three hanging shelves, with a few earthen or wooden vessels thereon, a chair, a pot. The bed a bundle of straw; in very few instances a bedstead; the bedding a threefold blanket, an old rug, and the rags they wear by day.	The cabins are built of stone (there being a great supply) and generally thatched with straw, and, in many cases, much neglected; badly furnished. Bedsteads few, bedding miserable.
The rent is paid by labour.	No.	Labour is given generally in lieu of rent.	The cost of cabins is generally discharged in cash or in labour, and sometimes in both.
380.	I cannot tell.	In Aghabologue five or six; in Maguorne there are a good deal more.	Such instances do not exceed 10.
Deteriorated. The population increasing.	Improved. Increasing.	Very deteriorated. Increasing.	The condition of the labouring classes is not deteriorated, owing to their growing health of industry, and the improvement in lands.
Peaceable during the last ten years.	Deteriorated in the year 1822 by Whiteboys; since that period quiet until the present meetings that took place about cabins.	Very peaceable.	Very peaceable.
None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
15. No illicit distillation that I heard of.	Four licensed public houses. No illicit distillation.	In Aghabologue three, in Maguorne four. No illicit distillation.	There are but three licensed public houses. No illicit distillation.

* The entire parish of Aghabologue contains 524 ploughlands, of which the tenantages gave a return in 1833; there are only 12 under my jurisdiction, of which only I make any report.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Muskerry East, Berretta.

Desertmore . . Pop. 1,148.	Donaghmore . Pop. 6,794.	Kilbassane . . Pop. 1,740.	Knocktemple and Kilboshane. Pop. 3,541
Rev. Robert Pratt.	Rev. Thomas Kenney.	W. H. Holland, Esq.	Rev. Robert O'Riordan, p. r.
Generally substantial farmers.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are farmers.	The working farmers generally.	I stated, in answer to Query 31, Appendix F., that the landlords were absentees, so that the farmers are the persons who build and houses for the labourers.
A cabin without land about £25 a-year; if land is annexed, it depends on the quality.	Cabins without land usually are set for £8; a very small spot for cabbage is usually annexed.—See No. 2, Appendix D.	From £1 to £1 5s. or £1 10s. a-year.	The rent of such as I have just stated, without land, is £1 5s.; and, if a quarter of an acre is given with the house, £2.
They are formed of mud walls and thatched roofs. Bedsteads are not to be found in every cabin, and they are but poorly and inadequately supplied with bedding.	Some walls, with thatched roofs, often in bad repair. The labourer supplies his own bedstead and straw bed; but he accommodates him and his family to wretched lodging.	Some are stone walls, some mud walls, and badly finished. A very few bedsteads; the bedding is generally of laminated furze, and a covering of straw or fern.	The cabins, generally speaking, are not fit for human beings; the furniture is not worth taking into calculation. As to bedsteads, they are rare, and the worst description of bedding; some are obliged to sleep under their daily clothes.
Disturbance in lieu of rent is very common.	This answered in No. 8, Appendix D. If the labourer prefers paying in money, he must make an agreement to that effect with the farmer.	No.	Labourers get their houses and a plot for cabbage from the farmers, and in return they work for them, being allowed 6d. per day, and diet, or 8d. without diet.
There are only a few instances of two or more families in the same cabin.	Such instances seldom occur, but when a cabin is sufficiently large to admit of it, it is divided.	Three.	There are 30 houses where two or more families reside.
The condition of the poor is stationary. The population increasing.	I think much improved since the peace in 1815; clothing, of wool and cotton, is more abundant, and the poor, male and female, are better clad. The population increases.	Considering the state of the country generally, I think we are much better off, as to our poor, than other parts of the county. The population of the parish is increasing rapidly.	The poorer classes in this parish are much worse since the peace, not having employment, and the families increasing.
Remarkably peaceable and obedient to the law, except during the temporary resistance to tithes.	In the year 1823 it was disturbed, and again in the beginning of the present year. Those disturbances were systematic throughout this and many other counties.	Not disturbed further or otherwise, than by the opposition to tithes.	This parish is, and has been, peaceable, with the exception of a few skirmishes between the tithes collectors and the people; and, while tithes is in any way demanded, resistance must take place.
No savings' bank.	None.	None. The parishioners generally contribute to the necessities of our poor.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in my parish.
No pawnbrokers—a great blessing.	None.	None.	There is no pawnbroker in the parish.
Only three public houses. I never heard of illicit distillation in this parish.	The number is 14. There is no illicit distillation.	Three public houses retail spirituous liquors. No illicit distillation in the parish.	There are no public houses in this parish. No illicit distillation prevails.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Muskerry East.

Magourney and Kinkoleman. Pop. —.	Moviddy . . Pop. 2,718.	Moviddy . . Pop. 2,718.	Whitechurch and Garmoleague. Pop. 4,713.
Rev. Henry Johnston.	John Tonson Rye, Esq. z. r.	Rev. H. Robinson.	Rev. M. Morgan, r. r.
The middle class of farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.	The landlords are in general absentees, and have endeavoured to make large farms and level the cabins; a population of only 4,000 persons.
£1 10s. without land.	£2 to £3, with a garden of from 8 to 20 perches.	Cannot say.	A cabin, with three or four acres, pays at the rate of £2 an acre; but without ground, with only six or seven perches for a cabbage plot, pays about £1 3s.
Generally with bedsteads and bedding.	In general thatched mud cabins; in some no furniture; in others chairs, tables, and bedsteads, coop and dresser. Their bed-clothing blankets, and sometimes none.	Cabins generally comfortable, and furnished with bedsteads, but not with good bedding.	The dimensions of them are about 20 feet long by 12 broad, with mud walls; furniture a couple of three-legged stools, and some twisted straw or seatstons. Sometimes a bedstead; when not, straw laid on the floor, bounded by a leg of wood.
No.	Sometimes money, and sometimes labour.	Some require duty-labour.	They pay labour for the house and an acre of manured potato ground; but the cottiers pay a part of the rent in labour, and a part in money when the work is not afforded.
I don't believe there are any.	In some instances.	—	Very few, except in the village of Blarney, where there may be seven or eight houses with two families in each of them.
Improved most certainly. Increasing.	It is deteriorated on account of the price of country produce having fallen. Diminished as to population, owing to emigration.	See No. 6, Appendix D.	The condition of the poor now is certainly improved, as well as I know, in Claremorris. I am in the habit, since at one time I established a system of poor-rates, to oblige the people to whitewash their houses twice a year, remove the filth from their doors, and the farmers to give fresh straw when wanted, as the preservation of his labourers' health must be of much advantage to him; quite the contrary as to earnings, for the hire of labourers and wages for servants were then nearly double what they are now. I make a census every fourth year, and always find a decrease, owing to the breaking of small farms.
Peaceable until the late anti-slavery proceedings.	Peaceable all to the years 1821 and 1822.	—	Never disturbed, but always peaceable during my residence.
None.	None.	None.	No savings' bank; Cork is convenient, as one parish is within the liberties, and the other, though in the county, is equally convenient to the city.
None.	None.	None.	Answer as above; Cork is convenient, where a few parish some articles.
Four licensed; but many, I believe, sell without any licence. I do not believe that there are any illicit stills in the parish.	Eight public houses. None.	—	There are five public houses in each parish. No illicit distillation to my knowledge.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Muskerry West.

Ballyourney and Kilmurray. Pop. 5,283.	Cloudcroft . . Pop. 5,293.	Cloudcroft . . Pop. 5,293.	Evincary . . Pop. 5,785.
Rev. Jeremiah McGroth.	Nicholas Walsh, Esq.	Rev. Robert Kirchgeffer, J. P.	Rev. J. Holland, J. P.
Farmers, who let cabins to their workmen.	Farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.
£1 12s. 6d. for a cabin and small cabbage garden.	Generally £1 10s., there being very few without a small cabbage garden attached to each.	From £1 10s. to £2, including a horse, small cabbage garden, and a small lot of turf bog.	£1 11s. 6d. with a cabbage garden, and £1 1s. without one.
It is hard to describe them; they are, in general, the most wretched huts, built with stone and mud, without windows, badly and without thatched, and, consequently, exposed to wind, rain, cold, and wet. The beds are constructed by placing two pieces of stick upon large stones; so these sticks they throw into the bog-wood or barthen across the bedding; scarcely any beds.	They are built of stone and mud mortar, and badly roofed; their furniture generally consists of a small table, chair, and stool. Bedsteads they scarcely have one; and as to comfortable bedding, the like is not to be had.	In general comfortable, with almost in every instance bedsteads, clean straw, and some have leather beds.	They are built generally of stone and clay mortar, and thatched; and very badly supplied with bedding.
Rent is generally paid by labour.	I know of no other condition upon which they hold their cabins except for rent, which must be paid either in money or in labour.	The farmers would, in general, prefer taking the value of holdings in labour, and often make a bargain to that effect; but in many instances, where it suits their convenience, they prefer paying money.	They generally give duty-labour in lieu of rent.
In four or five instances in each parish.	Scarcely any.	In very few instances.	I suppose about 20, and these generally only temporary.
Deteriorated; the condition of the poorer farmers and labourers could not be worse than at present; in fact, nothing is left them but their potatoes, and should sickness double those, or the potato crop fail, they become utterly destitute. Population increasing.	The condition of the poor is determined by the want of employment. The population is increasing.	Rather improved. The return of the population, I believe 1821, was 5,270; by the last census there appears to be an increase of about 250; I think it was 5,470.	Much improved, the demand for labour being much greater than formerly, in consequence of the general improvement of the parish. The population is increasing.
There was a temporary disturbance in these parishes in 1822.	It has been disturbed at the year 1822.	Very much disturbed from the latter end of September 1821 to the end of January 1822; and disturbed and agitated from the commencement of the anti-tithe meetings in June last to the present day.	It was very much disturbed in the year 1822, since then it has been tranquil.
No savings' bank, &c.	There is not.	None.	No.
No such thing.	There are not.	None.	No.
There is Ballyourney; one in Kilmurray. I do not know of any illicit distillation; this is a question for gaugers.	One public house; and as to illicit distillation, it is a question for gaugers.	I should think that there are, at least, 15 unlicensed houses where whiskey is sold; they see a great course in the country. There is no illicit distillation carried on in the parish, nor has there been during my residence of 25 years; indeed, had it been attempted, I should have done the utmost in my power to prevent it.	Few, illicit distillation does not prevail in the parish.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Minkerry West.

Kilsenmartry . . Pop. 2,604.	Kilnabuck and Macdonagh. Pop. 7,866.	Mosmoren . . Pop. 6,137.	Mosmoren . . Pop. 6,137.
Rev. J. Charles Morgan, A.M.	John Butler, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Walsh, A.M.	St. George Brown, Esq. J. P.
Working farmers.	Working farmers.	Farmers in the country parts of the parish, shopkeepers and others in the town.	I do not understand this question.
From £1 10s. to £3; according to the description of house, and extent of cabbage garden.	The rent of the cabin and cabbage garden is generally included in the year's wages; country tradespeople and labourers discharged pay about £2 a-year.	£1 10s. is the rent generally charged by the farmers; in town, from £2 to £3.	To a fixed labourer, a cabin and cabbage garden about £1 10s. per year.
Stone buildings, generally covered with mud, and in some cases slated. Very few bedsteads, and very bad bedding.	Miserable, with furniture, &c., to correspond. Mud, covered with brack or potato stalks, and consequently, are cold, damp, and uncomfortable; furnished with only one or two forms, a small table, and a pot; the bed consisting, a single blanket or coarse covering, while others must be content with their day covering to shelter them at night; their bed is of straw or rushes kept together by sticks of bogwood propped with stones.	The walls of the cabins are for the most part made up of sods, and are consequently, are cold, damp, and uncomfortable; furnished with only one or two forms, a small table, and a pot; the bed consisting, a single blanket or coarse covering, while others must be content with their day covering to shelter them at night; their bed is of straw or rushes kept together by sticks of bogwood propped with stones.	These cabins are often found warm and dry, the tenants finding their own furniture, which is very trifling. Beds mostly made of straw with woollen cloths.
In almost all cases the rent is paid in labour.	I don't think duty-labour is ever given here.	Rent is generally paid to the farmer by labour.	There is a fixed rent; and on daily labour goes in account.
About 20.	I cannot say.	There are only few such instances in the country parts, but it is the case in town, in almost all the houses of the labouring class, and the poor description of tradesmen.	This frequently occurs.
Stationary. Increasing.	The population is evidently increasing, and I consider the condition of the poorer classes rather improving, owing principally to the increase of agriculture; to the benefit we have derived from an equitable composition for our tithes, which has certainly served the poor; as also, the establishment of petty sessions, which operates as a check on idleness.	Their condition is generally deteriorated, because of the exorbitant rents charged the farmers, and their consequent inability to allow the labourers anything like a remunerating price for their labour. The population on the increase.	Generally speaking, the condition of the people both as to knowledge, comfort, and appearance, is improving.
Like all other parishes in the south.	These parishes are very peaceable; the lower classes are industrious, quiet, and well disposed.	Uniformly peaceable.	This quarter has been partially disturbed, the people have shown great diffidence, but few petty outrages occur.
No savings' bank.	We have no savings' bank or benefit society.	There is no such institution.	None.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	There are two pawnbrokers' shops, where dealings are principally carried on with the poor class of farmers and tradesmen.	One; the lowest description of people deal with it.
About three. It does not.	There is no illicit distillation, but whiskey is sold in almost every cabin; the lower classes have been turned to a shameful extent for the last 18 months; particularly in this neighbourhood, although the police have repeatedly reported it.	There are in the town 44 public houses, in the country parts not more than from four to six houses. Gaugers are too vigilant to allow illicit distillation.	A great number of public houses are in this parish, but no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Overy, Kilmort.

Ballyles . . Pop. 1,540.	Union of Ballyles, Cooline, &c. . . Pop. 4,637.	Union of Ballyvaughan (including Town) . . Pop. —.	Kilbolane . . Pop. 4,106.
Rev. William Wallis.	Rev. John Power, D. D.	Rev. James L. Coffey, D. D.	Capt. B. E. Barry.
Peasants.	Peasants are generally the landlords of cottages or cabins.	Cottiers or farmers.	Generally farmers, and, in a few instances, gentlemen.
Cabins without land, £8.	Cabins without land go to £8 or £10s. but, with any small lot of ground, the rent may be from £3 to £4; green sets high in this parish.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s. each, per year; no land, except what is called a cabbage-garden; many have no such garden.	Rent of cabins, with a mere cabbage-plot, from £1 5s. to £1 10s. each; without a £3; no rent is demanded for a cabin when land is let with it, only an acreable rent for the land.
Mud walls and thatch, badly furnished. Same with beds and bedsteads, the greater number without.	Cabins in this parish are made up of mud walls, and thatched with straw; most commonly badly furnished. Bad bedsteads and miserable bedding.	Generally cabins, with mud walls and straw thatch. Some without bedsteads; bedding in general miserable. In most cabins there is but one sleeping apartment, and all seven inhabit the same room, and, melancholy to relate, often the same bed.	Mud walls in general, thatched with straw; badly furnished, and scantily supplied with bedsteads and bedding.
Rent generally paid by duty-labour.	No duty-labour required any way that I can discover.	Duty-labour for houses and land has lately declined; it was found a beneficial custom: labourers, particularly those called standing labourers, pay for the houses by work.	At a fixed rent, and also a fixed rate for their labour per day; duty-labour not usual.
In many instances two and three families dwell together.	The inhabitants of this parish live in separate habitations, except, I believe, about one dozen.	Very few instances of two families in one cabin; I could not ascertain the number, as the lower classes cannot be depended upon for truth.	In the villages it is rather prevalent.
—	The condition of the poorer classes in this parish is stationary; if not better, not worse. On account of the houses demolished, as I have mentioned, the population is decreased.	—	Deteriorated rather than otherwise. The population on the increase.
Parish peaceable.	Comparatively speaking, it was and is peaceable.	It has been, with the surrounding parishes, in many years, in a state of disturbance and agitation, having been the theatre of murder, and consequent to murder, various crimes, and it is the opinion of the legal and military force in Ballyvaughan that the turbulent and prevents a repetition of these dreadful occurrences.	Was seriously disturbed in the year 1832, but not very much so since.
No savings' bank.	No savings' bank; no benefit society: we live without them.	No savings' bank or benefit society in this union.	None.
Two pawnbrokers' shops; deal chiefly with the poor.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	One pawnbroker's shop in the town of Ballyvaughan; the lower class is general, but farmers' loans and disbursements have sometimes resorted to it, indeed, these shops encourage petty thefts and drunkenness.	None.
82 public houses and spirit shops. illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are five public houses. No illicit distillation that I know of; I am certain there is none.	In Ballyvaughan 12, in the county 3, spirit-grocers 4, by license: numbers, both in town and country, sell whiskey without license; this adds to the misery of the poor, and the evil of drunkenness is increased by the last Act of the Legislature, as by the facility of getting between whiskey and the carry bag, and the lower orders are in a state of drunkenness and demoralization on Sundays and holidays. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are four or five licensed, and, as I am informed, several unlicensed houses who retail spirituous liquors. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Orerry, Kilmere.

Rathgoggin, and Union of Androoghy . . Pop. —.	Canshee . . Pop. —.	Dunbollogh . . Pop. —.	Inshigulish . . Pop. —.
Rev. Thomas Croke, r. r.	Samuel Parness, Esq. J. r.	Robert McCarty, Esq. J. r.	Rev. William Baldwin.
The hundreds of the cabins in the country are farmers, of those in the town shopholders, and in some instances tradesmen.	Mostly farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.
£1 10s. of cabins without land, £2 2s. and £3 of cabins with a quarter or half an acre of land.	£2.	From 15s. to £2.	£1 11s. 6d. with a cabbage garden; £1 1s. without one.
They consist of mud walls, many of them covered with a very thin coat of thatch, and in general badly furnished, or rather not at all furnished. There is generally one bedstead; bedding most uncomfortable.	The common thatched cabins, generally not good. Some have good bedding.	Some built of mud, some stone, thatched; a stool and table in all. Dressers, a bedstead, and bedding, in some.	They are built generally of stone and clay mortar, and thatched. Very badly supplied with bedding.
The rent is usually paid in labour.	The farmer puts a sack upon the cabin and ground which he gives them, and they pay that at the rate of 4s. per day and diet for themselves, but not their families; they have to feed them, and find their own supper and diet on holidays.	The rent is always paid in work.	They generally give day-labour in lieu of rent.
In so many instances, that it would be too difficult for me to enumerate.	This is very rare.	In general only one family resident in the same house.	I suppose about 20, and these generally only temporary.
In my opinion considerably deteriorated, owing to the low value of labour and high price of the necessities of life: for the last four years I observe the labouring class greatly deteriorated, owing, I imagine, to the want of employment. The population, I rather think, has increased.	Stationary. Rather on the increase.	Improved, particularly in clothing, education, and a desire for general comfort. Population stationary.	Much improved, the demand for labour being much greater than formerly, in consequence of the general improvement of the parish. The population is increasing.
I can only answer for my parish during the last seven years, the period of my incumbency, and say that for that space it has been free of all kind of disturbance.	Quiet.	Possible.	It was very disturbed in the year 1822; since then it has been tranquil.
No savings' bank.	None.	None.	No.
There are two; and I understand some of the farmers and tradespeople carry on dealings with them, in some instances, as well as the poorer classes.	None: the pawnbrokers live generally in the small towns.	None.	No.
Of such houses there are 37. Illicit distillation is not known in this parish.	Not many licensed. No illicit distillation.	Four. Illicit distillation has never prevailed.	Four. Illicit distillation does not prevail in the parish.

MUNSTER—Counties Cork, Kerry—Barony Chinnaminogue.

Temple Bridget . Pop. 1,789.	Bodhenny . . Pop. ———.	Ardfert and Kilnashilly. Pop. 7,110.	Ardfert . . Pop. 3,583.
W. H. M. Hodder, Esq.	Rev. William L. Beaumont.	Rev. John Kerin.	H. Boulter, Esq. J. P.
All classes.	———	Farmers.	Generally farmers.
From £2 to £3 a-year without land; nothing with land.	———	A cabin without land from 20s. to 50s. a-year; if they hold land with the cabin they generally pay at the rate of 4s or 5s an acre for it.	Cabins, without land, about £1 10s. per annum; with a quarter of an acre attached, about £2 10s.
Some good and some bad; the furniture mostly very bad, as also the bedding, which is principally straw, and bed-clothes scarce and bad.	———	———	Built with mud, badly thatched. The worst description of bedding; and the bedsteads a few boards or sticks fastened together.
Some of the farmers, whose landlords, or their agents, do not pay attention, allow labourers to build cabins, for which they pay in labour, and in the means of much of the misery of this country, which is the cause of a house being in almost every field.	———	They generally pay for their cabins and gardens by labour, and sometimes they rear a pig, which they sell to pay the rent.	Sometimes labour instead of rent.
It rarely occurs in this parish; I do not know of any.	The case is not uncommon, but I have no notion of the number.	In the village of Ardfert, to my knowledge, there are six cabins in which two or more families dwell together; I am sure many more through the parish.	In many instances.
The general condition I think improved in most respects. The population is much too abundant, and is still on the increase.	I have no knowledge of the condition of the poor in this parish before the year 1815.	The general condition of the poor is much the same as it was in the year 1815, except that the population is increasing, and many of them find it difficult to get employment.	All classes have much improved except the day-labourers, whose condition has become stationary since that time.
All times, and under every circumstance, perfectly peaceable.	It has been very peaceable.	Peaceable.	Not disturbed.
None.	None.	No.	No savings' bank in the parish.
None.	None.	No.	No pawnbroker's shop in the parish.
Seven or eight. No illicit distillation.	———	There are seven public houses in Ardfert parish, and, I believe, two in the parish of Kilnashilly. There is no illicit distillation.	Seven public houses. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Bureau of Commissioners, Corkgalgney.

Ballyheige . . Pop. 2,765.	Kilaura . . Pop. 1,119.	Kilgobbin . . Pop. 2,129.	Kilfarcy . . Pop. 2,344.
Rev. J. P. Clute.	Rev. Robert Hickson.	Rev. Edward Day.	Rev. Richard Swinford.
A few descriptions of farmers.	Farmers.	Small farmers.	Small farmers.
The rent of cabins, with an acre of ground, is £5; without ground £3.	House alone £1 5s., and with half an acre of good ground and small boggy they assume from £3 to £3 10s.	Cabins without land about £1 per year; with land, of course, it varies according to quantity and quality of the land.	With land from £1 to £1 10s., without land from 15s. to £1 a-year.
A very bad description; mud walls, badly made; with very bad furniture, and comfortless bedding, &c.	Mud cabins, with thatch of rushes or heath; no furniture, except a table and chest. No bedsteads in general, but raised by turf from the ground, and no covering but a miserable blanket.	Very indifferent in general; miserably furnished. In few instances any bedsteads, and the bed generally consisting of straw, spread on the floor, with very indifferent covering; in some instances they have a feather bed over the straw, but this is of rare occurrence.	—
In general they are obliged to give labour in lieu of rent.	For rent and labour, but in general the rent of the cabins and land is paid by labour.	In the parish upon an other condition but that of rent, distinguished sometimes by cash, sometimes by labour, at the rate of 6d. per day without diet, or 6d. with diet; the latter is general.	Should the cabins be held from a farmer who employs a great number of labourers, the rent is usually paid in labour; but there are instances where part money and part labour are required.
There are some.	Very few, if any.	Is scarcely one; the cabins in general are too small for more than one, and in some instances scarcely large enough for that same.	Is very few; it is not a practice observed in this parish.
The population is increasing. The general condition of the poor stationary.	I think their condition stationary. The population is certainly on the increase.	I think the condition of the poorer classes is nearly stationary since 1845, the same price being now as then for labour; on consideration I would almost say it is improved, as the necessities of life are cheaper. The population is on the increase, and since the Tithe Composition Act, cultivating ground which was scarcely of any value before.	Stationary. Increasing.
Peaceable.	Since the Tithe Composition Act has taken effect, and the system of subletting abandoned, this parish has been in general quiet.	It has been remarkable for its peaceable and quiet habits until within the last year, indeed I may say last year. The people, however, find the Government has withdrawn all civil and military aid from the clergy, are now for the first time, showing every kind of opposition to the measures of the Government.	As a magistrate of the district I have great pleasure in adding that it has been peaceable, and always supported a very high character for its quiet, steady, and uniform good conduct.
There is a district savings' bank.	None.	None.	There is not.
There are not.	None.	None.	Not one.
There are three public houses (licensed). Distillation does not prevail.	Two licensed public houses; I understand in several parts of the parish liquors are sold without licence. No private distillation carried on here.	Three licensed public houses for the sale of spirituous liquors, porter, and beer. No distillation in the parish.	More than the morality of the parish or the pockets of the poor would require; there are no less than seven public houses, all in one village. No distillation that I can discover.

MUNSTER.—County Kerry.—*Erannia carbonaria*. Dunkerron.

[illegible]

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Dunkeerin, Glencroagh, Magorishy.

Templease . . Pop. 3,892.	Templease . . Pop. 3,892.	Kilgurren and Killish. Pop. 6,002.	Kilgurren . . Pop. 3,439.
Rev. Denis Mahony, J. P.	T. Taylor, Esq. M. P., J. P.	Rev. Estable Herbert, J. P.	Rev. Daniel Galsie, J. P.
In the winter season there are about 70 labourers employed by the resident proprietors, and so on throughout the year; in the summer and spring the farmers employ servant boys by the quarter, that is, for three months.	Two-thirds of the male population are labourers. The proportion of those in constant employment to those in occasional only is not too lowly stated in the ratio of 1 to 100.	The labourers are mostly the sons of the occupiers of small farms, and but few of them find employment.	In a population of 500 families, I believe, there are 100 labourers with families, of whom very few (if any) have constant employment.
The servant boys live with their parents when discharged; the rest, in number about 70, have constant employment from the resident proprietors.	By their own resources.	On the produce of their farms.	No means of maintenance.
Potatoes and milk their diet: their clothing very bad, wool being scarce in consequence of thieves and foxes: the winter, though a young man, needs large flocks of sheep on the mountains; but from the above-mentioned cause the farmers cannot keep them lately.	Diet wholesome potatoes, with generally (sometimes without) milk or fish: clothing warm flannel.	Potatoes and milk: their clothing tolerable. <i>Spiritual food</i> is what they are want in need of; and if a law was passed that would emancipate the poor from present slavery, it would do them more good than any other poor law that can be passed.	Their clothing is of the very worst description, yet not a sufficiency of it; their ordinary diet potatoes alone, for in winter they seldom taste milk, in summer they get a little from the farmers, their neighbours.
The daily wages 6d., in winter, 8d. when the spring and harvest work is going on, without food.	8d. per day in summer, 6d. in winter; usually about 2d. off for diet.	8d. per day without diet, 6d. with it.	6d. with and 8d. without diet.
In winter.	When the days are shortest.	In the summer and winter.	In summer and winter.
Women are employed in spring and harvest at 3d. per day only by the resident proprietors; they are employed by the farmers during the above seasons at the rate of 10s. per quarter.	Both: women at 4d. per day; children, from 12 to 16 years of age, at 3d. per day.	No.	Children are never employed; women rarely, only in harvest, they then get 3d. a-day.
No; they have a great inclination to task-work, and but few or none offering such employment; in fact, they do not understand it.	Not unusual, but not the most common mode.	No.	Task-work is not general.
The only way I can answer this question is, by saying that a labourer, holding £8 a-year worth of ground, can support himself and family of five persons on potatoes and milk, and clothe them badly, after paying all land charges.	£10, at least if in constant employment, upon which the greatest check is dishonesty.	About £10.	From £4 to £6.
If the children are so described in the Query, the labourers will be in much better circumstances; I cannot say what they could earn.	Domestic cares prevent a mother of four living children from taking, if offered, the average amount of employment that would be assumed by women unburthened; but a man with such a family may calculate upon assistance (not strictly retained in money) equivalent to £10 per annum.	No work for them.	Children under the age of 10 are not usually employed in field work; they are sometimes engaged as herds or grooms on horses, in which cases their only wages are diet and clothing.
I think about £8 per annum, including tithing.	At 3d. per day, which is ample for the purposes of health and strength, £4 11s. 3d.	About 4d. per day, or about £8 a-year.	About £4.
When the labourer does not hold ground, he is paid in money.	Usually in money, sometimes for money's equivalent, viz., credit for rent; labour between the poor is often procured for provisions.	The wages for labour are mostly paid by the rent of the cabin and potato garden, seldom in cash.	Wages for labour are generally paid in money, or as reported in No. 14, Appendix E.
By allowing them the grazing of a few cows on the farm, which allowance is proportioned to the extent of the land committed to his charge.	Hedging is procured only in certain districts of mountainous bogs, usually employed, are lodged and fed, and get either about £2 annual wages, or the equivalent privilege of cattle on the mountain, or sometimes a bush or green tree, colts, and kept for the year.	Hired by the year for about £4 and diet; they lay by £3, with which they buy young cows; and many of them, at the end of three or four years' service, have collected so many, that they are enabled to take a large farm.	According to the age of the person employed, wages vary from 5s. to 10s. a quarter, with diet and lodging.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Glencroght, Imightinmore.

Kearney and Tinnis (including Kenmare Town). Pop. 11,171.	Kenmare and Tinnis (including Kenmare Town). Pop. 11,171.	Aghavalegh . . Pop. 5,698.	Aghavalegh and Killybeggy. Pop. 7,883.
James Hickson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Godfrey.	William Hobbs, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Pittenmaurice Sanders.
The husbandry of cabins are generally farmers and shopkeepers of the town.	Chiefly under-tenants or small farmers in the country, and in the town of Kenmare people in business.	Of the working farmers, with few exceptions.	The owners of large farms, of 20 to 100 acres, generally set a cabin with one-fourth to one acre.
Some pay 10s. a year; others build themselves, and pay no rent; but in both cases they get no ground, except merely the site of the house.	I cannot well ascertain; some pay a trifling ground-rent, and build the cabin, as in the town; frequently in the country no rent is demanded from persons who build.	£5 with an acre of land, £1 without.	The average rent of a cabin without land is about £1 10s. per year with land, say one acre, about £3.
Some of these cabins are very small huts, built with stone, consisting of one apartment, and are badly provided with bedsteads and bedding.	The cabins are stone-built; sometimes one apartment, sometimes two; furniture miserable; bedding wretched, and often supplied by their day-clothing. A few staves supporting a rough frame sometimes serve to keep the pallet of straw from the floor; I speak of cabins held from under-tenants.	Mud walls, with very little furniture, or anything that may contribute to comfort. Sometimes with bedsteads; often without them or beds, save straw.	They are generally erected of mud; wretchedly furnished. Some have bad bedsteads, others none.
Generally there is a rent paid, which the labourer pays off by work.	Cabin-holders, I am informed, pay in labour or in money, or in both.	In most cases it is for labour that cabins and gardens are given, and in that way paid for by the occupiers.	The condition on which the cottier holds his cabin and garden is, that he pay the greater part, if not all, of his rent with labour.
I cannot say; I believe very few.	Few, if any.	In very few, except in the village.	I cannot particularize the exact number of houses in which two or more families reside, but they are very many.
Think very much improved, so far as their farms and habitations are concerned; particularly where the lands have been divided, which has caused a great emigration amongst the farmers. I believe the population is increasing.	I observe a considerable improvement in the habitations and apparel of the poorer classes within the last 24 years, particularly where farms have been subdivided by the proprietors of the soil. The population is increasing.	If not better, stationary.	Being only about three years in these parishes I cannot say. The population is increasing.
Remarkably peaceable at all times.	This union has been remarkably peaceable at all times.	Generally speaking peaceable.	Very peaceable.
The nearest savings' bank is 34 miles from this, but very little used; none in the parish.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.	None.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	No pawnbroker's shop.	None.	None.
I should take it that there are from 20 to 30 public houses. There is no illicit distillation, but I believe there are several unlicensed houses where spirituous liquors are sold.	I believe the number of licensed public houses exceeds 20. I have never heard of any private distillation in the union.	There are 10 public houses within this parish. It does not.	There are nine public houses in these parishes. Illicit distillation does not prevail, but drunkenness does.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Imghiteenear, Chertanoe.

Aghavlagh and Kilnoughten. Pop. 10,000.	Galey, Lonsdon, Ballypennur, and Killybeg. Pop. about 3,500.	Kilberry, Raton, and Bally- hoge . Pop. — .	Kilnoughten . . Pop. 4,500.
Rev. Daniel McCarty, p. r.	C. Adams, Esq. p. r.	Rev. Eugene M'Carthy, p. r.	William Sander, Jun. Esq. p. r.
The gentry, at present re- siding in the country, and a few farmers.	Farmers, and partly the head landlords.	Small farmers, for the most part.	The landlords in the parish of the cottages or cabins are generally the proprietors of the soil.
For cabins with a quarter acre of land, from £3 to £4, and without land about £2.	Rent of cabins with land £1 10s., without land £1.	£1 for a cabin; if a small lot or trifles for cabbage be attached, £1 10s.; if a quarter of ground, £3 is the most rent.	The usual rent of a cabin is about £1 without land; with land it varies according to the quantity attached thereto.
In general cabins are made up of earth mixed with rushes; generally a table, a few chairs, and in many instances without a bedstead, lying on straw and without much covering, other than their day-clothes; without a window, and a hole in the gable end to draw off the smoke, in place of a chimney.	Mud walls and thatched; badly furnished. Badly sup- plied with bedsteads and bed- ding; in most cases straw bedding.	There is nothing more rare, even among the farmers, than comfortable bedding; of the 17,000 householders of these three parishes not 100 have comfortable bedding.	The cabins are of a very bad kind, built of mud. There are generally bedsteads in them, but the bedding ap- parently scanty, and of the worst description.
In general there is a certain sum agreed on, which is paid in labour at 6d. per day, or in money; and in many cases day-labour is required to- gether with the rent.	In most cases labour is given in lieu of rent, or for payment of rent. No day-labour.		Some labourers hold the cabins and gardens as her- dmen. I know of no houses where day-labour is required in addition to rent.
In many instances; in some three or four families reside together in the same cabin, and this is pretty general in these parishes.	62 houses in which two or more families reside.	In some cabins there are three families, in very many two, in the same cabin.	It does not come within my knowledge of two families re- siding in this parish, in the same cabin.
The condition of the poor is in nowise better than 1835. The population is much on the increase.	Condition of the poor sta- tionary. Population vastly increased.	Deteriorated most essentially. Population increasing.	The condition of the poor classes in this parish has been much improved since the peace, for this reason, that they have become more industrious, and are more careful in the cultivation of their ground; col- lege has also much increased, and consequently labour is in greater demand.
Perfectly tranquil.	Perfectly peaceable, with the exception of the years 1839 and 1841.	Very peaceable.	This parish has been pretty peaceable during that period.
None whatever.	No.	There is one in Trillick, near post town.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.
None of this description.	No.	In Trillick, and very many of the poor of this parish are obliged to have frequent re- course to it.	There are no parades in this parish.
Public houses, or where li- quor is sold, are numerous. No drink dissipation in these parishes.	Eight public houses. Drink dissipation does not at all prevail.		There are eight licensed public houses in this parish, and no instance of drink dis- sipation within my recolle- ction.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Imaghincour, Clannacree, Iveragh.

Kilgighton . . Pop. 4,371	Lisorell, Dymet, and Fingee. Pop. 7,485.	Dromed . . Pop. 4,680.	Valentia . . Pop. 2,614.
Daniel C. Harcourt, Esq. J. P.	John Heuston, Esq. J. P.	James Butler, Esq. J. P.	Rev. G. J. Day.
When the head landlords are resident they have cottages and cabins for their labourers; farmers give ground to labourers to build a cabin, who give them work in lieu of rent.	Generally middle-man and small farmers.	The occupiers of cabins in the parish, in most instances, hold under the tenants of the proprietor or farmer at a small rent for the cabin and a patch of bog, for potato garden, which is generally paid in labour, sometimes in money.	The middle class of farmers.
Cabins without land set from £1 10s. to £2 10s., and with soil an acre from £4 to £6.	About £2 for a cabin without land, and £4 for a cabin with about half an acre of garden.	The rent varies from 10s. to £1 10s.; the cabin is generally built by the tenant, the landlord sometimes supplying timber for the roof.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 per annum.
Bad walls, with very indifferent thatch. Very few have bedsteads or comfortable bedding; numbers of families sleep in a truss of straw with miserable covering.	Bad walls of the worst description, badly thatched, with little or no furniture; and scarcely any bedsteads or bedding.	The cabins are miserable huts. The inmates are rarely supplied with bedsteads or any bedding, but straw and a blanket.	The cabins are, in general, very small, miserably furnished, and, in almost all cases, deplorably destitute of what could be called comfortable bedding or bedclothes.
Some pay in labour, others in rent.	In the country labourers mostly pay their rent by duty-labour at a fixed rate per day, and in the towns by cash.	Labourers generally hold at a labour rent, cottiers at a money one.	There are no conditions, exclusive of rent, usually required, that I am aware of.
A great many, but cannot state the exact number.	A great many instances are known in the towns of more than two families occupying a cabin; few instances occur in the country.	In some instances two families live in one cabin, but it does not occur often.	In several instances, perhaps 50.
Deteriorated in respect of clothing and state of their cabins; children are to be seen quite naked at some of the cabin doors. Population increasing.	The general condition of the poor is much deteriorated since 1815; and the population has increased, and mostly in towns.	The condition of the poor has not altered much since the peace in 1815; the people seem to be more particular about the state of their habitations. I think the population is greatly on the increase.	I have not been acquainted with the parish more than seven years; within that time the condition of the poorer classes has decidedly improved, in respect both to their comforts and general conduct. The population is increasing; in 1831 it was 2,614.
In the years 1820 and 1821, when the South was so much distressed, there were some partial disturbances, but they were immediately quelled; the peasantry are very reasonable in the towns, and information returned in the estates and towns in the quarter sessions for the last three years, which shows the peaceable state of the parish.	This country has been peaceable, with the exception of the great disturbance in the year 1822, and occasional rioting between factions at fairs.	The parish has been peaceable.	The parish has been perfectly peaceable during my knowledge of it.
None, but I think if there was it would be a great cause of preventing the use of ardent spirits, a check to the robber, and a safety against fire.	There is no savings' bank.	There is no establishment of the kind in the parish.	None.
None.	One pawnbroker's shop is in the town of Lisorell, chiefly dealt with by the lowest class.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	None.
Eight licensed public houses; there are a number of unlicensed houses, which it is impossible to put a check to from the complicated state of the Excise laws; they are the greatest nuisances; something ought to be done by the Legislature to put them down. No illicit distillation.	Cannot ascertain.	The number of licensed houses is small, but several sell small quantities of whiskey without licences, by which means they obtain a support; most of these are wagers. There is no illicit distillation.	There are, I dare say, 20 houses in which spirituous liquors are retailed within the parish, and only two of these are licensed. Illicit distillation is not known in the parish.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Barony Magennis.

English . . Pop. 1,301.	Kilkeeman . . Pop. 4,970.	Kilcummin . . Pop. 6,637.	Killarney (including Town). Pop. 11,133.
Rev. Thomas Heffernan.	Sir John Godfrey, Bart. & C. Rev. R. H. Hennessey.	Rev. Timothy Sheehan, & C.	John Leaky, Esq. & C.
Generally substantial farmers.	The landlords of cottages are the occupying tenants of farms.	Generally the common farmers.	Middle-men.
Without land about £1; with a kitchen garden about £2.	A cabin with a quarter of an acre of land, and liberty of a pig, rents from £1 10s. to £3; a cabin without land from 15s. to £1 10s.	The almost uniform mode is to charge the labourer for his cabin, kitchen garden of about 40 or 50 feet square, and tillage land of 20 acres spade potato ground, and 20 acres spade of oats, from £3 to £5 a year, according to the quality of the soil, the rent to be paid in week of the rate of 6d. a day, without; if he is employed after the rent is discharged, it would be less with the independence of the farmer. N.B. He has, besides, the grass or run of a pig.	The rent of cabins, with land, is at the rate of £3 an acre, without land, from £1 to £1 10s. a year.
Usually built of clay, or stones cemented with clay; and, in general, very badly supplied with furniture. The bed very often of straw, and a deficiency of covering.	The cabins of a very inferior description; generally mud walls, thatched with furze, heath, rushes, straw, &c. Seldom supplied with beds or comfortable bedding; sleep on straw, with very little covering; and only one such bed for the family.	They are built with whatever material is most convenient and cheap—stone or mud, and thatched with the most good materials the furze, &c. A few cabins elevated from the ground with stones, from the top, having only some straw, perhaps thatched, with some old covering, galls, straw, or what you may give for want of all to the mud and stone.	Stones and mud; very badly furnished. Some with beds of straw, some with straw on straw, or straw on straw, with very inferior covering of coarse canvas and blankets. The furniture of these cabins consists of a table, a few chairs, or stools, washbasin and basin, window sashes and a pot.
Duty-labour is usually given in lieu of rent.	They generally pay their rents by labour. No duty-labour in this parish.	On no other condition except on those mentioned in Query 14, though, perhaps, a middle-man may require duty-work, or, as it is called, penance, but this is very rarely.	Middle-men require duty-labour in lieu of rent, up to an average of 4d. a day with diet, or 6d. without diet.
Is not more, I believe, than one or two instances.	About from 15 to 20.	—	Upwards of 100 in the town, very few in the country.
The general condition of the poorer classes has improved, as I am informed, since that period, owing to an increase in the supply of provisions from the introduction of the sown ground system.	Their situation is stationary. Population increasing.	Evidently deteriorated; for farming, or agriculture, being the source whence comfort, as it were, spontaneously flowed to the poor; this having sunk, or, rather, failed altogether since the peace, my answer is conclusive. They are, as usual, profligate.	The distress of the poor is increasing rapidly for want of employment, and the population is also increasing.
The parish has been peaceable since the year 1834, when I came here.	No disturbance in this parish.	I am happy to have it in my power to be assent to the Government that my parishmen have been peaceable during that period, though national meetings and meetings of a worse character took place in their neighbourhood, and, I may say, all around them; and I may repeat my success in establishing my charity funds to their peaceful conduct; for when excited the distresses have less influence over them.	This parish has been, at all times, peaceable.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society.	No.	None in this parish: the savings' bank in Killarney will be described by the Killarney correspondent.	There is a savings' bank in the town. It is in a state of much prosperity; the indentures have doubled within the last seven years, and now amount to over £21,000, of which about £19,000 belong to farmers, dealers in black cattle, and other industrious persons; and another portion is invested for charitable purposes.
None.	No.	None here. The rent as before.	There are two pawnbrokers' shops in this town; they are resorted to by the poorest and worst descriptions of persons, and are resorted to in many instances, as they encourage theft, &c.
There is one house of this description. illicit distillation does not prevail in it at present, so my knowledge; I have heard of its existence a year or two since.	Seven. No illicit distillation.	I have not allowed any established public house, or one to sell spirituous liquors. In my parish during my incumbency, now 30 years, though there were 11 when I was induced into it; and no stills of course: should any, by stealth, venture to sell any, they are immediately put down.	About 40 public houses in the town of Killarney, and three or four in the interior of the parish. No illicit distillation prevails in this parish.

MUNSTER—Counties Kerry, Limerick—Baronies Traghmacomry, Clonsilla.

Tonks (including Town). Pop. 11,041.	Tonks, and parts of Cl. gahachan, Hathnan, and Aynagh. Pop. about 12,501.	Abington and Huber. Pop. about 9,000.	Ballycrust, Killybeg, Aghabannagh, Kilphorlan, and Bannahinch. Pop. —.
<i>Peter Thompson, Esq. & v.</i>	<i>Rev. John G. M'Donogh, & v.</i>	<i>Rev. T. O. B. Costello, & v.</i>	<i>Rev. George Modder.</i>
What are commonly called middle-men.	In the country common farmers; in the town mechanical tradesmen, small dealers, and sometimes frugal and sober labourers.	Generally middle-men or small farmers; in some instances the best landed lots small tenants.	The class consists of substantial farmers.
A cabin near a town, without ground £2, in the country £1, but higher in proportion to the quality of ground given with the house; an acre, plantation measure, with a house, would, near the town, bring £7 or £8, and in the country £4.	From £1 to £4 annually; there is very little land attached to any.	A cabin with an acre of garden sets for £3, without any ground £1.	£3 without, and £3 or £3 1/2 with land, which is usually paid by labour, at 6d. per day.
They are in general built of clay mortar, commonly called mud houses, and considered warmer than stone and lime-mortar houses; furniture poor, consisting in general of a bedstead, a bed of straw or chaff, a table, two or three chairs, hay-raped bottoms, a pot, dresser, and box to keep their clothes; bed-clothes may consist of a double blanket, a sheet, a quilt; this prevails various.	In many instances mud walls, and in general badly thatched. Frequently no bedsteads, a small supply of straw, and washed bed-clothes.	Mud walls, badly thatched; the bedding consists of straw or rushes, not changed sometimes for years. Some endeavour to procure bedsteads themselves; the bedding is wretchedly laid.	These cabins are in general in the lowest degree of comfort, ill supplied with necessaries. Here and there a bedstead, but in general a bed of straw (no feather bed), a little raised from the ground.
Sometimes a rent is sowed, wages paid, out of which the rent is set off; in other cases there is no rent on a cabin, but the wages are lower; in this case the labourer is bound to work for you when you have it for him, returning thirty or even one day for himself only.	In the country labour is generally received in lieu of rent; in the town the rent is paid generally in money.	Duty-labour is gone into disuse; but, since the £3 freehold has been done away with, the holders of a cabin and garden seldom get knees.	In answer to Query No. 14 it is stated that the rent of these holdings, with or without land, is paid in labour generally, but also in money.
The number of inmates I cannot say; but I know the circumstance is by no means infrequent.	In hundreds of instances.	There may be about 100 instances of two families residing in one cabin.	It is very usual for two or sometimes three families to live under one roof.
Deteriorating, which must be the case while the system of early and improvident marriages is so much the practice. The population has increased one-fifth in the last quarter of a century; let me not be misunderstood, wealth has greatly increased, but the number of paupers also has increased.	Their poverty is increasing. The population rapidly advancing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated, as wages are much lower, and the pig is sold for nothing. The population, were it not for emigration, would increase ten-fold; as it is it has doubled.	The decent farmers are improved in the quality of their clothing, and the poorer classes are not so generally habited as formerly. The freer soil has a heavy manure, given place to the hard cloth, but still these working clothes exhibit much poverty, and, in many instances, they are borrowed. The population is in the increase.
Peaceable, a few fights of fans excepted.	Most peaceable; not a part of Europe more so.	Always peaceable.	These parishes have been generally peaceable.
There is a savings' bank, which is most prosperous, having 289 accounts under £20, 288 from £20 to £50, 81 from £50 to £100, 24 from £100 to £150, 7 from £150 to £200, and two charitable per report for the year ending 20th Nov. 1839.	There is one savings' bank, in a prosperous state; the more usual contributors or depositors are small dealers and servants, and farmers making a provision for their cattle.	None.	There are no societies of this description.
There are three; it is chiefly with the lower class they deal; but some of the better sort also do business with them.	Three pawnbrokers' shops in this town; their dealing principally with the lower classes of the poor.	We are not entirely so accused.	No pawnbrokers' shops in this district.
There were 35 licensed public houses in this parish in the year from October 1832 to October 1839. I have not heard of any illicit distillation in the parish.	68 may be a fair average number. No illicit distillation for many years in this parish.	There are 13 licensed public houses; whiskey is sold in many unlicensed houses. When corn is cheap illicit distillation is pretty common.	There are seven public houses in this union. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Clonliffham, Killybeg, Aghasheemick, Coshma.

Ballywood, Rathgoonan, &c. Pop. —	Cahircenish and Ennistimon Pop. 4,953.	Dromkeen . . . Pop. 525.	Fedamore and Tollymorekey. Pop. 5,919
Rev. George Modder.	Rev. William Popper, &c.	Rev. Robert H. Burgh.	Col. O'Grady, &c.
—	The landlords of cottages and cabins are the poorest class of farmers, who rent these houses in order to lighten their own rents.	Persons holding ground from the head landlord; these tenants sometimes let to others where two cabins are under the same roof.	—
About £3 per annum for a cabin and cabbage plot.	The usual rent of cabins without land is £1 10s; and cabins with land, from 15 to 20 pounds, some £1 10s, and more £5. There is no furniture worth notice. The bedsheets and bed-clothes are equally bad; the ground of the poor lies on mats of straw, covered by an old blanket, and their dirty clothes; there may be six or eight, young and old, who lie on one bed.	About £3 10s with one rood of ground, and £1 10s. without land.	Cabins without land from £1 to £3, and with land from £3 to £7.
These cabins are of the very worst description, and ill supplied, and ill furnished with comforts. A bed that may be sometimes raised a few feet from the ground; the bedding is generally of straw, and, in most cases, many members of the same family, and of different sexes, occupy the same bed; in these instances the rest of these cabins is paid in labour (when rented from a middleman), but many poor cottiers admit a portion of their holding for a miserable pittance, and each separate household becomes a den of profligacy and a hospital of disease.	—	Usually built of mud and thatched with straw, and for the most part in a very dilapidated state; generally furnished with two or three small wooden chairs, a bed table, and dresser. They are generally supplied with one mean wooden bedstead, but frequently some of the tenants are obliged to sleep without a bedstead; these bedsteads consist of straw, over which is laid a mean sackcloth sheet; they are new for the most part supplied with at least one blanket and one cotton quilt for each family; but, but this statement may mislead the Commissioners, it is right to add that these are not obtained from their own resources, but from the compassionate collections in the parish church, added to the donations of the rectors about three years ago, previous to the opening of the parish church, their only covering, in general, was a sackcloth sheet.	Build of mud, and badly supplied with beds and bedding.
—	Cottiers work out the rent by labour, if employed, at 6d. per day, and, if not, they pay in cash.	Rent is usually the only regular condition of their tenure, but they are generally expected to do as much labour in lieu of rent as their landlord may require.	There are no conditions but rent.
In too many instances several families huddle together under the same unsheltered hovel, which, from foul air and filth, becomes a nest of disease.	From the commencement of the Subletting Act these cannot be less than 50 houses in each of which two or more families reside.	In eight instances.	It is difficult to ascertain, but there are many.
The poorer classes are somewhat improved in the article of clothing; the cheapness of women's ware is within the reach of their means, and the use of frock has been, in many instances, exchanged for broad cloth; still the every-day dress of the labouring class is wretched and sordid.	The condition of the poorer classes is becoming daily more and more distressing and alarming, occasioned by the want of employment, and, in fact, the farmers are not able to employ them on account of the low prices and high rents. The population is, males 2,585, females 2,551, total 5,136; amount of baptisms in the year 1831 is 183; in 1832, 155; in 1833, 163; total for the three last years, 463; number of deaths, young and old, in 1831 and 1832, 40; in 1833, a cholera year, 60; amount of three years' baptisms, 453; I allow 10 for Protestants; total 463; deaths of all descriptions, 122; I find an increase in the three last years of 463 persons.	I have no means of judging, having been only about three years and a half curate of this parish.	The population is increased, and the land improved, and the people improving.
These parishes have been undisturbed by any of the prevailing fevers, and the habits of the people peaceable.	My parishes have been always perfectly peaceable.	I have not resided so long in this parish, but as far as I can ascertain it has been perfectly peaceable since 1816.	Perfectly peaceable.
There are no such establishments in these parishes.	No such institutions exist in my livings.	There is no such society in this parish.	There is a savings' bank in Limerick; and the Limerick Dispensary dispenses great charity by loans to the labouring classes.
None of this description.	—	There is no such shop in this parish.	None in these parishes.
There are seven public houses in these parishes. No illicit distillation prevails.	There are eight houses in the habit of retailing spirituous liquors. Illicit distillation is not practised by any in these parishes, and could not be without my knowledge.	There are about nine houses where spirituous liquors are retailed, only one of which is licensed. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	About seven licensed; many besides sell spirits. There is no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Pabblicree, Clonwilliam, Coonagh.

<i>Peaboyne, Ballymahane, and Kilpeacon. Pop. 5,219.</i>	<i>Green. . . Pop. 5,132.</i>	<i>Green. . . Pop. 5,132.</i>	<i>Green and Templebreeden, Pop. 4,638.</i>
<i>John Blomerhastell, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Scott.</i>	<i>Darby O'Grady, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Thomas Mahony, P. P.</i>
A class of farmers who idly exact rack-rents.	A very humble class of the poorest farmers, who are needy landlords.	Some are wretched; these landlords sometimes hold but half an acre of land, and often have three under-tenants residing on it, in separate tenements; other landlords are from the half-acre up to 25 acres, and are generally distressed, paying rack-rents to absentee.	Farmers.
Those farmers exact the sum of £1 10s. for a miserable cabin, without land; and the enormous sum of £3 for a cabin and cabbage plot.	From £8 to £3 without land, and, if with land, generally a distinct or separate rent.	Cabins having land sufficient to till 300 or 350 of cabbage plants generally rate £3 per acre; without land £2 to £25s.	Cabins without land set for from £1 to £3 per year; with land, average from 45 to 48 per acre.
The general manner in which these cabins are built is chiefly stones and mud and mortar, and so slightly thatched as to admit the rain; their furniture consists of an old table and two or three lay-bottomed chairs. A few have bedsteads, from the floor; no bedding but	Miserable buildings, without furniture; often without bedsteads, and comfortable wretched bedding.	Cabins, or rather hovels, miserable beyond description; a pot to hold potatoes, sometimes a table and two chairs; the entire family of both sexes sleep in a corner on cotton bag cushions; there are no regulations, the worst cleanliness; and I have very seldom seen any covering, or a bed laid in winter, though generally sleep in the same apartment.	They are in general of the worst description, and not at all heated. They are not (with few exceptions) supplied with furniture, or anything like bedding or bed clothes, the only things being a small piece of straw on the ground, or bed-stuff, on which there is something like a temporary sheet, which is many times used, and is only removed the whole family, be it male or female, will lay in a corner or a cabin, as long they will leave the streets they have to do in the day.
These labourers or cottiers hold their cabins exclusively for rent, but it is customary to take labour in lieu thereof.	The only condition I am aware of is an obligation to work at daily hire when called upon; no duty-labour in addition to rent.	They often hold houses, conditioned to pay either by cash or by work, as called upon; but, in cases where the landlord is himself so miserably poor, he always requires occasion to employ labourers.	I know no other, exclusive of labour or money.
In a great many instances it is lamentable to see the manner in which two or three families will huddle themselves together in one of these cabins.	In many instances, perhaps 100, where two or more families reside.	In at least 50 cases.	The instances are so numerous that I cannot name one at present.
The great depression in the agricultural produce since the peace of 1815 has deteriorated the condition of the poorer classes, which has equally affected the higher circle. The population is increasing from want of wages.	The poorer classes have not improved; on the contrary, I believe they are deteriorated. The population is increasing.	The population is increasing; and the general condition of the poor is worse each year.	Their condition is deteriorated, as they have less employment, for, during the war, butter, beef, pork, and so on, rose so high, that the labourer could not find employment for the poor labourers more constantly than at present. The population is increasing.
The parishes had been disturbed about two years ago, but were tranquillized by Special Commissions; the people now tranquil.	Not much so.	Not politically so, but between themselves it is at present, and has been for three years, the most disturbed part of this county.	It has been possible.
There is no savings' bank in the county, but there is one in Limerick for the benefit of the country people, should they feel disposed to resort to it.	No such thing.	None.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops in my parish.	No such shops.	None nearer than Limerick, which is quite near enough for that purpose, 10 Irish miles.	None.
Cannot tell the number of public houses in my neighbourhood, but can safely say there are too many for public tranquillity. I am not aware of illicit distillation prevailing relative to drunken houses; the condition of the poorer class will never improve until the Act is passed making it a misdemeanor "to sell spirits in ever so small a quantity without licence."	I think there are 12 licensed houses. No illicit distillation in the parish, but a sale of that commodity to an extraordinary degree.	I think the public houses which pay licence are about 12; the unlicensed houses are numerous, and destructive of the morals of the people. Illicit distillation does not exist in this parish, but a neighbouring parish supplies this parish generally to both licensed and unlicensed retailers.	There are 18 licensed public houses in both parishes, and spiritous liquors are retailed by many persons not licensed. There is no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Cossello Lower.

Clooseshire . . Pop. 512.	Croagh . . Pop. 2,204.	Killicanell . . Pop. 1,031.	Rathkeale (Town). Pop. 8,500.
Lieut.-Col. John Dickson, J.P.	Rev. William Ashe.	Rev. Charles Ogilby.	G. M. Mounsell, Esq. J.P.
All of the description of small farmers about a degree above the occupiers of the cabins.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are mostly middlemen; indeed, I may say all.	The occupying farmers.	Farmers from 2 to 100 acres, with the exception of the town.
The usual rent of a cabin without land is £1, and at the rate of £4 an acre for any land which may be attached to it.	The usual rent of an acre of ground plantation measure, is £2, and the cabin £2, mostly paid in work at 8d. a day.	A cabin without land £1 10s.; one with a quarter of an acre brings £2 10s.	In the country, with an acre, about £4; without land, from £1 to £2; in the town of Rathkeale, from £1 to £3.
The cabins generally are comfortably supplied with beds, and comparatively well furnished with bedding, &c.	Tolerably good, and supplied with beds, and bedding.	Stone walls generally; there are some mud walls: all thatched, some very badly.	Some badly thatched; no second story; little furniture. They generally have beds: some are badly off.
The labourers hold their cabins and land at a specified rent, which they pay in labour at 8d. per day.	There is no duty-labour required: the labour is allowed in their rent.	By labour some tenants recompense the landlord in lieu of rent, but not in addition to it.	Sometimes they give out entirely, sometimes part work. No duty-labour.
I am not aware of two families residing in the same cabin.	In very few instances I believe.	In a great many instances.	Very many in the town, but in the poorest part, &c.
The condition of the poorer classes is very much improved within the last 20 years in morals, comfort, obedience to the law, and education. The population has considerably increased, and is still increasing.	I think the general condition of the poorer classes is improving every day. The population increasing, and, as the potato land is extended, employment has extended, and sufficient supply of potatoes to keep the price down to 2d. a stone.	Decidedly deteriorated; the difference is most striking. The population is increasing rapidly.	I believe increasing.
The parish has been peaceable so far as the militia have been concerned; there were disturbances in 1821 and 1822, but I have means to know there was but one incident of this parish implicated in them.	The parish has been always peaceable, except last year, about tithes; but this did not arise from any objection of the parishioners to pay tithes, for on the composition they had their tithes at half value, and the poor man of a quarter or more is now charged only sixpence for his quarter garden, when before he was charged three shillings and sixpence.	Peace has been kept.	Very disturbed in 1822 and 1823; since that time pretty quiet.
The nearest savings' bank is in Limerick, 10 miles distant; some farmers, or members of their families, have deposited inconsiderable sums in it.	No savings' bank.	No institution of the kind.	No.
None.	No pawnbrokers nearer than Rathkeale; the lowest class of people apply there for loans of money on wearing apparel.	None in the parish; two or three very near it in Rathkeale; they transact business with the most distressed.	Two. The lowest class.
There is no public house in this parish, and no drink distillation; there is a public house close by in the next parish, and I believe, but cannot say positively, that spirits are sold in three or four unlicensed houses.	I suppose about four licensed to sell; there may be a few unlicensed. No illicit distillation at any time.	No private distillation. One public house.	About 30 in the town of Rathkeale. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Conello Upper.

Abbeyfeale . . Pop. 4,262.	Adare . . Pop. 4,913.	Adare . . Pop. 4,913.	Ballingarry . . Pop. 8,331
Rev. Daniel Liddy, r.v.	Earl of Donmore.	Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart. &c.	George Momp, Esq. &c.
The farmers of the country are generally the landlords of the cabins.	—	Gentlemen and comfortable farmers employ resident cottage labourers on their farms for the ordinary work required.	Gentlemen have frequently cottages for their labourers, but more frequently farmers let small lots of their farms to cottagers.
As the cabins are generally built upon some farm having land attached, they pay £4 an acre, including the cabin, the land being of a very bad description.	From £1 10s. to £2 a cabin; land generally paid for extra.	From £1 10s. to £2 for a detached cottage, to be kept in repair by tenant; if landlords repair, about £1 1s. extra: in case the farm exceeds five acres, no charge.	Cabins usually set at from £1 10s. to £2, according to the amount of the tenant, the occupier has generally therewith the grass of a pig, sometimes goats.
The cabins are of a very wretched kind, with furniture and bedsteads of the worst description.	They are very much improved of late years.	Generally measure 30 by 20 feet on one floor; two-thirds of this space kitchen, the rest a sleeping-room; almost every house has a large dresser for arranging plates, &c., upon. Feather beds are common.	The furniture and bedding of some of these cottages are very miserable. Some leather beds, others straw.
Generally speaking, they require labour along with money for the rent.	I am not aware of any condition exclusive of rent, and that the cottier is always desirous to pay by work; I never heard of duty-labour here.	Duty-labour is I believe no longer in use. I know not of any condition except discharge of rent.	I do not conceive duty-labour is exacted as rent, but the landlord often makes terms that the occupier should give rent, or a portion thereof, by duty labour.
In about 50 instances.	Such cases are more common in villages than in country parts.	Rarely, except when a child marries, and is so commended for a season or two.	I do not know of any, but have heard, and do believe, some few with two families made in the village of Ballingarry in one cabin.
Many of the farmers have been ruined by having the warrents continued on them, until they were entirely done up; the poorer orders have been rather improving since that period. The population increasing.	Greatly improved. Population most increase; the law of Gaveldin obtained in Ireland before the English came there, and is so strongly riveted in the habits of the people, that it is almost impossible to prevent its operation.	Much improved, and improving; I know a man holding 21 acres at current value, who lately gave £100 as a portion to his daughter, and possesses as much to another; other cases, though not to that extent, are common. The population increases.	I do not conceive that the price of 1815 has made any difference in the situation of the poor, as, if they got more than in time of war, the necessities of life were much dearer, and vice versa.
Except in the years 1831 and 1832 the parish has been very peaceable, and still continues to be so.	Profoundly peaceable.	Peaceable, with the exception of affairs of faction at fairs; these, however, are not political, though sufficiently deplorable; while tending for the last five years I lived with open windows without apprehension.	There has been no particular disturbance during that period, but it would require little to set the matter going.
No savings' bank.	No.	None.	No such thing.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	No.	Every village has a pawnbroker, with whom the lowest class deal.	No such thing.
There are 11 public houses in the village. No illicit distillation in any part of the parish.	About eight licensed, many unlicensed.	Illicit distillation does not prevail. Unlicensed whiskey shops are numerous, and difficult to detect; the mischief from this cause nearly equals what was occasioned by the former.	Probably there are from 30 to 40 public houses in the parish. I do not think that any private distillation prevails therein.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Conello Upper.

Cloanagh, Clooney, and Grange. Pop. —.	Kilfeny. . . Pop. 1,136.	Mahonagh and Fechnonagh. Pop. 3,546.	Mahonagh and Fechnonagh. Pop. 3,546.
Rev. John Quinlan, r. r.	Rev. M. Hogan, r. r.	Rev. M. Sheehan, r. r.	Godfrey Murry, Esq. r. r.
Middle-men.	Farmers; except very few who hold their cabins from the gentry.	Farmers.	Farmers in general.
A cabin without land costs from £8 to £10 yearly; a cabin with one acre annexed to it, is charged £8 per annum.	From £8 to £10 for cabins with land, and from £1 10s. to £1 15s. without land.	A cabin without land is held at about £2, and with one acre £4, and with an acre £8.	Cabins, without land, are held by the poor labourer at £2, if one rod of land be added to it, it will draw £4, and if an acre, £8.
A low mud or clay wall, sometimes covered with straw, furze, potato-stalks, with green sods as a siding. A wad of straw for a bed, with canvas covering, usually two pots, two or three chairs, the bottom of an old tub very frequently is annexed as a substitute for a dinner table.	Of the most wretched; scanty any furniture. They are not supplied with beds or comfortable building.	They are of the most disgusting kind, being built with earth, and thatched with straw or rushes. In general the residents have no bedsteads, and as to bedding, it is of the most uncomfortable quality, being straw or rushes laid on the ground with the slightest covering.	They are very mean, and uncomfortable both, being composed of earth, thatched with straw, rushes, and sometimes with potato stalks, having seldom chimneys, but apertures in the roof to carry the smoke. They are general lanes as bedsteads, and as to bedding it is most uncomfortable, being straw or rushes laid on the bare ground with the slightest covering.
No condition, except on freedom as land. No duty-labour is required, but the rent is generally paid in work.	On the conditions of giving work at 6d. per day, and dist. It is usual to require duty-labour in lieu of rent.	The rent is sometimes paid in labour, and in cash. I know of no duty-labour in addition to rent.	No condition, it is generally paid in money.
About 12.	In about 80.	77.	About 50 instances within both parishes.
The general condition of the poor is much deteriorated this year. The population is increasing.	It is not improved; it is deteriorated since the peace in 1813, there being a reduction generally on all farmers' commodities, rendering them unable to give employment or wages to the poorer classes. I beg to refer the Commissioners for information as to the increase or decrease of population to the census taken twice since the above period.	Their condition has been worse, as the high prices obtained before that period, for all commodities, enabled farmers to give the poorer classes a way of living. The population is increasing.	Their condition is very much deteriorated since that period, occasioned in a great measure by the Subletting Act, which since its operation in the country is of the most ruinous consequences to the poor, as they were thrown out by the farmers, who used usually to keep two or three labourers in constant employment, they had no alternative, but to push into villages, two and sometimes three families in a cabin. The population is increasing to an alarming extent.
It was disturbed in 1816, and in 1831, and 1832.	The parish of Kilfeny has not been disturbed during the above period.	It was partly disturbed in the year 1822, owing to the Rack-rent system, but is since peaceable.	It was disturbed in the years 1821 and 1822 by the people adhering to the Rack-rent system. I am happy to be able to state that these parishes at present are perfectly quiet and tranquil; which, under all the privations the inhabitants suffer, surprises me much.
Not one.	No savings' bank or benefit society in the parish of Kilfeny.	None.	There are none of these establishments in my neighbourhood, which is a great privation to the industrious classes.
Not one.	No pawnbroker's shop in the parish.	None.	None in my district.
There are three public houses in the village of Knockaderry. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it, nor in any part of the parish.	No public houses in the parish of Kilfeny; spirituous liquors are often sold in private cabins, of which I can give no accurate account. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	Four public houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. No illicit distillation is carried on.	Four licensed public houses within both parishes. No illicit distillation prevails.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Coshma, Costello, Kerry.

Bruff (Town) . . Pop. 2,952.	Bruff (Town), Tulladocum, Grogan, Glasheen, and Parts of Broom, Mallow, and Ogeera. Pop. about 6,000.	Kilfarlane, Derra, Killyn, Parturda, Ballinraha. Pop. —.	Ardsney . . Pop. 1,318.
Rev. Godfrey Massey.	Rev. P. M. Namara, v. r. B. c. 1838.	George W. Bennett, Esq. J. r.	Rev. Samuel Jones.
The lower and middle classes.	Of proprietors and their tenants, who submit.	Peasants holding small farms.	Middle-men.
With land about £4, without it £1 10s. to £2.	Cottages without land rate from £2 to £4 a-year, according to their distance from, or vicinity to, the town of Bruff; one with an acre of land rates from £4 to £6.	About £2 a-year with a small cabbage garden, and £1 10s. without it.	£1 10s.; with land £4.
Generally mud, thatched with straw. Some only a bundle of straw; but those holding ground attached have good bedsteads, &c.	Generally of mud; scarcely any furniture. Bedsteads very rare in the town, and beds and bed-clothes everywhere of the most miserable and disgusting description.	Generally built with mud of a bad description, and badly supplied with bedsteads. The bedding straw, and frequently a small share of that.	Miserable; not hard-bed. Scarcely bedsteads, uncomfortable bedding.
Generally rented, and sometimes the rent is paid in labour at the current price. No other conditions.	Frequently the poor man agrees to give labour, in which case the rent is reasonably higher, as the landlord in that case is bound to give employment, an engagement which he frequently breaks as it may not be convenient. The labourers too are often known to refuse them, when induced by the prospect of higher wages. Duty-labour not required.	It is not usual to give duty-labour in addition to rent, but sometimes it is given in lieu of rent.	No addition to the rent.
In more than 100, in some three to four families.	In the town there are numerous instances where two or more, even so many as six, families, reside in the same cabin.	They are as in many instances, but in how many I cannot say; but seldom more than two families.	—
In some respects they are worse off, viz. rate of their produce, pork, &c.; in other respects they are improving. It is.	Changed much for the worse in this town; formerly a branch of the linen trade, in the warmer department, gave constant employment to a vast number of weavers and others; it no longer exists, nor any substitute for it. The population has considerably decreased in the country, but has been doubled in the town; this is owing to ejecting the tenants.	It is, I think, changed very little since 1815. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated in houses, clothes, and food. Population decreasing.
Peaceable.	Uniformly peaceable.	It has been disturbed, and was so particularly in the years 1817, 1821, and 1822, and I may say 1823, but is now quite peaceable.	Sometimes disturbed, sometimes peaceable; one murder and one attempt to murder within a year, 1834-1835.
None.	There is nothing of this sort in the parish.	None.	None.
One: principally occupied by the dealings of the lowest classes; occasionally some in that immediately above.	There is one established within the last two years, and the business is chiefly carried on with the poor; but farmers and shopkeepers are sometimes known to deal there.	None.	None.
28 to 30. None I believe.	There are 23 in the town of Bruff, and four in the country parts of the parish.	In the parish of Kilfarlane 19, in the entire district 29. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Seven. It does not.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Kenry.

Arturary . . Pop. 1,818.	Chapel Russell . . Pop. 1,264.	Kilbino . . Pop. 3,337.	Kilbino, Ardmany, and Chapel Russell . . Pop. 5,879.
Bolton Waller, Esq. J.P.	Rev. William Waller.	Rev. George Franklin.	Rev. Edward Conery, p.r.
—	Middling-circumstances farmers and small shopkeepers.	Generally speaking, if their debts were paid, they are not, in any sense, much superior to their tenants.	Farmers generally.
From £2 to £2 10s., without land.	The house varies from £1 10s. to £2 10s., whether with or without land, according to its accommodation and state of repair, and the land valued according to its quality in addition.	£1 10s. for a cabin with 10 perches of land, £1 for a cabin without land.	For a cabin and rood of land about £2 10s. per year, and a cabin without land £1.
—	They vary very much, some good, others very bad; however, generally speaking, they are tolerably good in this parish. Generally well supplied with bedsteads, straw beds, and well supplied with blankets and quilts, from the operation of a loan managed in the parish above 10 years: above 300 pair of blankets have been given out in the last three years, and above 400 stores of wool.	Their houses are built of stone and mud mortar, indifferently thatched, and generally without chimneys. The furniture of a piece with the cables, and very few bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	Generally built of stone and mud mortar; wretchedly furnished. Very rarely a bedstead, and covering very bad.
—	House-rent and potato ground generally paid by labour. No duty-labour required to my knowledge.	The rent is paid at 6d. per day until it is discharged, whether it be £1 or £1 10s. There is no duty-labour.	Generally by labour.
—	In the village of Pallas Kenry, which is in my parish, amongst the labouring classes, two or more families are to be found residing in the same dwelling.	There may be a dozen houses inhabited in this way.	In many instances.
I have not resided in the parish long enough to answer this question, but within the last eight years the condition of the poorer classes is much improved.	About the same as in 1815, after having suffered from the fall in prices. The population is increasing.	I think, if any thing, worse; caused, no doubt, by too high rents, and the prices of provisions not proportionate. The population is increasing very much.	I consider their condition to be greatly deteriorated; and am of opinion that the population is nearly stationary since the census of 1821.
Nothing can be more peaceable.	Uniformly peaceable.	It was very badly disturbed in 1815 and 1816, and again in 1821 and 1822, and we had very great agitation about Catholic Emancipation; indeed I cannot say that resistance to tithes was very violent.	During the Rockite system, which prevailed in 1821 and 1822, these parishes were very disturbed, but since very tranquil.
None.	The nearest savings' bank (Limerick) is distant about 10 miles from Pallas Kenry; cannot say what description of persons are contributors.	We have no such thing.	None.
None.	No pawnbrokers in this parish; but the poor of this neighbourhood have, I fear, many dealings with pawnbrokers in Limerick and Rathkeale; they are somewhat checked in this parish by the operation of the loan.	There is no such thing here.	None.
No licensed public house. No illicit distillation.	Six public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are but six licensed public houses in this whole parish, all in one village; there are, as I understand, numerous unlicensed houses. We have no unlicensed distilleries in the parish.	13 in these parishes. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies KERRY, KILMALLOCK LIBERTIES.

Town, or Bough. Pop. —.	Kerry Barony (15,000 acres). Pop. 13,076.	St. Peter and St. Paul. Pop. 2,833.	Kilmallock . . . Pop. 2,633.
Thomas E. Davenport, Esq. &c.	John Walter, Esq. &c.	Egmont House, Esq. &c.	Rev. Joseph Gubbett.
They are generally farmers.	—	Middle-men, generally deriving under the head landlord.	Farmers and shopkeepers.
About £1 10s. without land, and £1 for every rood of ground attached to them, in addition to the rest of home.	£3 or £3 10s. per annum.	Without land £1 10s. to £2 10s. Some, with a rood of land, £3 to £4.	About £3 3s. for a quarter; £2 without land.
Generally pretty good, but badly furnished. Are generally supplied with one bedstead, but not with comfortable bedding.	—	Generally mud walls, thatched. Badly furnished; few having bedsteads, and still fewer having comfortable bedding. Few chimneys; merely a hole broken in the wall, which answers the double purpose of window and chimney.	Generally mud houses, badly furnished in general; except among beggars, the bedding, &c., are the best part of the furniture.
All held under rent. Duty-labour never required.	Duty-labour, in addition to rent, almost unknown.	Few who do not pay rent, and those few have taken possession of a piece of common, for which they pay no rent at present, and on which they have built cottages. No such thing as duty-labour known in this parish.	They usually pay rent, and duty-labour is not required.
Is about 16.	—	In more than 100.	About 100.
I consider the labouring class no better off, but the small farmers, &c., are not as well off. The population is increased.	After expending changes for the worse since 1815, seem to be now in the same state as at that period.	Increasing in poverty and population.	The population and poverty have increased greatly.
It was disturbed in the years 1821 and 1823, but has been generally peaceable since.	As quiet as any part of the South of Ireland.	Peaceable.	It has been peaceable.
No savings' bank. A society for promoting industry, by giving out loans of wool and flax, &c., which is in a very prosperous state, is supported by a grant from the Parent Society for promoting Industry at Limerick.	The east bounds of district only six miles from Limerick, so that it has the benefit of savings' bank and pawnbrokers in that town.	None.	There is not.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	—	None licensed.	None that are licensed, and it is with the poorest that their dealings are carried on.
One public house. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	About 10 licensed public houses. No illicit distillation, but the sale of spirits is unlicensed houses very general, and highly injurious to the morals of the people.	18. No illicit distillation.	18. It does not.

MUNSTER.—County Limerick.—Baronies Overy Beg, Poddleheen.

Cappamore . . Pop. 3,613.	Kilceddy . . Pop. 4,160.	Killeshann, Cressa, and Kilceddy . . Pop. 6,658.	Mungret . . Pop. 3,475.
Rev. John Ryan, p. r.	Rev. Richard Dinkon.	John Walker O'Grady, Esq. J.P.	Rev. James Moore, p. r.
They are generally the class of persons denominated small farmers, and sometimes middlemen; and in some instances, but rarely, the landed proprietors.	The cottages are generally occupied by the labourers in the employment of the gentry or substantial farmers, and paid for by labour when any rent is charged.	The greater part are poor men who have either built or purchased, with their earnings, small lots of cabins, &c.	Of the first and second class.
The usual rent of cabins without land is £1 10s., and of cabins with a few perches of land £2.	The usual rent is from £2 to £3 per annum.	From £3 to £4.	Cabins without land are let at from £1 10s. to £2; the charge for cabins with land depends on the quantity of land attached.
Of the worst description of buildings, and furnished in the most miserable manner. They are seldom supplied with beds or comfortable bedding; straw laid on the floor generally constitutes their beds, and a few miserable old rags their bedding; in many instances their bedding is composed of the clothes they wear in the day.	They are thatched cabins, built generally, indeed almost exclusively, of stone, with chimneys, and generally plastered and whitewashed inside; there are few articles of furniture. In general there are beds, but the bedding very indifferent.	In this neighbourhood the cabins are in general good, of stone and mortar, and thatched with straw; but in some instances they are of mud. I believe bedding to be the worst part of the establishment.	In general badly built, 2 thatched, and worse furnished. Some very rude beds; rarely supplied with comfortable bedding.
They generally pay in cash; but it sometimes happens that they give labour in lieu of, or in addition to, rent.	There are no conditions imposed but the single one of working when required, the value of their labour being allowed in their rent. There is no duty-labour.	In these parishes they pay nothing but rent, except in a few instances, when the farmers give their houses as part of their hire.	They work for their landlords, when called upon, until the rent is cleared by their labour.
I think there may be 70 or 80 instances of the kind in my parish.	It is a practice almost universal to take in a second family to occupy half their cabin.	There are many, but I cannot tell the number; this is occasioned by the place being a village.	30.
Their general condition is much deteriorated in point of food and raiment, and the necessities and comforts of life in general. The prices being then much better, and employment being more general, the poor could do much better than they can now; the farmers are now so poor and oppressed, that they never employ labouring men when they can possibly avoid it.	The general condition of the poor is much improved, and visibly improving. The population has much increased.	Improved considerably. Population not much increased.	Deteriorated; they are paid considerably less for their daily labour, and are much worse fed. The population is rather on the increase.
Peaceable, with the exception of a few agrarian and sabbath-breakers, and a few clan or party feuds.	It has been generally very peaceable, there being but one exception to this remark since 1815.	Very peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable for the last 12 years.
There is no savings' bank or benefit society in my parish.	There is no savings' bank in the parish; but, Limerick being only five miles distant, there is an opportunity of depositing there.	None that I know of.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in my parish.	There is no pawnbroker's establishment, this being a parish in the country.	None.	None.
The number of licensed public houses in my parish is five. Illicit distillation does prevail in it.	There are but two licensed public houses. Illicit distillation is unknown in this parish.	About 10. There is no illicit distillation; but we find it very hard to put down illicit houses; we find the last Act to assist them greatly.	Five licensed. Illicit distillation does not prevail, or even exist, at present.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Small County, Connello Lower, Connello East.

Cahercorney . . Pop. 1,817.	Cahirilly . . Pop. —.	Corcomohale . . Pop. —.	Corcomohale . . Pop. —.
Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald.	M. Funnell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Fielding Morrison.	Capt. John W. Slattery.
They are the middle class of farmers.	Small subletting cottiers, themselves holding small lots.	Generally the middle class of farmers.	Principally landed proprietors; there are very few middlemen.
The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 sterling, a cabin, with one rood of land, £3.	With less than a rood of land, fluctuating from the rate of £8 to £10 per acre; without any land, about £2 the cabin per year.	Without any land, from about 15s. to £1 5s.; with a rood of land, about £2 10s. for all.	The usual rent is the value of the plot of land; the hut or cabin, being generally erected by the poor occupier, goes for nothing as to value.
Wretched in the extreme, and badly furnished; their beds consist of straw on a damp floor.	Such cabins are wretched, having only, perhaps, straw to sleep on, and an iron pot to boil potatoes.	Generally speaking the cabins of the smaller farmers (for almost all are farmers of some land) are admirable beyond description, cheap, cold, and utterly comfortable; comfortable bedding is very seldom to be found among them, and the occupants usually lie upon straw. In some instances a kind of wooden bedstead, with a roof, is used as a shelter from the rain, which frequently pours into the cabins.	Of the most wretched kind; generally speaking without furniture, bedding, or any comfort.
They sometimes pay the rent of their cabin and land by duty-labour, but what tends to aggravate their misery most of all is, that they are obliged to pay at the rate of £12 £3s. per acre for their potato ground, of which they must pay in advance £4 6s.; so that the poor man who rents but £2 in the year must pay out of that £3 or £3 3s. for one quarter of ground for potatoes; and if he have not £1 in advance he must beg or starve; to possess that £3 3s. he must sell his little stock as pigs; I have heard of some selling their beds to possess it; the farmer who charges the above prices pays but from 40s. to £3 per acre; this is a system, I think, that calls for vengeance.	At a fixed rent, and in some cases, either at a fixed amount of labour or rent at the discretion of the owner.	Upon the condition of giving labouring work, when a hedge, or for poultry. Duty labour, in addition to rent, is not used.	Some proprietors have still double duties paid on them, on labour, tithes, and poultry. It is not general.
There are 10 or 12 instances of the kind.	Very many now, owing to subletting.	It is very frequently the case.	I cannot say in how many cases, but they are few.
They are pretty much the same, to my knowledge. The population is increasing.	My opinion is that the poorer class of this parish is decidedly improved since 1815, but very, very considerably increased.	As far as I can ascertain there has been a great change for the worse; I have heard that previous to the peace the better class of farmers were very comfortable and respectable, and their labourers (of whom they employed many at that period) were infinitely better circumstanced than they are now; they were paid in money, and at a higher rate. The population is increasing.	I should say the general condition of the poor is improved since 1815; the lower orders appear better clothed, consequently, I think, on the comparatively cheap price of apparel. The population decidedly increased.
It has been partially disturbed during that period.	I can now only recollect a partial disturbance in 1822; and the year before last a combination forcibly to turn up grass land extended here from Clare, and other parts, at a time when potato ground was superabundant here; but it was quickly put down.	In 1821, 1822, and 1823, it was, I learn, very much disturbed; since I came to the parish, in 1824, it has been peaceful, with the exception of three fights at fairs, &c. which have not been frequent.	The parish has been, like other parts of the country, occasionally disturbed, and sometimes tranquil.
None.	None.	Not any.	None nearer than 24 miles, viz., Limerick.
None.	None.	There are not any pawn-brokers' shops in the parish.	None.
There are eight public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	One licensed public house, but unfortunately many shebeens (after private whiskey) shops. No illicit distillation.	22 public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation is not carried on in it.	On the average a moderate number. Illicit distillation is unknown in this parish.

MUNSTER—Counties Limerick, Tipperary—Barony Clonsilla.

Union of Anny (seven Parishes). Pop. —.	Lislin . . Pop. 1,450.	Union of Lislin (including part of the Town of Tipperary). Pop. about 6,000.	Shamshill . . Pop. 1,000.
<i>De Concrey O'Grady, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>Maurice C. Moore, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>Rev. R. P. Funglam.</i>	<i>Rev. Martin Clarke.</i>
Farmers.	Farmers; and they are added to the miserable cabin-holder.	Of the class called middle-men.	Farmers.
£2 without land; with land, under an acre, from £3 to £4 per acre.	Very high; £2 a-year for a wretched mud-built house, without land.	A cabin with one acre from £2 10s. to £3, without land from £1 10s. to £2.	From £1 to £1 10s. without garden; from £3 to £4 with one.
Mud walls, thatched with straw, poorly furnished. Bedding not good.	Nothing can be more wretched; built of mud, badly thatched, and worse furnished.	The walls are made of clay or mud, and thatched; a kitchen and sleeping-room. All generally supplied with a bedstead; over that a straw or rush mat, straw, and blankets; some have feather beds.	Built of mud, and thatched; the furniture a pot, a can, and a stool or two. The bedsteads are very bad; the bedding straw, with an old blanket to cover.
No conditions; labour only required in lieu of rent.	The rent of the cottier is made up by money and what labour the farmer may require.	It is usual to require duty-labour to help to pay the rent, but not in addition to the rent.	Rent is usually given for cabins and gardens; in some cases duty-labour in lieu.
In many instances.	Many are crowded in the wretched houses; even the out-houses are tenanted.	I do not know of any.	There are many instances, but I cannot say how many.
Stationary, or, if anything, better. Population increasing.	I should say stationary. The population has increased.	I am incertain but seven years, during which time there appears no change in any respect.	Remains much the same. It is increasing.
Peaceable.	This parish has been always peaceable.	That part of the county has been for the last seven years more or less disturbed.	Peaceable.
No.	None.	There is no savings' bank.	No.
No.	None.	I know not of any.	No.
A great number of public houses. No illicit distillation.	Whiskey-drinking the curse of this parish, as of many others in Ireland; but no illicit distillation, as firing is scarce, and hard too good.	There are five public houses. No illicit distillation.	No public houses or stills in the parish.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Clonwilliam.

Templeton . . Pop. 2,951.	Tipperary (including part of Town) . . Pop. 7,998.	Union of Tipperary (including part of Town) . Pop. 11,767.	Union of Tipperary (including part of Town) . Pop. 11,767.
Rev. B. H. Banner.	Rev. Patrick Meagher, p. 2.	Rev. Garrett Wall. Rev. Richard Carey.	James Roe, Esq. M. P.
Generally farmers are the landlords of cabins.	Some absentee, some resident proprietors, see hundreds of cottages and cabins, and also some middlemen, &c.	Some are absentees, some residents; some are speculators in this description of property.	Land-jobs, taking cheap from absentee proprietors.
The usual rent of cabins without land is from £1 10s. to £2 a-year; cabins with land are set according to the quality of land attached; but for this land about £3 per acre.	In this town a cabin without land sets for £2, and with one acre it sets in the country for from £5 to £6.	In this town a cabin, with outland, from £1 10s. to £2; in the country, with an acre of land, from £5 to £6, and often £7 to £8.	Wet land, at £10 an acre; without, at about £2.
They are built of clay and daub; furnished (very badly) with a table, a form, a can, a pot, and a few raggeds. The beds are very inefficient, and bedding principally straw, with an old blanket and sheet to cover.	The cabins are made up of mud walls, badly thatched. Miserable beds and bedding.	The walls of the cabins are mud, the roofs thatched, and generally bad. Generally bed-sacks, but bad bedding, particularly when straw is dear.	Mud walls, thatched every six years. A single bedstead; mostly straw and a blanket.
Labourers and cottiers hold their cabins or land by agreement either to pay rent or to give labour in lieu thereof. Day-labour is not usually required in this parish.	Many are bound to give work at 6d. a-day, more at 8d. a-day; and, should they disappoint when called on, they are subject to be turned out next gale day.	Many are bound to give work at 8d. a-day, some at 6d.; if they refuse, they are liable to be dispossessed the next gale day.	If the landlord is a resident gentleman the rent is always paid by labour, and at no high charge.
There are many instances of more than one family living in the same cabin, but the exact number I cannot ascertain.	In many instances two and three families live in the same hut or cabin.	In numerous instances two or more families reside in the same cabin.	There are some cabins in the town containing five families, of 45 in all.
I consider the condition of the poor to be much the same as it was in 1836, when I came into it. The population is increasing.	From the increase in the population, and want of employment, the condition of people here is deteriorated.	A considerable increase of poverty since 1815. The population has increased considerably since 1815.	I think, from the fall of agricultural produce, and the steady increase of population, that the poor are greatly deteriorated. The people increase 10 per cent. every five years.
Disturbances have been committed in the parish since the year 1836, but not of that study or frequency that the parish could be said to be disturbed.	Sometimes we have some rioting here; it has the character of a quiet, peaceable parish.	Frequent quarrels between factions on fair days and market days; many murders indeed.	Fighting at fairs have been the only disturbances.
There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.	No savings' bank in this town.	No institution of the kind.	None.
None.	Two pawnbrokers' shops, almost exclusively confined to the lower, and I may say the poorer classes.	There are two; exclusively confined to their dealings to the lowest class.	There are two shops; both respectable.
There are six public houses in the parish. If the distillation does not prevail, as far as I can learn.	In this parish there are 48 public houses. If the distillation does not appear in this parish.	In this parish there are 52 public houses. If the distillation does not prevail in it, but it does in the adjoining ones.	Every second house sells whiskey; and as to the distillation, I am sure that when there is no price for corn it prevails greatly.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Clonwilliam, Elogary.

Union of Tipperary (including Town) . . Pop. 11,707	Baronies Leigh . . Pop. 3,244.	Union of Horris Leigh. Pop. —.	Union of Templemore. Pop. 4,563.
Joseph Cooke, Esq. J. P.	John Russell, Esq.	Rev. Richard F. Laurence.	Rev. William N. Foster.
Of all classes, from the Noblemen to the tenant of one acre or less.	They are of every class.	There are no landlords of cottages or cabins, generally speaking, distinct from the proprietors of the soil.	The landlords of cottages or cottages are generally from the lower class of persons, who charge high for them.
£1 to £1 10s. in the country; in the town of Tipperary from £2 to £3.	The rent of a cabin without land is generally £1 per annum; with an acre of land from £2 to £2 10s.	About £1 10s. or £2 with a cabbage garden; without such garden about £1.	Cabins, with a small cabbage plot, generally bring from £1 10s. to £2 per year.
The cabins are generally both of mud, 16 or 20 feet long by 10 feet wide, covered with thatch. In the country they generally have a rude bedstead, straw, and a blanket or blankets for one bed, which suffices for the whole family: an iron pot, a small table, a large box, and two or three chairs with hay-stops bottoms, form the usual furniture of a common labourer's cabin.	Of stone, and thatched; with one table, and a few stools. Bedsteads are general, bedding very bad.	Stone buildings, thatched. Bedsteads are general; the beds are straw, and the bedclothes scanty.	They are built of stone and clay, wretchedly furnished, and mostly smoky. They have bedsteads, but mostly say bad bedding and bed-clothes.
In the town the rent is paid in money; in the country the cabin-holder mostly pays in labour, in lieu of a certain sum, at a rate per day agreed upon.	No conditions. No duty-labour.	No other conditions. It is not usual.	Cottiers generally agree to pay so much for their cabin and a little garden annual, together with grass for a cow, and then engage to work for the master at certain moderate wages.
This practice is confined to towns; in Tipperary the cabins are, with few exceptions, occupied by two, and sometimes three families each.	Very few instances.	I believe every family generally occupies a separate cabin.	In several instances two or more families reside in the same cabin; to say the number exactly would be impossible.
The general condition is much the same of the mere cabin-holder, but the number has considerably increased, much more so in proportion than any other class. The whole population may have increased, but there are fewer farmers or comfortable cottiers than in 1815; the subdivision amongst families of farms has caused much of this general poverty.	The condition of the poorer classes was very much deteriorated for some years after the peace, in consequence of the great reduction of price on agricultural produce; lately there is some slight improvement. The population is rapidly increasing.	I have only resided at Littleton during the last seven years, in which period their general condition has appeared rather stationary; if there has been any change, it has been a trifling degree of improvement. The population is increasing.	I consider the condition of the poor much improved since 1815, and in a state of progressive improvement. The population here is fast increasing.
There has been little variation in this respect for the last 40 years; fighting against each other in large bodies in their common amusement.	Peaceable.	Peaceable on the whole, with the exception of two or three individual cottages.	This neighbourhood is frequently disturbed by two ferocious families, called <i>Cummins</i> and <i>Doreys</i> ; murders and wounding very frequently occur.
There is not.	No.	No.	There is no savings' bank here at present; I should consider one a great advantage and benefit to this part of the country.
There is one in Tipperary; there had been two until lately.	No.	No.	There are not that I am aware of.
25 are licensed in the town of Tipperary; many sell without licenses; but illicit distillation does not prevail in this immediate district, as fuel is scarce and dear.	About 15. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Illicit distillation does not prevail; but besides the regular public houses, the number of which I am unable to state, illicit whiskey is very generally sold at private houses.	There are a great many public houses in which spirituous liquors are sold, and I think they are on the increase. Illicit distillation prevails very much all around us here.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Eglarthy.

Holy Cross . . . Pop. 3,384.	Union of Killymore. Pop. 3,120.	Moynock and Killymore. Pop. 4,000.	Thurles (including Town). Pop. 10,450.
Rev. George Peacock.	Rev. Robert Forsythe.	Rev. Samuel Ferguson.	Rev. Henry Armstrong.
Generally farmers, occasionally gentry.	They are generally of the lowest or labouring class.	Farmers, called middle-men.	Generally poor.
The rent of cabins without hed from £1 to £3, those with hed varying according to the quantity.	They pay no rent, they generally go with their ground.	£1 10s. without land, £3 with an acre of land.	Without land about £1 10s., and with half a rood of land £2 10s.
Generally built with stone and mud, sometimes adobe; a table, a dresser, a chair or two, with a bed of straw in the corner, are their principal furniture. Some, but not many, have feather beds and bedsteads.	Generally mud; some are of stone. Beds supplied with bedsteads or bedding.	Some are tolerably good, but a few are very miserable, and are in general supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	Very miserable indeed; little or no furniture. Some have bedsteads, the bedding very bad.
Generally from year to year. Duty labour is sometimes required, but rent varying accordingly.	Upon no condition except for rent; and it is not usual to give duty-labour, except in lieu of rent.	I know of no condition except to pay their rent, or to perform duty-labour.	Upon no condition but that of paying their rent. No duty-labour required in this parish.
I cannot answer how many, but they are numerous.	None to my knowledge.	I don't know an instance.	In almost every third house there are two families residing under the same roof.
To the first part of this query I should say stationary: to the latter part I should say increasing fast.	In every way deteriorated. Population is increased.	Stationary. The population increasing.	It is now much worse, and getting worse every year, from want of employment and resident landlords. The population is increasing.
More or less disturbed.	More disturbed since 1815.	Disturbed at intervals.	Very much disturbed.
None.	None.	None.	There is a savings' bank. Prosperous, but very few of the lower order take advantage of it.
None.	None.	None.	One pawnbroker, whose dealing is principally confined to the lower class.
The number of licensed public houses is not many; but spirituous liquors are to be had in abundance among the cabins. If distillation does not prevail much in this parish.	10 public houses, none licensed. Distillation prevails but little.	Two licensed ones, but the unlicensed ones are numerous, and illicit distillation prevails much.	About 70. It does.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffa and Oga East.

Curric-on-Sair (Town). Pop. 9,316.	Clonmel (Town). Pop. 15,131.	Dromaghmore and Kilfiga. Pop. —.	Lansdowne and Monkstown. Pop. 5,393.
Rev. William Sandys.	David Mulcaugh.	Rev. Robert Carey.	Rev. R. Mansel.
Of the middle and lower class; in general middle men.	Of the middle and lower classes, who are willing to devote a great portion of their time to the collecting of the rent.	Of cottages, without land, the landlords are generally farmers of the upper and middle classes.	Of all classes.
Cabins, with about 20 perches of land, let for £2 10s.; without land, £2.	A cabin and garden, containing about a rood, will let in the suburbs of the town for about £3; and, without a garden, £1 10s. to £2 a year.	Of cabins, without land, the rent averages £3; for any portion of land let with the cottage the farmer charges about twice his own rent.	I cannot say.
Mud and straw walls, thatched with straw. Neither beds nor bedsteads, but a bundle of straw and a blanket on the floor.	The cabins are generally built of mud, and thatched, and rather poorly done. The furniture, as well as beds and bedsteads, are of the lowest description, many having nothing but straw or heath to lie on over the ground, and who are most careless and improvident.	They are equally wretched in their construction and the furniture they contain; the entire furniture might average at £2.	Of all descriptions.
In general, no condition beyond the rent.	I do not know of any conditions that the lower class hold their cabins or gardens under, except paying their rent weekly, quarterly, or yearly, in money.	When held immediately from the head landlord the rent is usually paid in money; when held from the middle-men labour is the usual consideration given in lieu of rent.	I cannot say.
Very commonly two, sometimes more, in one cabin.	In many instances two, three, or more families live in a small cabin; and families in rooms, in the streets and lanes.	In most to my knowledge.	I cannot say how many.
Deteriorated for want of employment. Population increasing.	The population of our parish is very stationary, but I cannot say any improving since the peace of 1815; it contains now about 17,000 inhabitants, which includes the suburbs over the bridge in the county Waterford.	It is, I believe, much deteriorated, in consequence of the vast depression in the price of produce and wages of labour, without any corresponding reduction in rents. The population is, I believe, on the increase.	I would say stationary. I cannot say.
Peaceable.	With few exceptions, and considering the general state of the South of Ireland, Clonmel has been, since 1815, peaceable.	Extremely peaceable.	Peaceable.
A savings' bank very prosperous; contributions of every class.	We have a well-conducted savings' bank established in this town for the last 14 years, under the care and management of six most respectable inhabitants. On the 30th of November last the deposits therein amounted to £27,000, and it is working well; the number of depositors is 837; we have seven shareable and three friendly societies; the tradesmen, labourers, and servants, are the principal depositors in the bank.	Not immediately in my parish; there are in the parish of Clonmel adjoining; to what extent my parishioners may be depositors I cannot conjecture, as they are not fond of communicating rough information to those to whom they are largely in arrears.	None.
Several; and their dealings principally and ruinously with the lowest poor.	There are four or five pawn-brokers' shops in this town, and I consider them the greatest nuisances that ever came into it; affording great facilities and encouragement to thieves by receiving stolen goods, and to the poor and working classes for drinking and extravagance, and many have been ruined thereby.	Not any.	None.
69 licensed to sell spirits. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	In the year 1811 the licensed spirit retailers were 64; in 1831, 129; at present 141; though spirits may be sold without licence, I am satisfied there is no illicit distillation in this parish: I calculate that the value of spirits retailed in this parish exceeds £60,000 per annum; one-half of which may be drunk by glass at the counter.	There are no licensed public houses in either parish. I am not aware that illicit distillation is carried on in my parish.	I cannot say; they are the tastiest, and almost innumerable. It does not.

MUNSTER—Counties Tipperary, Waterford—Baronies 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Edgemoor, Edgemoor, Killybeg, and Templemore. Pop. about 5,000.	Killybeg and Killybeg. Pop. 2,520.	Newchapel and Abbey. Pop. 6,336.	Newchapel . . . Pop. 2,085.
Rev. Charles H. Archdall.	J. R. South, Esq. 2, 2.	Stephen Moore, Esq. 2, 2.	Rev. Alexander Hooper.
Farmers.	Some are the proprietors of the lands, others are their tenants.	Small farmers and labourers.	Farmers.
Cabin with an acre of land £10, without land £8.	£1 10s. to £2 without land; those held under the proprietors are charged only for the ground attached to them.	Without land from £1 to £1 10s.; there is no extra charge for house where there is land.	With land no additional charge, without land from £1 to £1 10s.
Mad walls, covered with straw; a dresser, a table, one chair, and a stool. Generally bedsteads; scarcely any covering but one blanket, and a little straw under them.	Thatched cabins. The majority tolerably well furnished with bedsteads and bedding; some few are not well supplied with these necessaries.	Some built of clay, others of stone; some very well furnished, others moderately. All have bedsteads, but their beds vary from straw to feathers; the covering generally good.	Chiefly built of clay, and thatched. All have bedsteads, and in general the bedding is comfortable; on one estate (Mr. Pollard's) the cottages are slated.
They must give labour. It is.	It is not usual to require duty-labour, or any addition to the rent.	I know of no instance where labour is required when rent is paid for cabins or land; but farmers are ready to allow in some cases the cottiers to pay their rent by labour.	Farmers in general are satisfied to take the rent in labour. No duty-labour is required in any instance.
Cannot tell.	—	I know of no instance, except a man or his wife may have their father or mother with them.	None.
I don't know, as I have not been long enough in this county. Increasing.	Much improved. Population rather increased.	I can perceive no difference, except that the population is certainly increasing.	The condition rather improved. The population certainly increasing.
Peaceable I am told.	Very peaceable.	I have heard of but one crime these five years; they are both peaceable and well conducted.	Perfectly peaceable.
There is not.	None.	There is a savings' bank in Clonmel, to which any one has access, and is most prosperous; the contributors are generally of the lower class.	None: there is one in Clonmel.
Not one.	None.	There is a pawnbroker's shop in Clonmel, whose dealings are chiefly with the distress of that town.	None.
Cannot tell, they are so numerous.	12. There is no illicit distillation.	Too numerous to find out, but the ones which sell without licence (immense), and which I believe to be the cause of most of the poverty everywhere.	Two licensed. There is no illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary, Waterford—Baronies Iffa, Ofs East.

Newtown . . Pop. 1,442.	Pencarrow, Lisnorough, and Donoughmore . . Pop. 2,564.	Rathmore . . Pop. 1,010.	St. Mary's (including Clonmel Town) . . Pop. 17,331.
Thomas E. Lister, Esq. J.P.	Rev. Maurice Walsh.	Rev. Walter Giffes.	Rev. James Orr.
Generally farmers, holding themselves from 20 to 50 acres.	Small farmers, and, in some cases, the head landlord.	The inhabitants of cottages are generally comfortable farmers, but there are some poor having large families to provide for.	Landlords of cabins generally belong to the middle rank of life, though some wealthy individuals possess this kind of property.
I should think from £1 to £3 per annum, including a cabbage garden.	Rent of cabins, without land, on an average, from about £1 to £1 10s. yearly.	There are very few cabins not without some land attached to them.	The usual rent of cabins, with land, is from £3 to £4; without it, from £2 to £2 10s.
The walls of the cabins are generally built of mud or clay, and the furniture bad. They generally have one or two bad beds.	They are generally of a poor description, and are usually badly supplied with bedding and bedsteads.	Generally comfortable, but in some the furniture is very bad.	Cabins are usually built of mud, and covered poorly with straw: some, indeed, are wretched hovels, and rendered doubly so by the filthy disposition of their inhabitants. Many contain nothing that could be called furniture, neither beds nor bedding, except a little straw, which the family shares with a pig that they must keep to pay the rent; others, where the inhabitants are industrious and obtain employment, are neat and comfortable enough, and contain both furniture, bedsteads, and bedding.
I know of no condition exclusive of rent. I know of no duty-labour in the parish.	The rent is sometimes paid in money, but chiefly by labour.	Rent, which is allowed in wages.	Cottiers are usually tenants at will. Duty-labour is seldom required.
I believe there are but few instances of two families living in the same house in the parish.	In very few.	No.	This question I cannot answer.
I think the condition of the poor in their dress and appearance altogether much improved in this parish, since the year 1815. I believe the population considerably increased within that period, which was by no means necessary.	Deteriorated.	The general condition of the poorer classes is improved, and the population nearly the same.	I cannot answer this question from my own experience; but several impartial persons, to whom I have put it, consider the condition of the poor rather improved. Population increasing.
The parish has been in general quiet.	Those parishes have been generally peaceable since the period above alluded to.	Very peaceable, and, with very few exceptions, desirous to obey the laws of the land; but, through fear, obliged to submit to the dictation of the subverters of all order.	This parish has been generally peaceable, if we except a few drunken squabbles on a Sunday evening, and an occasional row after a fair, or a little of such Irish fun.
There is not a savings' bank in the parish; there is one in the next parish (Carrick), which answers all the purposes as well as if one was in this parish.	None.	None.	There is a 'savings' bank. It is in a prosperous state; I understand the contributors are generally small farmers and tradesmen; there are a few of them servants.
There are no pawnbrokers in the parish, there are four or five at Carrick; their dealings are, in general, with the poor housekeepers, and often with petty robbers, and servants who rob their masters and mistresses.	None.	None.	There are several public houses in the parish, the principal ones being the support of these are, however, the poor of all ranks, however, I understand, would have in supplying them, but as their dealings are principally with the poor.
The number of public houses are few, probably five or six; there is no town or large village in the parish.	There are more houses selling spirituous liquors in those parishes than are wanted.	Two. No illicit distillation, but I regret to say that there are some illicit public houses, which cause distress and misery among the poorer class.	The whiskey shops are almost innumerable, and their number daily increasing, to the destruction not merely of the morals of the people, but of their social and physical condition.

conducts and happiness; these, I verily believe, are one of the greatest curses under which the country labours. Illicit distillation does not prevail, so far as I am aware.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

St. Nicholas and Newtown (including Carnock-on-Sole Town) . . . Pop. 9,897.	Cahir . . . Pop. 8,384.	Cahir and Marlborough. Pop. 9,170.	Derryguth . . . Pop. 1,395.
Rev. Garrett Conolly, p. 7.	The Hon. & Rev. T. Cusack.	Rev. Michael Tobin, p. 7.	Rev. Sackville Gardiner Bourke.
Some gentlemen, some tradesmen, some farmers.	Middle-men; who charge enormous rents, and are very severe.	—	Generally the head landlords.
£8 3s. without land; the land attached to cabins, averages from £8 to £10 per acre.	The rents vary so much, that I can give no satisfactory answer to this query.	A cabin, with a cabbage garden, from £1 3s. to £2; without a garden, from £1 to £1 3s.	About £8 3s. without, and about £4 with, half an acre.
Most wretched mud cabins, without anything deserving the name of furniture.	Badly furnished, and badly supplied with bed and bedding.	They are made up of mud walls, in some cases thatched with straw, some with rushes or heath, and often with the weeds gleaned in the corn fields. A bedstead is a very rare article, a wad of straw or green rushes placed in a corner, and protected outside by a few shaws, is more common; the covering at night, the clothes worn by day; the furniture consists of a pot, and one or two stools, a porringer, or pisher, to draw water.	Generally built of mud, and thatched. Wretchedly furnished with bedsteads, but generally lie upon straw.
Sometimes they pay the rent in work.	In some cases labour is required.	They pay part in cash, and a part in labour, according to agreement.	By labour: it is usual.
Almost in every cabin.	In a great many.	There are about 70 of that description.	I don't know of one.
The poor of this parish are every year getting more wretched since the peace in the year 1815: the staple trade before the Union, was the manufacture of cloth, which gave employment to persons; that business was partially kept up until the peace, from which time it has gradually declined; there are not 50 employed at it now. The population is rather on the increase.	Improved. The population has increased.	It is deteriorated, and the population increasing.	The general condition is improving since 1815. The population is increasing.
This parish has been perfectly tranquil during that period.	Peaceable, generally speaking; but we have had mob-like meetings, and O'Connell processions.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.
There is; it is in a very prosperous situation of various descriptions.	There is not.	None.	No.
There are three pawn offices in this parish; it is the poor and indigent portion of the inhabitants that resorts to them.	There are not.	None.	No.
About 100. No.	Between 70 and 80, as near as I can ascertain. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	The number of houses retelling spirituous liquors exceeds 50. There is no illicit distillation, to my knowledge.	Illicit distillation does not prevail.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffs, Offs West.

Union of Derrygrath. Pop. 7,642.	Templetonny . . Pop. 5,794.	Templetonny . . Pop. 5,786.	Tubrid . . Pop. 4,592.
William Perry, Esq. & c.	Michael Bourke, Esq. & c.	Rev. William Montgomery.	W. J. Fennell, Esq. & c.
Both gentlemen and middle-men.	Poor farmers.	What we call farmers.	The lower order of farmers, who generally employ the holder of the cabin to work.
I consider the rent of cabins let by middle-men (without any land) exorbitantly high, being £2 2s., and often more: those let by the gentlemen or head landlords are much more reasonable, as they generally let one, two, and three acres of ground with the cabin, at an average rent of about £1 10s.	£2 without land.	Very from £1 to £2 per annum.	Cabins, with a cabbage garden attached, about £2 per annum.
The cabins are built of mud walls, and badly furnished. Some of their bedding is good, some very wretched.	The worst description possible: they have no furniture in general; and as for beds or bedsteads, they only know them by name, as they lie on straw, with very little covering.	Mud walls, badly ditched, wretched furniture. Seldom blankets to be seen.	They are generally built with mud, and the furniture very bad.
Cottiers usually work out their rent. I do not know of such a thing as duty-labour.	Generally for labour, at 6d. per day, to pay for their cottage.	Cabins paid for usually by yearly labour.	Duty-labour is not often required; this custom has lessened very much.
There are very few instances of two families living in the same cabin, unless it should be sufficiently large to divide by a partition wall.	In 500.	In many instances four families live in the same house, and few houses have less than two families.	In many instances, or rather in some instances, such as the case, but not generally.
I should say the condition of the poor is improved since the peace of 1815; they are generally better clad, and their houses are of a somewhat better description. The population has rather increased by the last returns, but not in any great degree.	Much worse, and increasing every day. Population increasing very fast.	I consider the condition of the poor worse, and likely to be still worse, owing chiefly to the increasing population.	The population is, I think, increasing: I think the condition of the poor is stationary.
These parishes have been in general very peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable, generally.	This parish was disturbed about four years since; at present it is peaceable.
There is no savings' bank in these parishes; but there is one in Clonmel, which is near these parishes. I believe tradesmen are the chief contributors, and it appears to answer well.	None.	No institution of the kind.	There is no savings' bank, or anything approaching to it, in my parish.
None.	None.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers in the parish.
The public houses are very numerous in these three parishes, and no doubt very injurious to both the morals and pockets of the lower classes: I have no doubt much of their poverty is owing to large sums of their wages being spent in public houses. There is no illicit distillation in these parishes.	18. No illicit distillation.	18; which, in my opinion, are twice too many. Not now.	The number of public houses is large. Illicit distillation does not prevail here, though it does in neighbouring parishes.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffa, Offa, West Iffa.

Tahill, Whitechurch, and Ballybuck. Pop. 8,778.	Corkilly . . . Pop. 2,948.	Moyne and Templetoole. Pop. —.	Rescues (including Town). Pop. 2,186.
Rev. Henry Palmer.	James S. Birch, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Patrick Ryan, J. P.	John Talbot.
Gentlemen, very generally.	Often poor people themselves, or but little better than common labourers.	Of the middling farmers.	Of the middle class generally.
Cubins or farms are seldom changed for; cubins without land are most uncommon.	About £2 a-year for cubins without land, and from £3 to £4 10s. for this, with a quarter of ground and a cabbage garden.	The rent of a cabin with land I cannot tell; the land being taken, the cabin is built thereon; but the rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 or £1 10s.	With a small garden, about £2 10s.; and cubins without any land from £1 10s. to £2 each.
They are, generally, poor habitations, and miserably furnished. The poor have bedsteads; mostly straw beds.	Some are tolerably comfortable, others of a very wretched description; but I think, on the whole, generally speaking, the style of building them is rather improved: the furniture is generally very scanty; there is usually a dresser, which answers a double purpose, for the cubins being often built in one room, the dresser is placed across the house by a second room. The bedsteads and bedding are mostly of a very bad description.	Of the worst description, being thatched with rushes or straw, and seldom having either a window or chimney; the furniture of the worst description, small beds scarcely any at all. Bedsteads not ground; they lie on straw with very little bed clothing.	Mostly of straw, and thatched with straw, and badly furnished. Many are without bedsteads, and their bedding may be said to be very scanty, but comfortable, being no more than a small quantity of straw laid on the ground, and a miserable blanket or two to cover them.
There is not much of duty-labour.	Labourers and cottiers of the class I am speaking of, are usually tenants at-will, and if tenants of their employers, a portion of their hire is generally stopped weekly towards the rent.	The cottier is generally a tenant at will, who usually pays his rent in labour, sometimes in money. No duty-labour.	It is not usual to require duty-labour from labourers or cottagers in this place, in addition to, or in lieu of rent.
In very many instances.	—	In about 10.	It would be difficult to tell, but there are many cases of two or more families residing in the same cabin.
Improved; more civilized; having increased, and education advancing. Increasing.	As far as my own recollection and observation go, I should say pretty stationary, or rather improved with respect to clothing. The population is on the increase.	The condition of the lower classes much deteriorated since the peace. The landlords took advantage of the war prices to raise the rent of the land, and that together with the low price which notwithstanding agricultural produce under the former system to give employment to the poor. Population increasing.	I think from the want of employment and consequent reduction of wages with the labouring classes, that they are in a worse condition than they were in the year 1815, and that the population is increasing. In stating the condition of the poorer classes being worse now, than before the peace of 1815, I mean they are
as, most respects their means of support; if work could be had for the unemployed labourers, it would be of great use; if the case is otherwise, the poor are chiefly supported by the middle classes, shopkeepers, and small farmers; the higher classes and great land-proprietors, I believe, contribute very little, comparatively, to their support.			
Totally peaceable.	I think, for the most part peaceable.	Very peaceable in the parish of Moyne, but the parish of Templetoole is occasionally disturbed by the Carrigrohane Durrigs, two hostile parties.	With some exceptions, principally occasioned by riots, and party quarrels, on market and fair days, I think this parish has not been much disturbed during that period.
There is a clothing society, principally managed by the vicar and his wife; the poor are encouraged to place their idle savings in a poor's box; about Christmas they receive clothes, at a most reduced rate: £30 were deposited last year, and £30 contributed by subscribers.	There is a savings' bank in the neighbouring town of Roscrea, and I think I may add in a state of prosperity; the contributors are chiefly farmers.	No.	There is a savings' bank in this town, in a prosperous state, with several thousand pounds in bank: the contributors are mostly small farmers, labourers, and persons of the middle class.
None.	There are two or three in the town of Roscrea, and I should say, their dealings were carried on principally with the poorer classes.	No.	There are two pawnbrokers' shops in the town; I think it is with the lowest class of poor that their dealings are principally carried on.
30 in my three parishes. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are I think about eight in the parish of Corkilly. Illicit distillation did prevail very much, if not in the parish, certainly in its immediate neighbourhood.	There are 50 public houses. No illicit distillation. One post 95 licensed public houses (as a recent officer informed me, of whom I inquired); there are, I believe, many others, within the parish, some of whom pay, and others do not pay license. Illicit distillation does prevail in it, I understand: doubtless much of the wickedness and misery of Ireland, may be justly attributed to the consumption of whiskey.	There are in the town class (extending a little beyond it at one part) 95 licensed public houses (as a recent officer informed me, of whom I inquired); there are, I believe, many others, within the parish, some of whom pay, and others do not pay license. Illicit distillation does prevail in it, I understand: doubtless much of the wickedness and misery of Ireland, may be justly attributed to the consumption of whiskey.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Herin, Kilmannagh.

Templepatrick and Loughmore. Pop. —.	Clogher . . Pop. 2,221.	Cleerly . . Pop. 3,400.	Cleerly and Clogher. Pop. 5,821.
Rev. Edmund Knox.	Rev. Robert Armstrong.	Rev. Robert Armstrong.	Rev. P. Mahony, r. r.
Farmers.	Of a very poor labouring class indeed.	The landlords of cottages, in general, are farmers, who pay a high rent themselves, and are, therefore, obliged to exact too high rents from the poorer cottager.	Farmers generally.
They are generally let at £1 for a year.	A cabin without a bit of land lets for from £1 to £2 a year; a cabin with land lets in proportion to the quantity of land.	A cabin with a very small cabbage plot pays £1 10s. a year; if an acre of land attached to it from £4 to £5 a year.	Cabins with one acre of land about £4, with half an acre £3, with a small cabbage plot £1 10s., without any land about £1.
The cabins are thatched houses, not so well furnished as they might.	In general very miserable. Bad bedsteads and worse beds.	Those cabins are, in general, most miserable. Badly furnished, without bedsteads or bedding, except a little straw.	Wretched buildings in general, unfit for any human being to dwell in; the furniture, if it can be so named, exceedingly bad. From one-half to two-thirds without bedsteads, almost all without comfortable bedding.
Generally rent is paid for cabins.	When the rent is fixed, every day they give the landlord work the cottier is allowed 8d. out of his rent.	If a man promises to pay a certain rent, he is allowed 8d. a day for any labour the landlord requires from him out of that rent.	Labour is sometimes given in lieu of rent, but seldom required as a condition; I know of no other condition where rent is excluded.
A few.	In numberless instances.	In many instances two families live in the same cabin.	In about 100: in, perhaps, half the instances the cabins are divided and furnished with two or more doors.
Not improved.	The general condition of the poor worse since 1815. Population increasing much.	I think the condition of the poor is rather worse since 1815, in consequence of the want of employment. Population certainly increasing.	Deteriorated most certainly, and in every respect. The population is increasing most rapidly; and, situated as we are, it contributes very much to increase the distresses of the poor.
Often disturbed.	Some disturbances; and taking of fire-arms seems to be the great object.	Though the general Rockite system prevails, I think my parish less disturbed than many others.	Rather peaceable; occasional disturbances, but of no marked or general nature.
No.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	Not one.
About 12.	About five licensed houses sell spirits, but there are many unlicensed who sell; and illicit distillation has prevailed, and is still going forward.	There are, perhaps, four or five licensed public houses where whiskey is sold, but there are many houses where they sell it without license. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent.	There are six licensed public houses; about the same number of unlicensed houses; but more not less than 50 up to last year, when I succeeded in reducing them to the number already mentioned. Illicit distillation did prevail in one of our parishes up to this year to a considerable extent.

Note added: It is now almost entirely suppressed by the activity of the Revenue Police.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Middleton.

Ashmole . . Pop. 1,914.	Ballysheehan . . Pop. 2,869	Clonam and Drangan. Pop. 3,900.	Fethard (including Town). Pop. 4,056.
Rev. John G. Phillips.	M ^{rs} . Pusefather, Esq. & c.	Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, & c.	Rev. Robert Ferris, & c.
Generally the gentry.	The landlords of cabins and cottages, without land attached to them, are generally middle-men, and persons farming small quantities of land, say from 5 to 10 acres, or even 20.	Plain farmers, and a few gentlemen farmers.	About one-third of the cottages in this town and parish are held from the head landlord, and the rest by middle-men of the humbler class.
I am not aware of cabins being let without land; a cabin with an acre of land lets for about £2 2s. a-year.	The usual rent charged is from £1 to £2 per annum.	These vary according to the neighbourhood, a cabin or hut alone £1 a-year; if with land it varies with the quality, sometimes £4, sometimes £5 an acre, and sometimes more.	About £2 without land, and if there be a garden attached they usually pay at the rate of £4 per acre for so much as they may hold.
Generally miserably furnished. Bad bedding and bad beds.	Their cabins are generally built in the cheapest manner, mud walls covered with thatch; seldom a chimney; a place for a window, but no glass; a door so badly put up as to exclude neither air nor light; the furniture is on a par with the house. Seldom a bedstead; one dirty blanket, no quilt, no sheets; they sleep on straw; whenever a pallet makes its appearance a bedstead generally attends it.	They generally have two apartments, one a little sort of kitchen, and sometimes a kitchen with a bed in it; the other a bed-room. Some have bedsteads, others a few stools joined together, a table, a few chairs, a dresser, pot, and some other trifles; bedding mostly straw; sometimes molting covering.	Some of them pretty good, but the majority are very bad. Few have bedsteads, and were it not that I have purchased blankets, by means of a loan fund to which I am treasurer, they would have no covering except what they wear by day.
The rent is generally paid by labour, and no money demanded when the amount of rent is paid by labour.	New occupiers of their cabins frequently hold them at a rent payable in labour at so much per day; others agree to pay for them in money.	A great number give labour in lieu of rent; others do not, and only pay by their little pig, and labour elsewhere in the neighbourhood.	All rent. No duty-labour.
Cannot say.	But few instances occur where two distinct families dwell in the same cabin, except that of a son and his wife, who sometimes live with the father or father-in-law for the first year, after which time they provide a cabin for themselves.	From 12 to 20.	In at least 100 instances.
Deteriorated. Population increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes since the year 1815 is comparatively stationary; individuals have improved, and others have deteriorated. The population has rather increased.	A deterioration for want of employment. Population increasing, but yearly emigrating, for more comfort and for employment, to America.	Their condition is considerably deteriorated, but their numbers rapidly increasing.
Generally speaking disturbed.	There has been occasionally more or less disturbance in the parish since that time, chiefly occasioned by tithes and land; the parish is pretty tranquil at present.	In general very peaceable during my time, which is advancing eight years; before then there was a noted outrage, a family burnt by night in Silverman Mountain.	Peaceable, at least since I came to reside here, which is now nearly nine years.
No savings' bank nor benefit society, there being one within two miles and a half, in the city of Cashel.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish; there is a savings' bank established for several years past at Cashel, but few out of this parish are contributors.	None.	No savings' bank nor benefit society except the loan fund already referred to in Answer to Query 13.
None.	The only pawnbroker's shop in this neighbourhood is at Cashel, with which the country people of large towns deal; the principal persons are the small farmers and tradespeople.	None.	None.
About 12. Illicit distillation does not at present prevail.	There are about 10 licensed public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation prevailed some years ago, but is not at present the general custom in the parish.	10 licensed houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail, and is scarcely known here.	About 40. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this neighbourhood.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Mid/Westward.

Gale . . . Pop. 1,533.	Gale and Ballysheehan. Pop. 4,402.	Knockgrafton and Deptstown. Pop. —.	Knockgrafton . Pop. 4,106.
<i>Samuel G. Phillips, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Curate of the Parish of Cashel.</i>	<i>Rev. N. Herbert.</i>	<i>Oliver Mills, Esq.</i>
Cattle farmers, holders themselves of from 10 to 30 or 40 acres of land, may hold now small farms under the head landlord or middle-men, the leases of their immediate landlords having expired.	Generally farmers of the better class.	In general middle-men.	The middling and lower class of farmers.
A cabin, without land, will generally let for £1 a-year; cabins, with an acre of land, about £3 a-year, and various other charges.	Cannot say; I would say £2 without land.	With land, suppose one acre, from £3 to £4; without land, from £1 10s. to £3.	About £5 per year for home and one acre, increasing in rent as the quantity of land decreases; about £1 10s. per year without land.
Very poor thatched cabins, built often and kept in wretched repair by the holder; badly furnished, but of this class there are not many in this parish.	Mud cabins, often badly thatched, miserably furnished for the most part. Generally one bedstead, but the bedding neither clean nor comfortable.	Mud walls, thatched; badly furnished. Some with bedsteads and bad bedding.	With few exceptions very miserable. Wretched bedsteads, wretched bedding.
Tenants-at-will, but, from the late system of intimation, there is difficulty in removing a tenant. Duty-labour never required in addition to rent, but often in lieu of rent, at the current rate of wages.	They are usually under an engagement to give labour, so far as it be required, in lieu of rent.	Duty-labour in lieu of rent, where they have land attached.	Some, as in explanation of No. 14, at a rent; others in weekly days per year, at a much per day.
Informant does not know of any.	The instances are very rare in my parishes, except where a son or daughter of the family happens to be married, in this case the young people are permitted to remain until their property becomes over-abundant.	Very few, about three or four.	This occurs but occasionally, in letting lodgings to strangers.
The condition of the poor is not worse than in 1815; I think much better. The population of the parish is increasing to a vast extent.	Since 1815 I think that the condition of the poorer classes has been various, according to the prosperity of the season, and the state of prices for their particular goods; a good price for pork generally puts the poor man above want. Population increasing.	Improved in the general condition. The population increasing considerably.	The estate of the principal proprietor has rapidly improved in every sense by the personal encouragement, and advancing the interests of his tenants; the rest of the parish is (within my knowledge) stationary.
This parish is sometimes disturbed by faction and party (not political) riots, but is in general peaceable.	Generally peaceable; not always.	Greatly disturbed previous to 1825; since then the establishment of a petty sessions, with the exertions of the incumbent, who is a magistrate, and the other co-operating magistrates, it has become tranquil.	There has been no general disturbances within that period that I heard of, but some instances of murder and manslaughter.
None.	In Cashel there is a savings' bank, very prosperous; the generosity of those who are depositors are moderate farmers; very few tradespeople or servants amongst them.	None.	Nothing of the kind.
None.	In Cashel there is one; its dealings principally with the lower class, and I believe there are to a very great extent.	None.	Not any.
Informant believes there is not one licensed public house in his parish, but believes there are fifty selling whiskey without licence; informant has repeatedly called the attention of Government to this abuse, as females, who would be regular and comfortable, are ruined by the temptations these houses offer. That distillation does not prevail in the parish.	I cannot answer exactly as to number of public houses, they are too numerous, I believe, for the moral benefit of the lower classes. I do not believe that my parishes furnish any facility for distillation.	These public houses in the parish. No illicit distillation.	Eight or ten. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Middleton, Ormond Lower.

Maymuck . . Pop. —.	Rathcoole . . Pop. 1,501.	St. Patrick's Rock, including City of Cashel. Pop. 18,582.	Boatragarry and Ushant. Pop. 3,226.
Rev. George Prance.	Matthew Sankey, Esq.	Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq. Resident Magistrate of Police.	Rev. James Saunders.
Parsons.	Generally gentlemen and respectable farmers.	The resident gentry generally give their labourers cottages, for which they take the rent in work; but the labourers' cottages are generally rented from the small farmers.	Middle class.
About £8 with half an acre of land, and about £1 10s. without land.	Cabins without land let for £1 or £1 10s. by the year, those with land from £1 10s. to £2 10s. an acre.	A cabin without land is set for £1 or £1 10s.; with land, in proportion to the quantity of land let with it.	From £1 10s. to £3.
Very wretched; hardly any system. Very few instances noted.	With a few exceptions the cabins are in general comfortable. All I believe supplied with beds; the bedding good with some, and bad with others. of the dwelling house; the house is divided into a kitchen or large general day-room, and one or more bed-rooms; the furniture is a dresser, a table, an iron pot, a few chairs and benches (such make of stone); a bedstead, and perhaps a clothes chest—this is considered as a well-furnished house, but the poorer population of the house are destitute of all these.	The cabins are generally composed of mud walls, and are thatched with straw; if in the country, there is a small yard, with a hole close to the door as a receptacle for dung and stagnant water, sometimes a pump stands in the corner; occasionally, but not often of late years, the pig is an inmate of the cabin.	Primarily of mud; and generally, but poorly, provided with beds or bedding.
Their labour. It is.	The general practice in this parish is to work out the rent agreed to be paid for cabin, or for a cable with land.	Labourers sometimes give a certain number of days' work in lieu of rent to the landlord, but I am not aware in this country of the practice of duty-labour.	Duty-labour not usual.
Not many.	I know of no instance of more than one family resident in a cabin.	In the towns (particularly in the suburbs), families are huddled together and packed in the same cabin, without furniture, bedding, or covering for their nakedness; they all sleep together indiscriminately, males and females, on dirty straw, heaped to a cover as the modern floor is in the country, however, they are not refused in this habitations.	Can't say.
Deteriorated, from want of employment and fluctuation of prices. Increasing.	I think the general condition of the poorer classes has improved, owing to an improved system of agriculture. I am inclined to believe that not much increase to the population has occurred.	I am of an opinion that the condition of the peasantry, generally, has materially improved, and is rapidly improving; both men and women are, generally speaking, cleanly and comfortably clad. I speak, of course, of the rural peasantry; among the females, particularly, a taste for neat dress is beginning to prevail, a new sign of any improvement; if they were not so generally "satisfied," and would attend more to their own affairs and less to the affairs of state, so country in the world could keep pace with the improvement of Ireland. The population is increasing.	Can't say.
It has been disturbed, but has been quiet the last four or five years.	In general very peaceable; some outrages have occurred, but not to any extent.	The district about Cashel has always been the most disturbed part of Ireland; I am unable to say why it should be so, for although there is an ebb and flow of crime in other counties, Tipperary has always kept up steadily to high water-mark.	Peaceable.
None.	None exists.	There is a savings' bank, well attended, and prospering; the deposits are made by servants, mechanics, and some members of the higher rank of life.	None.
None.	None exists.	There is one shop (perhaps more) of this description; I look upon them everywhere as the greatest curse in the neighbourhood, as depots for stolen goods, and as forwarding sheds, at constant demand, for the denier-shop.	None.
Two or three. No.	I think not more than three public houses exist in the parish; and certainly no illicit distillation.	I have no documents by me to show the process now, but it is very gross, and daily increasing; the clerk which knowledge lay in the hands of the magistracy has been by a recent Act of Parliament withdrawn, and then control very much limited. I think distillation is not carried on in the parish, but it is in the vicinity to a most extraordinary degree, and with all the usual attendant demoralization. Last year I furnished the Revenue Police-office with a list of 74 public stills within a circle of seven or eight miles of Cashel, and the country is swarming with these houses.	Can't positively say; about 20. No illicit distillation that I have heard of.

MUNSTER.—County Tipperary.—Barony Grinstead Lower.

Cloghspear. Pop. 1,432.	Kilbarrow, Terryglass, and Finca. Pop. 6,543.	Loughkeen. Pop. 2,491.	Lorah and Derraw. Pop. 7,382.
George Atkinson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Ambrose Bowler, T. P.	Rev. Francis Sygne.	J. W. Walsh, Esq. J. P.
Of all classes.	Second and third rate, and in some cases fourth rate.	Middling farmers.	Middle class of farmers.
Cabins are seldom let without land; rent with one acre of land £1 10s.	From £1 to £1 15s. without land, and from £4 to £5 per acre with a hovel.	A farmer often lets to a cottier one or two acres, with a horse, at double the rent he pays himself, and, contracting to give constant work, pays only the reduced hire of 5s. per day; this appears very oppressive, but the necessity and difficulty of getting in somewhere are imperative on the cottier; they seldom are well provided, often miserably, with clothes of any description.	A cabin without land £1 per annum, with an acre of land about £3.
Those cabins are all built with stone, and in general comfortably furnished.	They are built of dry stone or mud; they have straw or hay chairs, and something like a table, sometimes a press or cupboard and dresser. Four posts, straw, and sometimes a pallet, with a single blanket or shreds of bad clothes, form their beds and bedsteads, and in very many cases the clothes they wear by day cover them by night.		Generally built with stone, others with earth or mud, and are very badly furnished with bedsteads and bedding.
Cottier holdings are not new general, but, where they are, the rent is lowered in proportion to the time paid. There is no duty-labour.	There are no hovels or cabins held exclusive of rent. It is usual to give labour instead of rent.	The condition exclusive of rent is a lower rate of hire, say 5s. instead of 6d. or 8d. per day. No duty-labour, but sometimes an agreement for grazing a cow.	Upon no condition but that he pays, by his labour, about £2 at the highest per year for his house, one acre of Irish plantation land, and his bark attached thereto.
It is unusual to have two families residing in one house, but, when it does occur, they have always separate doors.	There are only two.	Cottier all; two families hardly ever live in one cabin.	In several instances.
I think in general the condition of the poor classes in this parish is improved since 1820, I do not recollect since 1815. Population is rapidly on the increase.	Deteriorated from the continuance of the war rents, low prices, difficulty in procuring manure, and taxes. The population on the part of the Catholics is increasing, whilst that of the Protestants is on the decrease.	I was not in possession of this parish in 1815; since 1824 I see no difference one year better than another; worse according to the prices of pigs and potatoes; if pigs are dear, and potatoes plenty, every thing goes well; if the contrary, nothing. I speak principally as regards cottiers; of course the extreme low price of corn greatly distresses the farmers.	Since 1825, my residence in this country, I consider the population have increased, and their condition is no longer improved.
This parish has been universally peaceable.	Peaceable, as not one, even under the Corlew or Insurrection Act, was convicted or transported.	The parish has been always very peaceable since I have had it.	Very much disturbed within the last two years, and up to this, armed parties robbing the houses of the well-to-do for fire arms, and a dreadful system of extortion, called Terry-Alone.
There is no savings' bank in this parish; there is one in the next parish.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in them.	None, but one in the next town, Burr, in a very prosperous state.	None.
There is no such thing as a pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	There is not one.	None, I believe.	None.
Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	It or is. It does not.	Cannot tell the number of public houses, but there are many that pay no licence, are extremely pernicious, and so effort seems to be made to suppress them. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	27 public houses in this parish. Cannot say whether illicit distillation prevails; numerous applications for licences under the new Act are making.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Ormond (Upper and Lower).

Modbury . . Pop. 4,505.	Mountain . . Pop. 2,300.	Mountain . . Pop. 2,300.	Baileysborough, Eglisay, and Dromore . . Pop. —.
Rev. William Hanna.	R. W. Guss, Esq. J.P.	Rev. Jackson Wray.	The Very Rev. John Head, Dean of Killaloe.
From the noblemen to the peasant.	Farmers.	Persons who till their own land, with the assistance of one or two cottiers, or sometimes servant boys.	Farmers.
A cabin, with land, is worth about £1 5s.; and, without land, is let in the village for £2; and in the country for £1 10s.	£2 without land; £3 with land.	Rent of cabins, without ground, from £1 up to £2; some, I understand, with a small quantity of land, as high as three pounds.	£1 and £1 10s.; there are some set with land.
Consists of a kitchen and sleeping-room. Supplied with bedsteads, and very bad bedding.	Of stone; badly furnished. In most cases they have bedsteads and bedding.	Some of stone, and some of mud; generally very poorly furnished, and bad bedding.	Very miserable in general, with little or no furniture. They are provided with bedsteads; their bedding consists of straw, with only one blanket.
Cannot say. No duty-labour.	As tenants at will, the rent is almost always paid by labour.	—	They are in general required to pay their rent by labour.
In many instances two or three families are resident in a cabin that has only two rooms.	None.	—	There has been no instance of the kind.
Cannot say from my own observation, not being here for more than three years; but am told that the poor are much better off.	The condition of the poorer classes in this parish, I think, stationary, since the peace of 1815. The population is increasing.	Generally considered stationary.	It is: their dress and cabins appear more comfortable. The population is on the increase.
Peasable, in comparison to other parts of this country.	This parish has been perfectly peasable.	Remarkably peasable.	They have been peasable.
None but the poor-fund, which has £15 to its credit, and is supported by the landed proprietors who are resident, and by Lord Dunally, must &c. &c., who does not reside in the parish.	None in this parish; there is a savings' bank in the adjoining parish of Nenagh, to which the inhabitants of this parish may resort.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
19 public houses licensed. Distillation does not prevail.	There are two public houses in the parish. There is not any illicit distillation carried on in it.	Four or five licensed public houses; cannot say how many not licensed. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Four.

MUNSTER.—County Tipperary.—Baronets Upper Ormond, Clonwilliam, Ownay, &c.

Clenbeg and Kilmacilla. Pop. 3,798.	Kilmare, Lisheeny, and Kilmacilla . . Pop. 8,295.	Lattena . . Pop. 995.	Ballinshinch and Kilmacilla. Pop. —.
Rev. John Galseng.	Very Rev. G. Holmes, Dean of Ardara.	Rev. J. Studdert.	Rev. William Flanagan, &c.
I think, farmers.	Generally farmers.	Lord Kirkwall, Ownay Carr, Esq., and Lord Glandyne are the only landlords.	The middle class of farmers.
With a small portion (a road), £2; where there is land, the charge is per acre.	The rent of cabins, without land, from £1 to £1 5s yearly; with land, depends on the quantity.	From £1 to £1 5s. without land.	With an acre of land, from £2 to £2 10s.; without land, £1.
Mud and straw; the poorer order often destitute.	The cabins generally consist of a kitchen and a bed-room, sometimes two; furniture, generally a dresser, one or two tables, a few chairs, and a bedstead or two, with gene- rally very uncomfortable bed- ding.	Generally soda for walls. No.	Generally mud, little or no furniture. In very few in- stances, a kind of temporary bedstead, in most cases none at all; bedding very wretched.
Nothing of the kind.	Both gentlemen and farmers have generally cottier tenants who work for them by the year, say at 6d. per day, and have their gardens at an un- der value.	They labour for rent.	Part in money, and part in duty-labour.
Occasionally it prevails, but very rarely.	Instances are rare of more than one family living in the same cottage, unless in the village of Saggart.	Cannot say, perhaps 10.	About 130 instances.
The condition of all farmers is, I think, improving; others, perhaps, stationary; this is apparent in their houses, clothing, &c. Population on the increase.	I think the condition of the poorer classes rather deterio- rated; with the peace went the war prices, which enabled every farmer liberally to em- ploy his poorer neighbour; the farmer now does his own work, or employs as few as he can do with.	Worse every day. Increas- ing rapidly, and growing worse.	It is deteriorating. The po- pulation is considerably in- creased.
Considering the laziness in enforcing law and manifold instruments, it has been.	My parishes, generally speak- ing, peaceable.	Partly peaceable; generally no; few inclined to riot at fair, &c. &c.	It has been peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank; we have a loan fund, which is of great use; there are a few sub- scribers, but the principal part of the fund comes from a society in London.	None.	None at all.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	Not one.	None.
Licensed houses few, but whiskey to be had any where. I know it does to a degree.	I should think about 20 in my parishes. Illicit distilla- tion does not prevail in them.	About 12, some licensed, others not.	From 10 to 12. Illicit dis- tillation does not prevail in my parishes.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Orony, Arns.

Raher and Raher. Pop. —	Castletownarra, Youghal, and Burgess. Pop. 12,632.	Kilmoreau, Kilmorely, Kilacrahy, and Kilmoreau. Pop. about 11,509.	Youghal and Burgess. Pop. 7,922.
Rev. William Byrne, F.R.	Rev. Robert Gabbott.	Rev. John Pennefather.	Rev. Dr. Ryan.
They are generally poor, industrious, struggling farmers, occupying a few acres of land.	Generally the head landlord, but in some cases a middleman of the rank of a strong farmer.	The upper class of farmers.	They are the farmers.
The usual rent of cabins, with a half-quarter of ground, is £1 10s.; without land, £1.	Generally £1 for a cabin, without land; and proportionally, according to the value of it, for whatever land they hold with it.	From £1 10s. to £3.	The usual rent of cabins, having annexed to them from 3 to 10 perches of land, from £1 10s. to £2; and without land, from £1 to £1 10s.
The cabins are generally built of mud or sod, with a little straw or rushes for bed on the ground. In general there are no beds, the covering being of the worst and most lathsome description; often obliged to use the body covering, wet during the labour of the day, as bedding.	The cabins are built with stone, and thatched with straw, generally divided into two apartments, and are generally furnished with a bedstead of some description, bedding, and some articles for ordinary purposes.	Mud walls; no furniture. Very few bedsteads, and no comfortable bedding.	They are of a wretched description; some without furniture, and others having a table and one or two chairs. Very many without bedsteads, and bed bedding; they are very often obliged to cover themselves at night with the clothes they wear by day.
The labourers and cottiers pay the rent of these cabins, some by employment, some by money.	I do not know of any condition but rent.	On condition of working with their landlord.	They generally rent them. Very few give labour in lieu of rent.
Within these parishes there are many instances of four or five families living together in one cabin, without any separation of bed, bedstead, or partition.	I have no knowledge of such, but there may be such.	I am told 150 to 200.	There are very few families living together, which seldom occurs, and this is but for a short accommodation of one of them; there are about thirty families under the same roof, separated by a dividing wall.
The general condition of the poorer classes in these parishes is deteriorated since the peace of 1815, attributable to the low prices of corn, butter, pork, the incessant call of the landlord, high rents, rack rents, arrears, middle-men, and though last, not least, the cruel extortion of tithes being more than three times higher in these parishes than in the most fertile parts of Ireland. The population of these parishes is increasing rapidly.	In general stationary. The population increasing very much.	I should think deteriorated, from the great scarcity of money among the farmers, and bad prices. Population increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated since the peace in the year 1815, which, in my mind, has been caused by high rents, low prices for the produce of the land, the want of employment and low wages; their condition is becoming more miserable. The population is much on the increase.
It is an undoubted truth that these parishes, in the course of all the forty years since the year 1780, and all those changes which have taken place since that time, have remained stationary, calmly, sound, and unaltered in their general condition, and in the general condition of the people of Tipperary from the state of the Irish Poor.	Except the breaking down of a police-barrack in 1829, and the turning up of some land to force the proprietor to let it out in one acre, about same time, these parishes have been very peaceable.	Peaceable.	The people have been in general peaceable.
There are no savings' banks in these parishes.	None.	No savings' bank in the parish.	There are no such institutions in the parishes.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in these parishes.	None.	No pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	None.
There are a few public houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. These distillations did prevail in the mountains.	It is impossible for me to ascertain the number, but there are several in which spirituous liquors are retailed, and these distillations did prevail to a great extent until within the last few years, when the measures of the revenue police have succeeded in suppressing it.	I suppose 20, and a number uncounted. Not much illicit distillation at present.	Seven. Illicit distillation did very much prevail, but it has been lately put down.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Slieveadagh, Ormond Lower.

Ballingarry . . Pop. 5,879.	Ballingarry . . Pop. 5,879.	Ballingarry and Uskane. Pop. 7,338.	Ferns and Kilsnoo. Pop. 5,917.
<i>A. Gobay, Esq. & c.</i>	<i>Rev. W. Armstrong.</i>	<i>C. Atkinson, Esq. & c.</i>	<i>Rev. Michael Maghan, & c.</i>
Farmers.	Of all classes, from a lord to a farmer.	The letters of cabins are mostly small farmers, but there are many gentlemen who have cottager tenants. make the burden lighter by letting of land to the back of a cabin, which will let at from 15s. to £1.	Of the poorer class of farmers, who, not being able to till their land, and of course not able to pay the rent and all other charges, will endeavour to let of land to the back of a cabin, which will let at from 15s. to £1.
Without land about £1.	A cabin without land, £1 a-year. but the base walls. A few stents serve for their bedstead to keep a ward of stents together, with very little or no covering, except that worn by day; a bundle of furs, tied at both ends with a gad, serves for a door.	The rent of a cabin without land, from £1 to £1 10s. per year; with land, the house not considered in most cases.	A cabin, 14 feet by 10 feet, will set at from £1 to £1 10s. by adding a few perches to it, with no other accommodation.
This depends on the occupiers; when industrious, warm and comfortable; when otherwise, the reverse.	Some are built of mud, and some few of stone; generally badly furnished. In some instances they have bedsteads, and in others they have straw only.	Those cabins vary much; some comfortable with moats, others the contrary: I conceive they are improving, both with regard to the outside and inside appearance of their houses.	See preceding answer.
Those who work for their landlords generally leave a proportion of their earnings, weekly, to pay their rents.	They often give labour in lieu of rent, and are generally made to work cheap.	Cottiers are bound to work with their landlord constantly, and obtain their land, and grass for their cattle cheaper, on that account; they can be dispossessed by giving six months' notice; other labourers hold their land by lease, or are tenants at will.	It is usual to require double labour in addition to, and in lieu of rent.
I cannot say.	In several.	There are many instances of two families living under the same roof, but separate and with separate door-ways.	In very many instances.
I think improved. The population has increased.	—	I cannot take upon myself to say what the condition of the poor was in 1813, but I conceive they are improving in their mode of agriculture, with little remuneration from the low prices of their produce. Population fast increasing.	By much worse: land held up at the same rent, and run down. Population increasing notwithstanding the frequent emigration and poverty.
It has been peaceable, with the exception of party feuds.	Shots firing constantly, and rather disturbed.	I believe this parish to have been always as quiet as any part of Ireland.	Peaceable.
There is not.	None.	There is no savings' bank in this parish, but many of the parishioners have money lodged in the savings' banks of their neighbouring towns.	None but in an object state.
No.	None.	There is no pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	None.
I cannot state the number, but they are numerous, licensed and unlicensed. I am not aware of any illicit distillation.	A great many houses sell spirituous liquors. I believe there is no illicit distillation carried on.	There are six licensed public houses in this parish; but I regret to say that there are many houses called shebeens selling liquor clandestinely without licence.	15 in all. It does not of late.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Slieveragh, Kilmeneagh.

Fennar . . Pop. 2,073.	Kilcooly . . Pop. 3,644.	Kilvannan . . Pop. 4,130.	Doonin Kesh, &c. . Pop. —.
Rev. Edward Lloyd.	Wm. Parnsey, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Edward Loharty.	Rev. N. Hayes, P. P.
The labourers of this parish generally hold under the head landlord.	Farmers.	The landlords of cottages and cabins are in general middle-men, who have an interest in their farms.	Farmers.
I cannot say.	From £3 to £3 10s. where an acre of ground is given, and from £1 to £1 10s. where no ground is given.	From £1 to £3 a-year for cabins without land; £4 if half an acre is attached to a cabin.	The usual rent of cabins without land is £1 10s.; the cabins that have land attached to them rent at sums varying from £2 to £3 per year; the quantity of land is generally very small.
I believe the beds consist of clean straw; the most comfortable farmers use the same for their families.	Thatched; walls generally stone. Scarcely any furniture, and seldom with bedsteads.	Some built with stone, others clay walls. In general they have bedsteads and good bedding.	They are made of clay, and thatched (generally very badly) with straw or sedge. Their furniture is of the worst kind, and a bedstead or comfortable bedding is possessed by few of them; in fact none of them have comfortable bedding.
They hold from head landlord.	Seldom held but at a yearly agreed-for rent.	Some pay money, others labour in lieu of rent.	On one, that of labour; they sometimes pay their rents entirely by labour, and sometimes part of it in money, and part of it by labour.
I can't say; I know of none.	There are very few instances.	In the village two or more families reside in the same house.	About 20.
I think the poor very contented in this parish.	Rather stationary; improving in education. Population increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes has deteriorated since 1815, as the farmers cannot afford to give so much work, on account of the low price of the produce. But population is on the increase.	Deteriorated considerably in every respect. The population is increasing.
Very peaceable.	It has almost generally been peaceable.	This parish has been in general peaceable until disturbed by the agitators against the tithe system.	Generally speaking peaceable.
None.	None.	No savings' bank in this parish.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in my parishes.
None.	None.	No pawnbroker's shop.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in my parishes.
I only know of five licensed houses in this parish. I don't think private distillation is practised in this parish.	About 20 public houses. If- that distillation is not preva- lent here.	There is a village in my pa- rish in which there are 16 houses that retail spirits, and are under licence.	The number of public houses does not, so far as I can learn, exceed six. I am not aware that illicit distillation prevails in my parishes.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Baronies Coshinga, Coshmore, Decies within Drum.

Lismore and Macallup. Pop. 12,310.	Tallow . . Pop. 4,716.	Templemichael . Pop. 2,573.	Aglish . . Pop. 3,689.
Sir R. Mordaunt, Bart.	Rev. E. Condon, r. p.	Richard Smyth, Esq. r. p.	Rev. E. Condon, r. p.
In the towns of Lismore and Cappagh the landlords are the proprietors; in the country the landlords are farmers in general.	Generally farmers.	Various classes of persons.	Generally farmers.
A cabin lets for about £3, without land.	Rent about £2, generally with a small kitchen garden.	Rent of cabins, with land, (half an acre,) £3 per year; ditto, without land, £1 10s. per year.	Cabins are generally set in this parish, with small pieces of ground attached to them, at a yearly rent of £2 to £2 10s.
In general these cabins are small, and not substantially constructed, being almost all thatched. Most of them want comfortable bedsteads and sufficient bedding.	The cabins are very bad indeed, generally mud-built, and still worse furnished. Bed and bedding as bad as can be supposed.	Cabins generally contain two rooms, built with stone and either lime or mud mortar, and thatched. They are not supplied with bedsteads or bedding by law.	These cabins are built with stone, &c., and thatched with straw; badly furnished. Not supplied with bedsteads or good bedding but in a few instances.
The farmers are generally paid by duty-labour in lieu of rent, and are very oppressive, charging the full rent, and allowing low hire.	Sometimes rent and sometimes labour, such as may best suit the condition of the landlord.	In some cases rent is paid by labour, in others by cash. In some towns duty-labour is required in addition to rent.	They generally pay their rent by duty-labour.
—	In the towns and suburbs there generally is more than one family in the same house or cabin.	In very few instances two families may reside in the same cabin.	In very few instances, not exceeding 12.
Since the peace in 1815 there has not been so much employment as before, compared with the amount of the population, which has increased: the condition of the poor is deteriorated since that period.	The general condition of the poorer classes in this parish, since 1815, is considerably deteriorated; no trade, no manufactures, no public employment. Its population, notwithstanding, increasing.	The condition of the poorer class is in many ways improved. The population is increasing.	I think the general condition is improved; habits of industry, cleanliness, and sobriety, are more general amongst the lower classes. The population increasing.
The parish has been free from disturbances at all times.	During this period the parish has been as peaceable as any other in this country.	The parish has been peaceable.	Not disturbed; very peaceable during this period.
There is not a savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	No savings' bank nor benefit society, except a few benevolent persons, who form a committee for the employment of the poor, and whose funds are now exhausted.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	None.
—	There are two; the poor only, and from necessity, carry on their dealings with them.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish, but numbers exist in Youghal, four miles distant, where the lowest class carry on their destructive dealings.	None.
—	About 30. No illicit distillation; I could not, I would not permit it, being in my opinion the most deplorable source of demoralizing those who may be in any manner connected with it.	Four public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail to my knowledge.	The number does not exceed four. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Barony Decies, within and without Drim.

English . . Pop. 3,689.	Clashmore . . Pop. 4,574.	Kinnabeg and George. Pop. 4,575.	Kinnabeg . . Pop. 1,397.
Wm. Pilliers Stuart, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Mackenzey.	Rev. Percy S. Smyth.	Thomas Walsh, Esq. J. P.
Middle-men and farmers.	Generally wealthy farmers; there are, however, several held immediately under the proprietor of the land.	Farmers.	Chiefly farmers.
Without land £1 per annum, with an acre from £2 to £2 10s.	The usual rent without ground is about £2; and with an acre of ground £4 or £5.	£2 or £2 2s.	Usual rent from £1 to £2 without land; but with it the cabin is not charged.
The walls built of stone, roof thatched, and, except in villages, without a loft. The family rarely supplied with bedsteads; their bedding consisting ordinarily of either straw or tuckered case stuffed with chaff, a blanket and quilt; the very poorest obliged to sleep in their day-clothes.	Generally the buildings are mud walls and thatched, and not supplied with bedsteads or comfortable bedding, but the contrary. There are a few exceptions as to the building of those held immediately under the proprietor of the land.	Thatched with reeds or straw; badly furnished. Very few have bedsteads, and very miserable bedding in general.	The cabins are built with mud and stone, and covered with straw; they are never let furnished. The bedding, &c. very bad in almost every instance.
If in the employ of farmers, the rent is sometimes wholly, in other instances partially, worked out in labour. I know no instance of labour being imposed, except as an equivalent for rent.	The cottiers usually pay the rent in work; but it is optional with the landlord or farmer to give employment. No duty-labour in addition.	In lieu of rent.	The rent is paid in work generally. There is not any duty-work.
There are 10 cabins containing two families each, and one containing three families.	I think about 30.	A great many.	I could not state the number; but it often occurs.
There are probably more labourers in employment than in the year 1815; and it is owing to this circumstance, perhaps, that their houses are better kept, and their clothing of an improved description.	Cannot state from my own knowledge; am inclined to think the condition of the people has deteriorated.	Not improved. Increasing.	The condition of the poor is improved, because they are more sober than they formerly were. Population is increasing.
Peaceable.	I believe the parish has been peaceable for that period; but can only state it to have been so from my own knowledge, since 1827.	Peaceable.	Peaceable since my residence in it, which is about 10 years.
None.	None.	None.	There are not any.
No pawnbrokers' shops within the parish: the lowest class of poor are, however, in the habit of availing themselves of those in the neighbouring towns.	No pawnbroker.	None.	There are not any.
12 public houses, besides 14 houses in which whiskey is sold without a license.	11. illicit distillation does not prevail.	16 houses. No	There is not a public house in the parish; but there are abundance in the neighbouring ones. No illicit stills.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Bossey Dudes without Dears.

Kilmoreny . . Pop. 8,019.	Modiffiga . . Pop. 1,350.	Spilthage . . Pop. 2,732.	Whitechurch and Liscorm. Pop. —.
Rev. G. Lyubery.	Pierce Hely, Esq. Dep. Licl.	Rev. Thomas Kearney, r. r.	Rev. Francis Newport, Jan.
Generally the class of small farmers.	—	Peasants.	Farmers, who give the last penny from the cottiers.
Cabins, without land, £1 10s.; with land, viz., a small cabbage garden, £2.	£2 per year for a cabin with a few perches of land.	A good cabin, with a kitchen garden adjoining, is generally rented at £2 per annum, and at £1 10s., exclusive of a kitchen garden; a kitchen garden generally surveys about 20 perches statute measure.	Without land, about £2; with land, say six acre statute measure, at least £5.
Mud cabins, furnished with a kind of table, two or three chairs, a stool, two or three straw seats, and rarely, a bedstead, of the poorest kind. Holding, a small quantity of rotten straw or rushes, little or no bed-clothes.	Indifferent description of cabins; no furniture given by landlord, except in a few instances.	Thatched cabins, built with stone and mud mortar, furnished with a dresser and table in the kitchen. The back room, generally furnished with a bedstead, and, in few instances, bedding.	The cabins are generally of the most wretched description; their general furniture is a lock of straw, a pot, a bellows, and a poker.
No exclusive conditions. No day-labour in lieu of rent.	They generally pay rent in money for their cabins, some pay in labour in lieu of rent.	I know of no cottiers in my parish who have made any contract in labour in lieu of the rent of their cabins or land.	The farmers often take work in place of rent.
About 100.	Very few instances.	16.	I know not.
Very deteriorated in every respect. Population increasing.	General condition of the poor improved. Population increased.	The condition of the poorer classes is rather stationary, but not better. The population increasing.	Stationary, as I am informed by those who are longer acquainted with the parishes than I am.
For the most part peaceable.	Generally disturbed.	Rather disturbed for the last 12 months.	Very peaceable before and since they buried the tithes and church rates.
None.	None.	No savings' bank nor benefit society here.	None.
None.	None.	No pawnbroker.	None.
About four licensed public houses, but spirituous liquors are retailed in a very great number of cabins, they are a great nuisance.	Three licensed public houses. About 30 illicit public houses.	At present, I believe, the utmost is seven. No private stilling to my knowledge.	Four. No illicit distillation to my knowledge.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Baronies Gaultier, Middlethird.

Carbally . . . Pop. 2,945.	Crook . . . Pop. 976.	Kilfinacomb . . . Pop. 566.	Danhill and Island Kean, Pop. 3,010.
John N. Barren, Esq. J. P.	John Coghlan, Esq. J. P.	William Morris, Esq. J. P.	Rev. E. Flynn, P. P.
The Marquis of Waterford has some land; in fact, the treasury in this parish are no honest and quiet, they care not who is their landlord.	I have a few cabins occupied by labourers who pay in labour, at £1 10s. each cabin.	Small farmers, who generally are almost as poor as the labourers, their tenants.	Generally farmers.
I before stated an Irish acre will pay £6 or £7 with a snug cottage on it, about £2 10s. for a cabin.	£1 10s., commonly received in labour, with or without a few patches of a cabbage garden.	£1 10s., no garden, £2 2s. with two perches of garden; besides the tenant and his wife are, in most cases, obliged to work when called on by the landlord, and this is always at the time either of planting the potato crop, weeding the harvest, or digging out the potatoes, which is very injurious to the tenant, as work-people are in good demand, and this conduct prevents other persons, who would give them work generally, from employing them.	Rent yearly of cabins from £1 to £3; the latter has a small garden attached thereto.
They are in general uncomfortable, the pig being in most places considered one of the family; I do not think they have improved so much as they should have done.	They are built of yellow clay and chopped straw, worked into a kind of substance. The roof well thatched.	Built of mud and chopped rushes; several have no chimney, a hole left in the thatch, where the smoke escapes; only the kitchen, where the coarse fire is made.	Thatched house, with a kitchen and one bed-room; furnished very miserably. Some have beds, the majority have none; clothing and bedding bad.
and straw laid thereon; bed-clothes insufficient; other furniture two pots, two or three stools, very seldom a chair or table, the family eating off the shough (an open basket for straining the potatoes when boiled), an earthen jug, and two or three tin mugs.	The bedstead four or five sticks drove into the wall, supported by uprights, no boards; rushes, the family eating off the shough (an open basket for straining the potatoes when boiled), an earthen jug, and two or three tin mugs.		The rents of the cabins are paid by labour in general.
I believe in some instances a man is expected to give so many days' labour besides rent, but the fairest way is to let them work it out at labour.	See Nos. 13 and 14.	—	
I know of no instance.	I do not know of any.	Every fourth cabin, on an average, has two families.	In no instance.
I should rather think that they are much poorer; 15 years ago I could scarcely judge of their state. I believe the population to be increasing, but not very rapidly.	I cannot tell; but I believe the population is always increasing among the poor Irish since my return to this country in September, 1820.	The population, I think, is now as much more as it was in 1815. The one acre is now about £2 per acre higher than in 1815, owing to increase in population; in 1815 wages 1s. per day, women 6d. and 10d.; potatoes were then 10d. to 1s., now 3d. per stone; the labourer says he was much better off in 1815 than now; I think he is better, and would be better still, if he did not take the one acre.	—
The most penurious in Ireland, notwithstanding their poverty and distresses; there is not a resident magistrate in this parish.	A more penurious parish and barony there are not in all Ireland.	Two Rock notices have been posted on tenants being put out; some endorsement against this, but generally this barony at all times remarkably quiet.	Penurious.
No.	Not one.	None.	None.
I believe there are none.	Not one.	None.	There is no such thing in the parish.
Illicit distillation is not known, but I believe there are many small unlicensed shops; public houses are much too numerous for the welfare of the country, and yet they are less so here than in other parts.	The Collector of Excise might answer this query. None that I can hear.	No licensed public houses: it is said, and I believe it to be the fact, that there are several houses in which spirits are sold in small quantities privately. I have not the least reason to believe that any of the spirits are of illicit distillation.	I do not know of any illicit distillation. About 15 public houses in the united parishes.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Baronies Upperthird, Desles without Drum.

Salmonstown, Desert, and Feenagh (part of Carrick-on-Shannon). Pop. 5,221.	Mookstown. . . Pop. 1,024.	Mothell, Rathernmac, and Ferry. . . Pop. 7,268.	Fountain and Knockawn. Pop. —
Rev. M. Potter, P. P.	Rev. George Edmundson.	Rev. William Hall.	Rev. Thomas Kearney, P. P.
Some of the landlords of the cabin in Carrickbeg are people of large property, yet the condition of the tenants is by no means thereby bettered or improved.	Farmers.	The farmers.	Farmers.
—	From £1 to £1 10s.; none without gardens.	About £3 with a small gar- den, and £2 without one.	Cabin and two acres, £7; and, without ground, £1 10s.
Mud walls, thatched, are their cabins; and their beds consist of straw or rushes. They know nothing of bed- steads.	The cabins are built of mud. Most of them supplied with bedsteads; the bedding gene- rally bad.	Stone walls and clay walls, thatched. Bedsteads, and straw beds.	Stones and mortar, and thatched; and badly fur- nished.
In the country parishes they pay their rent in labour.	It is usual for the labourer to pay the rent of his cabin and garden by work; and, were the head landlord to reduce the rent of this portion of his land to the farmer, it would materially benefit him.	They generally work out the rent with the farmers from whom they hold them.	For labour.
The instances are almost innumerable.	The instances are few of more than one family residing in the same cabin, unless rela- tives.	Very few, if any.	20.
The condition of the people is continually getting worse, and the population increasing.	Deteriorated, in consequence of heavy rents and bad prices for the crops. The popula- tion is increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes has been, in general, stationary. The population of this union is not so great, in proportion, as in other parts of the South, in consequence, I believe, of fuel being rather scarce, and consequently ex- pensive, and as the farmers are desirous to hold large farms, and not disposed to subdivide them.	No. The population is in- creasing.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Very peaceable, except when disturbed by the fights of two factions, the Tolsons and Gows.	No.
None.	None.	None.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish, but the extreme poverty of the people obliges them to have recourse to this sort of a neighbouring parish, where they pledge whatever they can spare, to procure food.	None.	None.	No.
There are 11 public houses, and no illicit distillation.	Two public houses in the parish, but many in the neighbourhood; unless the sale of ardent spirits be pro- hibited, no poor-laws will be- nefit the country. No illicit distillation.	Nine. There is no illicit distillation.	Five. No distillation.

ULSTER—County Antrim, County of the Town of Carrickfergus—Baronies Antrim Lower, Kilsoway.

Carrickfergus . . Pop. 8,706.	Connor . . Pop. 8,661.	Dunaghy, and part of Skerry and Rathcove . . Pop. —	Skerry and Rathcove. Pop. 10,296.
The Very Rev. Henry Leslie, Dean of Connor.	William Miller, Esq. J. P.	Rev. M. Crickard, J. P.	Rev. William Crawford.
Farmers: of late years several miserable cabins have been erected on the verge of the commons; the owners acknowledge no landlord.	Of the middle class.	Generally small farmers.	The occupying farmers and resident gentry.
With a garden, from £3 to £8 per year; without land, from £1 to £1 10s.	There are several small and inconvenient cabins let at from 10s. to £1 per annum; in these, however, I shall not further allude, but mention a superior description, which are let at £3 5s. for a cottage and garden, as Irish plantations are of arable land, and a rich cow's grazing; besides a sufficient supply of turf-bog for fuel, valued there — £2 5s. for cottage and garden, £1 1s. for the cow, and £2 5s. for the cow's pasture and turley; and I must observe that they are exempted from the usual rates, which are paid by their landlords, and he also keeps their cattle exempt.	Cabins, with land, from £1 10s. to £3; without land, from 15s. to £1; and some cabins for one day's work in the week.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 10s. per annum.
Generally indifferent. Nearly all have bedsteads, but many very indifferent bedding.	Built with stone and lime, some thatched, and some slated; the occupants furnish them as they please; they are, however, generally neat and comfortable.	Generally built of stone and lime, and thatched; some with two, others with but one apartment; and for the most part furnished by the occupants, and, in common, having bedsteads.	The buildings are generally stone or lime, and consist of two apartments. In almost all cases they are supplied with bedsteads and bedding.
There is no duty-labour; the rent is paid in money.	The labourers and cottiers I allude to, hold their cabins and land under their employers, and have generally constant employment, for which they are paid in cash. There is no duty-labour required, nor anything besides the rent already stated, which they are enabled to pay to their landlords out of the wages they receive from them.	Some labourers give one day's work in the week for the rent of their cabin.	In most cases the labourers and cottiers pay part of their rent in work, say one or two days in each week.
Not exactly known, but frequently two or three small families reside in one cabin.	In very few instances; I do not know of any.	There are very few of this description.	I cannot exactly answer this question, but am of opinion it occurs in but few instances.
From the decline of the cotton trade of late years, the condition of the poor is worse. There is a decrease in the population this year.	Rather improved, certainly not deteriorated. The population is rapidly increasing.	The condition of the poor is deteriorated since the peace, on the account of the reduction of prices on the farmer's produce, and consequently his being unable to employ and pay labourers. Population is increasing.	I think, upon the whole, improved, both with respect to diet and clothing. The population is increasing.
Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable during my time, namely, one year and a half.	Perfectly peaceable.
No savings' bank: two benefit societies, both prospering; principally tradesmen who contribute 1d. per week each member.	None.	No.	None.
Three. The very poor.	None.	No.	No.
50 public houses, and 6 wholesale houses, many of them of the very lowest description, and present a great temptation to the working class, now that spirits are so cheap: the number of public houses (from the low rate of license, and the great facility with which they can be obtained) has increased to such a frightful magnitude that, if the Legislature does not speedily apply some adequate restriction to the growing evil, the peace and property of the community at large will be fearfully endangered. It does not.	About 14 houses of this kind. illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	I believe about 15 in all. No illicit distillation.	There are 18 public houses in the union. illicit distillation is unknown in the union.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Antrim, Upper and Lower.

Sherry and Rathbavin. Pop. 5,938.	Antrim (including Town). Pop. 5,415.	Ballycastle . . . Pop. 5,592.	Ballynastion . . . Pop. 5,892.
Rev. Robert Stewart, P. M.	George J. Clark, Esq., J.R. F. Walsh, Esq., J.T. and Rev. John Lewis	Rev. John Wright.	Rev. D. C. Courtney.
Farmers.	Those in the country are principally farmers; in the town of Antrim they are of all classes.	They are farmers.	Farmers.
From £1 10s. to £3, without land; there is seldom land let with them in this parish.	Without land, from £1 10s. to £2; and, with a small garden, from £2 to £3.	The average rent of cabins, having a small garden, is £2; any land attached is let by the acre.	£2 10s.; and where there is land it is proportioned to the quantity.
They generally consist of one apartment, built of stone and lime, and thatched; sometimes there are two apartments, one for a kitchen, the other for beds. They generally have bedsteads of wood, and chaff to be on, with blankets and some cover over them.	Principally of stone and mortar, and thatched. The greater part are furnished with bedsteads and bedding, many of which are of a very poor description; however, the industrious and sober are pretty comfortably fixed.	They are substantial buildings of stone and lime mortar, with a thatched roof; they are let unfurnished. The cottiers furnish their houses with a bedstead and a clean chaff bed, a chest, a table, and a few stools.	Mostly thatched, and divided into a kitchen and sleeping apartment, with loft. In general they are poorly supplied with the necessary furniture and bedding.
They generally pay their rent in labour, though it is reckoned in money; indeed it is generally for value of their labour that the cabins are built.	Labourers or cottiers generally hold their cabins and land at a stipulated money rent. It is not usual to require duty-labour; however, should any be performed, it is allowed in the rent.	Rent paid in money is the usual condition; I have heard of a cabin rented for one day's work each week. There is no such imposition as duty-days.	The only condition is rent, except when attached to factories. Duty-labour is very rare.
In no instance, unless where a newly married couple may, for a few years, reside with their parents.	In the town of Antrim this is very common, but not so in the country.	In 22 instances.	23.
The condition of the poor is, I think, as good as it was before the peace; but the number of the poor is increased by farmers who are broken down with high rents. The population is greatly on the increase.	It has deteriorated considerably, owing to the general depression in trade, particularly the cotton and linen trade. The population has rather increased.	Their comforts are abridged since the peace; this change is to be ascribed to the failure that the linen trade has suffered in all its departments; the labourer's wife and daughters are rendered less profitable to the interests of their family.	Much deteriorated, owing to the fall in price, farming produce, and linen.
It has been always remarkably peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.
None; we established a savings' bank many years ago, but it existed only for two years; many of the parishioners, however, make deposits in the Belfast Savings' Bank.	A branch savings' bank was established about three years ago, in connexion with the Belfast Savings' Bank; but it is not limited to depositors residing within the parish merely. It may be considered in a prosperous condition, the amount deposited, since its formation is the present time, being £1,500 18s. 8d., exclusive of interest; the depositors are all of the middle and lower classes, chiefly farmers, tradespeople, and servants; it is managed gratuitously, and the expense of providing books, &c., on its establishment, was defrayed by subscription.	None.	None.
None; nor do I believe that the parishioners have any thing to do with pawnbrokers.	There are two; their dealings are chiefly with the lower classes, to whom they afford great facilities for indulging in drunkenness, and all other sorts of vice.	None.	None.
13. There is no private distillation.	Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are still houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation is not prevalent in this parish.	Nine; but in the villages adjoining this parish there are nearly double that number.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Antrim Upper.

Ballynaston . . . Pop. 5,692.	Donesbeg and Killybride. Pop. 4,391.	Grange of Dough . Pop. —.	Grange of Nalteen . Pop. 1,108.
<i>H. Raphael, Esq.</i>	<i>James Owens, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Heron.</i>	<i>Thomas E. Adair, Esq. J.P.</i>
Generally farmers.	Small farmers.	Farmers.	They are generally farmers.
From £1 10s. to £3; when the latter price is charged there is usually a small garden attached.	From £1 10s. to £3.	From £1 to £4.	The rent of a cabin, with a small garden, varies from £1 to £2.
Always built with stone and lime, and generally thatched with straw; only a very few are slated. Furniture generally consists of a chest, table, a single short-posted bedstead, and two or three stools; their bedding cannot, by any means, be called comfortable.	They are built of white-stone, thatched. The bedding dry, but scanty.	One story; stone and lime; sometimes slated, but generally thatched.	They are built of stone and lime, and thatched; but some of them are but poor. They have generally wooden bedsteads, and beds made of coarselinen, stuffed with straw chaff, which they change once a-year.
Upon no condition exclusive of rent. Duty-labour is unknown in this parish.	—	On no condition but rent, duty-work not being customary in this neighbourhood.	They are generally required to work for their landlord when he wants them; and he gives them ground for their potatoes, which they cultivate to manure, as some of them keep a cow, all of them a pig, and they scrape the roads, and make a compost with their ashes, &c.
In 23 instances I find more than one family residing in the same cabin.	In very few.	Scarcely any.	I know of none.
My knowledge of this parish does not extend so far back as 1815; but I have been told that the condition of the poorer classes has deteriorated since that time, and that they are neither so well fed nor clothed now as they were then. The population is increasing.	It continues pretty much the same. The population rather increasing, I should think.	Stationary.	I think the condition of the poorer classes is rather better at present than it was during the war; good labourers can get constant employment, and the rate of wages is somewhat lower now than it was then; the price of food and clothing is still lower in proportion.
Perfectly peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	Uniformly peaceable.	This parish and neighbourhood have been perfectly peaceable.
There are no savings' banks nor benefit societies in this parish.	None.	None.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	None.	None.
There are nine public houses. Illicit distillation has not prevailed here for 12 years past, which is the length of time to which my knowledge of the parish extends.	—	13. No illicit distillation.	Six or seven. There is no illicit distillation, nor ever has been that I have heard of.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Belfast Lower.

Broadland and Magheranore. Pop. —.	Cormoney, Ballylinny, and Ballymacra. Pop. 8,556.	Cormoney. . . Pop. 5,423.	Glynn. . . Pop. 1,668.
Rev. John Stuart, &c.	Rev. Samuel Smyth.	John Rowan, Esq. &c.*	Rev. John Dobbs.
The hand landholds principally.	Small farmers and cotton manufacturers.	Of the middle and lower classes.	No under-tenants.
£2 without land.	From £1 1s. to £2 2s.	About £4 without land.	—
Is Broadland the cabins as wretched buildings; in Magheranore they are built mostly in the English fashion, and are comfortable.	There are many of them very indifferent, and badly furnished.	Tolerable good houses, and tolerably furnished with bedsteads, &c.	—
No duty-labour.	I believe mostly for rent alone.	None, in general.	There are very few persons of this description in the parish; but when cabins are let the rent is paid in money.
I know of none.	Unknown.	Can't say.	—
Nearly stationary; condition of some deteriorated. Increasing.	They appear to me stationary. The population has increased.	Wages have not fallen in the proportion of provisions. Increasing.	The general condition of the people is improving very much, from the great encouragement given by the proprietors to tenants who will improve their lands. The population is also increasing very much.
Peaceable.	No.	Quite peaceable.	Very peaceable.
None.	I think several persons in the parish have money lodged in the savings' bank in Belfast, but there is none in the parish.	None, but one in the neighbouring town of Belfast, which is resorted to.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
In Broadland five, in Magheranore none. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	I presume at least 30; but no illicit distillation.	Can't say the number, but it is extensive. No illicit distillation.	None.

* Observe that the following refer chiefly to the neighbourhood of my own residence, in a manufacturing district close to the sea and to Belfast, and not to the inland parts of the parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Belfast Lower.

Glyn . . . Pop. 1,668.	Inland Magee . . . Pop. 2,610.	Inver . . . Pop. 953.	Templepatrick, Ballymartin, and Milluck. Pop. 3,741.
Rev. W. Johnston, Esq. A. P.	Rev. William Campbell.	John M. Cavanagh, Esq. A. P.	Rev. Robert Campbell, A. M.
The cottagers held under John Irvin, Esq., and Randall W. Johnston, Esq., A. P., who hold the whole of the parish under Lord Viscount Dungannon, the immediate lessee under the Bishop, with <i>lodes quodres close of renewal</i> .	Farmers.	Substantial farmers.	Peasants of the first class.
From £3 to £4, with garden, and one road to half an acre of ground attached, Irish measure.	Rent for a cabin, without land, about £1 5s. or £1 10s.; when a garden is attached it is considerably higher.	Cabins with gardens, from £2 to £3; without gardens, from £1 to £1 10s.	With a garden, £2; without a garden, £1 10s.
Stone and lime, generally fluted. I know of no instance that cottages have not beds and bedding.	The cabins are tolerable. They are generally supplied with beds and bedding; bedding very indifferent.	Stone and lime, roofed with timber, and thatched. They have necessary furniture and beds, and in general comfortable bedding.	Cabins built of stone and lime, straw-thatched roof. Chiefly furnished, with beds and bedding; bedding not good.
No condition but an annual rent.	—	None, nor is it usual to require duty labour.	There is always a fixed rent mentioned, part of which, in some places, is paid in labour.
Very few; some long cabins have one common entry or passage, from which there are doors into each end, which is occupied separately and independently.	Scarcely an instance.	None.	More families than one are seldom found in one cabin in this parish.
Much worse, owing to the decline of trade, and the salt-works having closed, in consequence of the change in the Revenue Laws, which has lessened the demand for labourers. The population is increasing.	Their condition is deteriorated, because the farmers are not so able to assist them; and, secondly, because the price of food is so low. The population is increasing.	I think the general condition is improved, inasmuch as provisions having been low for three years past, the labouring classes have the means of living much better than during the war, when provisions were generally very high. Population on the increase.	The condition of the poor seems to be stationary. The population of the parish is on the increase.
Very quiet.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	This parish has been peaceable.
None.	None.	There is a benefit society, but no savings' bank.	No savings' bank in this parish.
None.	None.	None.	None.
One public house. No illicit distillation that I am aware of.	13 public houses; they are the cause of the land; by frequenting them many are bringing themselves and their families to beggary. No illicit distillation.	Three. No illicit distillation.	About 20. No illicit distillation known in the parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Belfast Upper and Lower.

Templepatrick, Ballymacrae, and Malusk, Pop. 5,704.	Belfast. . Pop. 60,519.	Derryaghy. . Pop. 5,333.	Derryaghy. . Pop. 5,325.
[Rev. Charles Curzon, F.R.S.]	William Clarke, Esq. J.P.	Rev. Peter McCune, F.R.S.	Rev. Savage Hall.
Farmers of the first class.	Middle class in general.	Generally farmers, except those under the chief landlord.	Farmers.
With a garden, £3; without a garden, £1 10s.	Varies very much.	Cabins without land let at £1 a-year; and with land at from £1 10s. to £8 10s.	Cabins in general have gardens attached to them; the usual rate is from £3 10s. to £3 per annum.
Cabins built mostly of stone and lime, thatched with straw. Furnished with beds, and bedding not good generally.	Cannot tell.	The cabins are about six feet high inside walls, with earthen floors and thatched roofs. For the most part they are supplied with beds, straw or chaff beds, sheets, with blankets, and coverlet of some kind.	Nearly all stone and lime, with thatched roofs; furniture very plain and neat. Bedding in general comfortable.
There is always a fixed rent mentioned, part of which is also paid in labour; sometimes the whole of the rent is paid.	This does not prevail here.	I am not aware of any other condition than the rent, as duty-labour is not usual.	Upon no other conditions. No duty-labour required.
This seldom occurs.	Cannot tell the number, but in many cases.	I am not aware of two or more families residing for any length of time in the same house.	There are very few instances of it.
The condition of the poor may be stationary. The population of the parish on the increase.	Not improved. Increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes, for some years after 1815, was much deteriorated; it afterwards became improved, and at present, and for the last two or three years, rather stationary. The population is gradually increasing.	Very little change has taken place in their general condition; if their circumstances be worse in one way, they are better in another. Population increasing.
Peaceable.	Pretty peaceable.	The parish has been in a peaceable state during the period referred to.	Very peaceable.
No savings' bank in the parish.	Savings' bank in Belfast on a large scale; servants, tradesmen, and working people in factories, chief contributors.	There are no savings' banks nor benefit societies.	None.
None.	41 in Belfast; the lower order in general.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	None.
20 public houses. Distillation does not prevail.	I am informed about 500. Very few.	There are about 14 public houses in the parish; and distillation does not prevail.	18 public houses. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Belfast Upper, Carey.

Lambling . . Pop. 1,519.	Templepatrick . . Pop. 4,317.	Ballintoy . . Pop. 4,888.	Cullinstown . . Pop. 5,012.
Rev. John Brodtkom.	Rev. A. Macartney.	Rev. Robert Trail.	Rev. Charles Hall.
Principally farmers.	Almost always farmers.	Generally the adjoining land-holders.	The second-class farmers.
The rent, without a garden, is about £1 1s. per year, with a garden, about £3 per year.	Varies from £1 10s. to £3 3s. per annum.	Cabins, without land, set from 15s. to £1 10s. per annum; when an acre of land is attached £2 10s. or £3 might be demanded.	Without land, from £1 to £1 10s.
I consider the cabins to be very wretched, but they are vastly superior to others I have seen in other parts of Ireland. They are, however, generally supplied with beds, and tolerably comfortable bedding.	Almost all stone and lime. Very few without bedsteads; at least one table, stool, chair, bed, blanket, and sheets.	Cabins in general are badly built and badly furnished; no species of furniture is supplied by the person who sets the house.	Very uncomfortable.
The cabins are held at a rent only, without any kind of duty-labour.	In every case within my observation the rent is agreed for unconditionally, and the labour performed afterwards goes as a set-off against the rent.	Cabins in this parish are frequently let for a day's work in the week, and sometimes for three days in the fortnight.	No duty-labour usual.
None.	This is a thing so rare, that it may be said not to exist.	There may be from 10 to 12 families who share their cabins with a poor neighbour.	20.
The condition of the poor labourer has been much the same for a long period of years. The women, of whom there are about 700 in the parish, are very depressed; that is, it is singular that the little class, though they do not even go to work, making 15s. or 16s. per day, never think of receiving into any other trade, but are content making up their minds to be idle. The population of the parish is about 10,000, and the condition of the poor is such that it is difficult to get any of the population to do any work. The women, of whom there are about 700 in the parish, are very depressed; that is, it is singular that the little class, though they do not even go to work, making 15s. or 16s. per day, never think of receiving into any other trade, but are content making up their minds to be idle. The population of the parish is about 10,000, and the condition of the poor is such that it is difficult to get any of the population to do any work.	The condition of the poor is much the same as it was in 1815. The population of the parish is about 10,000, and the condition of the poor is such that it is difficult to get any of the population to do any work. The women, of whom there are about 700 in the parish, are very depressed; that is, it is singular that the little class, though they do not even go to work, making 15s. or 16s. per day, never think of receiving into any other trade, but are content making up their minds to be idle. The population of the parish is about 10,000, and the condition of the poor is such that it is difficult to get any of the population to do any work.	Since the year 1815 the lower class have become more industrious; but to that the staple manufacture was flourishing; a woman could then earn from 6s. to 6s. per week, whereas the same industry would not now make more than 6d.; rents were then raised, but barley (on which the farmer chiefly depends for payment of his rent) was 7s. per acre; it is now reduced to 6s., and all other agricultural produce low in proportion; but the landlord has not reduced his rent, of course the farmer cannot afford to hire labourers; when mentioned to do so the labourer must accept of such terms as may offer. The population of Bally, 1815, was 4,312; at last Bally 4,181.	Little or no difference. Increased 500 in 10 years.
Perfectly practicable.	It has been particularly practicable, and I have never and the least difficulty in the recovery of my office, nor do I think I have put the parish to 20s. of costs during 21 years.	Perfectly practicable.	Feasible.
None.	The parishioners who deposit money lodge it in the Belfast savings' bank.	There is no savings' bank in the parish, but there is one sufficiently convenient and prosperous.	No.
None.	No pawnbrokers.	There are none.	No.
There are six public houses in the parish—much too great a number.	It is difficult to answer this question; public houses are, however, not numerous, and only exist along the great lines of road to Belfast. Liable distillation does not prevail; I never heard of an instance of it.	There are six licensed public houses in the parish. At present there is no illicit distillation in this neighbourhood.	Four. A few cases occur.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Carey.

Cullinstown . . Pop. 5,012.	Ramona . . Pop. 4,720.	Ramona . . Pop. 4,739.	Ramona . . Pop. 4,739.
Rev. Luke Walsh, r. r.	Charles Mc Gilloway, Esq. r. r.	Rev. Charles Hendon, r. r.	John O'Neale, Esq. r. r.
First and second class farms.	—	Generally they are tenant-men or agents.	Farmers.
With from 8 to 10 perches of head, at from £1 15s. to £3 each; without land, from £1 to £1 5s.	Cabins with a garden are from £1 10s. to £3; and, without garden, from £1 to £1 10s.	From 5s. to £2, in both ways.	£1 to £2; the latter price where a garden is attached from a road upwards.
Generally poor hovels, wretchedly furnished. Some few have beds, and all uncomfortable bedding.	Bank of stone and lime, covered with thatch of straw; some with only one apartment, and some with two.	Stone and lime. Of wretched steeple and uncomfortable building.	Stone and lime, thatched. The occupiers generally contrive to have comfortable beds.
Labourers and cottiers, in many instances, give labour in lieu of rent.	Besides the rent, sometimes have to pay duty-labour.	Duty-labour is required in a great many instances.	Sometimes, instead of rent, the landlord is paid in labour; but no duty-work.
In about 20 instances.	In some instances there are two or more families under the same roof, but have separate apartments.	—	I know of none.
I consider the condition of the poorer classes greatly deteriorated since the peace in 1815, as regards their food and clothing and general comforts; and this I ascribe to rack-rents, taxes, absenteeism, want of employment, and the almost extinction of the linen trade.	Pretty stationary.	The general condition of the poor is deteriorated since the peace in 1815 in every respect. The population is increasing.	I think the state of the poor improved; and the population increasing.
The parish has been perfectly tranquil.	Very peaceable.	My parish has been peaceable.	Not at all disturbed.
No savings' bank.	None.	None whatever.	None.
Nothing of this kind.	None.	None whatever.	None.
Six public houses.	About 30 public houses; and occasionally illicit distillation.	There are about 10 or 12. Illicit distillation does prevail in a certain district.	24 licensed houses, all in the village of Ballycraig but one. Very little illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Antrim, Londonderry—Baronies Carey, Dunlough Lower.

Bethlin . . Pop. 1,940.	Bethlin . . Pop. 1,940.	Ballycashane . . Pop. 1,214.	Ballymethane . . Pop. 1,211.
Rev. Michael Murray, P.O.	Rev. Robert Gage.	Rev. Thomas Copley.	Rev. James Mayne.
The farmers set cabins, &c.	—	Farmers.	Farmers.
Cabins set for £1.	—	From £1 10s. to £2 10s., with about half a rood for a yard or garden.	Without land, £1 10s.; with half a rood of garden, £2 10s.
The cabins, I think, did not cost more than £1 to build them, therefore of the worst description. Bedding equally so.	—	Built of lime and stone generally, and thatched; about 6 feet in the side-wall, containing a room and kitchen 12 feet by 15; tolerably well furnished in general, according to their circumstances. Bedsteads, chaff or straw beds, with blankets and quilts.	Cabins built of stone and lime generally; thatched, about 6 feet in the side-wall, containing a room and kitchen 12 feet by 15; with bedsteads, chaff and straw beds, with blankets and quilts.
There is scarcely any land set with cabins, &c.	—	No conditions. Duty-labour is seldom required.	No conditions. Duty-labour seldom required.
There are some of this description, but who are not of the most distressed.	—	I do not think more than four or five instances.	Near 20 instances, I believe, of persons living in this way.
The condition of the poorer classes is much worse now than during that period.	I think their condition is improved.	As a large majority are weavers, the decline of the linen trade has materially injured their circumstances. Population on the increase.	Increase of population: decrease or failure of linen trade, which is felt by all classes, but especially by the poorer classes.
This place has been peaceable, not only during that period, but during recollection.	Remarkably quiet and peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.
No savings' bank here.	There is not.	None.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops here.	No.	No.	None.
There is only one public house in this parish. No illicit distillation here.	One. No.	Only one licensed that I know of. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	Temporance very much prevail; there is only one licensed house in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Dunblow Lower.

Billy . . Pop. 6,869.	Billy . . Pop. 6,869.	Derrykeighan . Pop. 3,606.	Derrykeighan . Pop. 3,606.
Rev. Hugh Nassall, D.D.*	Rev. Thomas Bell.	Rev. F. Dobbs.	Rev. Joseph Selby, D.D.
Generally farmers.	Peasants.	Farming classes generally.	The landlords of cabins are the farmers, unless in the village of Derryck, where they are held immediately from the lord of the soil.
From £1 1s. to £2 2s. annually.	£3 per year, with land; £3 without land.	Without land, from £1 to £2; with land, according to the quantity, from 20s. to 30s. per acre.	Cabins are usually set with a small garden, say as much as may be planted with a bushel of seed potatoes, at from £1 10s. to £2, according to the accommodation of the house, and situation in the neighbourhood.
They are built of stone and lime, and thatched with straw; sometimes there is only one apartment in the cabin, and sometimes there are two apartments, with very little furniture. Usually a bedstead, but very seldom comfortable bedding.	Six feet high, and 24 feet in length. Not supplied with beds or bedsteads.	Some good, but the greater number bad, and badly furnished. Generally bedsteads and bedding.	Cabins are built of stone, and thatched, unless in Derryck, where they are covered with slate, having a second apartment, furnished with a table, a chair or two, bedstead, and bedding. This is the state of cabins in the parish, with few exceptions.
Labourers generally hold their cabins from year to year. Sometimes duty-labour is taken for rent.	Very often rent is paid in duty-labour.	Duty-labour is common in lieu of rent.	Cabins are sometimes held on the condition, that the occupiers labour with the proprietors one day in the week, or three days in two weeks, or a certain number of weeks in the harvest or spring. Usually, however, they are set at a specified annual rent, in addition to which no duty-labour is required.
In all instances.	No instance of two families in one house.	In very few instances.	There are upwards of 50 houses inhabited by two, and, in a few cases, more families; some of these, however, are farmers, and the families of their sons or daughters.
I think the state of the poor is deteriorated since 1815, owing principally to a deterioration in the state of trade, especially of the produce of land. The population of the parish is increasing.	Condition of the poor much worse since the peace of 1815. Population increasing.	Very little change. Population increasing. Seven manufactory insured.	When the shock experienced by the sudden change in 1815, which produced such effects on all classes, had in some measure subsided, the condition of the poor seemed stationary for a time; but from the increased demand for labour, which the necessity of additional emigration, and more extended operations, has imposed on the farmer, and the stimulus lately experienced by the linen trade, I think the condition of labourers and mechanics at present improving; while, from the same causes, the best excepted, that of the farmers is deteriorating. The number of dwelling-houses which are building every year indicate an increase of population.
It has been peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	The parish has always been perfectly peaceable. Party spirit and political agitations are unknown.
There is a savings' bank in Bushmills; the contributors, however, are generally persons who can deposit £10 or £20 at one time.	One savings' bank, in Bushmills, assisted by the gentlemen about the neighbourhood.	None.	There is no such bank or society.
There are none.	None.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.
I think there are quite too many public-houses in the parish (which I estimate at 20). One has a number of licensed houses, but part of during the prohibited time, but I am not sure of the estimate in 1845 of that year.	29 in number. No private distillation.	15 licensed. I believe no illicit distillation at present, in consequence of a revenue officer stationed in the neighbourhood; very much poorer last year.	I think distillation did some time ago prevail in a considerable extent, but has been lately suppressed by the authorities of the Revenue Police. In the small portion on one farm, it is prohibited by law, but for the sake of agriculture the young and thoughtless, who sometimes sell an acre, or more, of their land, are sometimes tempted to a private distillery, and collecting 80 gallons, and where the result of 1 or 2 neighbours are obtained, than which they are generally no better, and from the distillation and

* The following accounts are for the old parish of Billy, lately, however, a small portion of it has been attached to the new parish of Ballynure, which is termed partly of the parishes of Billy and partly of Ballynure parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Dunlough, Lower and Upper.

Dunlough . . Pop. 2,006.	Dunmurry . . Pop. —.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney, Kilskeilly, Ardara, Derrybeg, and Bally. Pop. —.
Rev. James Macneil.	Rev. James O'Hara.	Rev. William Greene.	Rev. William McNeill, F. R.
Gentlemen of property and respectable farmers.	Farmers: the head landlords never.	In general, I should suppose, of the middle class.	They are mostly farmers.
A tolerably good cabin, with a small garden, may be got for £2 a year; without a garden, for £1 or £1 10s.	One room and a very small garden, £1 L.	Cabins without head being very little rent, and in the other case the rent must depend on the land attached to the cabins.	Cabins are usually let here, with a small garden, at about £2.
They are very vicious. They have all handstands and bedding, the property of the occupying tenant.	Cabins all bed: the tenant supplies himself with furniture, which is generally very bad.	Mostly built of stone or brick, or clay and straw; in most cases they appear rather comfortable.	Mostly stone and lime, with thatched roofs: they are not well furnished generally, as they are not able to provide things comfortable.
Duty-labour is scarcely known in this parish.	Mostly rent for cabins is paid in labour; one day in the week the average of a small house.	This I cannot answer, though I don't think duty-labour is ever taken as rent.	They hold them by the year. Duty-labour is not common: I have known some who gave one day each week in lieu of rent.
In no instance to my knowledge.	No instance, except when a travelling family may be lodged, out of charity, for a short time.	Not very many; in some few instances there may be, but it is by no means usual.	I know of no instance.
I don't know what it was in 1815; but since my knowledge of this parish, which commenced in November, 1826, I know of no more improving country. The population is moderately increasing.	Condition of poorer classes rather improved, particularly in clothing. No visible change in numbers.	Having been only five years in the parish, I am not enabled to draw a line of observation; but I consider the lower class of society and the poor in general in this parish very comfortable, compared with other parts of Ireland.	I should think the poorer classes are improving; they seem to be better clad, and to have more regard to comfort. The population is scarcely increasing.
Remarkably peaceable and industrious.	Parish always peaceable.	By no means disturbed since I came to it; we are so Protestant.	Always peaceable.
Yes; it is very prosperous; the persons who deposit money in it are farmers, small shopkeepers, servants, and labourers.	None.	None that I have heard of.	None.
None.	None.	None that I know of.	None.
If, I think. No illicit distillation of which I know.	There are four public houses in this parish. During winter and spring illicit distillation prevails.	This can best be answered by the local magistracy.	There are no public-house keepers in my congregation, but they are more than ten times too numerous in this district; they are the ruin of the country. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Dunluce Upper, Killymore.

Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.
G. Hutchison, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Robert Park, J. M.	Rev. Robert Loughhead.	Rev. Henry M'Laughlin, J. P.
Most respectable people are landlords of both.	Small farmers, or manufacturers, who rent cottages on their tenures for cottiers, labourers, or widows.	Generally tradesmen, or farmers.	Of the middle class in society.
From £2 to £4 per year.	Generally, without land, let from £1 to £3 rent; with a cow's grass, from £3 to £5.	Cottages with a garden and a cow's grass, very small an acre and a half, seldom two acres, from £3 to £4; with a bare garden, say two square perches, from £1 10s. to £3.	From £2 10s. to £3 5s., with a small garden; without a garden £1 10s.
Furnished by the tenants, and many have bedsteads.	They are generally built of stone, brick, lime, and sand; they are always let unfurnished. The cottier provides his own bed and bedding; sometimes these are not very comfortable.	Sometimes they consist but of one apartment, which serves as a kitchen, pigstye, and bedroom; sometimes there is a middle wall dividing it into a room and kitchen. The bed is not unfrequently a quantity of straw shock down on one side of the fire, with a single blanket, a coarse quilt, and their wearing clothes thrown over them as winter; if a bedstead, it is usually short-posted, and of the very worst description.	Of stone and lime, for the most part; a few are brick; they are badly furnished. They have generally one and sometimes two short-posted bedsteads; they have chair beds and a scanty covering of blankets.
No duty-labour is taken; but the tenants get work, in preference to others, for their rent.	Sometimes the rent is paid altogether in money; often one day's labour in the week, or three days in the two weeks, proportionate to the size of the cabin and the work to be done for the landlord.	Not unfrequently farmers, who hold from 20 to 50 acres, hold small farms; some are members of the House of Commons, and some are members of the House of Lords, which they let to farmers, who engage to labour so many days in the week but some in form of work, some day so they can make a bargain.	They hold from year to year for a stipulated rent; there are no other conditions. No duty-days are required; but, for the most part, they pay their rent by labour.
I cannot tell, but I believe there are but few.	Not many instances.	Perhaps not exceeding 50 in the whole parish, as cabins are made so small that they will not accommodate more than one family.	80 instances where two or more reside in the same cabin.
I think the poor will take one of. Population increasing.	Since my acquaintance with this parish, in 1816, I can mark occasional variations in the condition of the poorer classes; it is not, however, upon the whole, very different, so far as they themselves are concerned; much is done every year for them; during the whole period of my residence I have been every year secretary or treasurer to some benevolent association. The population is increasing.	Their general condition is much worse since 1816. For up to that time, as during the war, the lands were well cultivated; but since that time, the lands are all in pasture, and the poor are all in want of food, and the poor are all in want of food, and the poor are all in want of food.	Differing with respect to the comfort of life, such as in their food and clothing; then a better lot for two women going, and two men and children; some of them were truly comfortable; but now, owing to the war, and owing to the better than looking work. The population is, in my opinion, rapidly increasing.
Never disturbed but when Orange meetings, and other meetings on festival days, take place.	Perfectly peaceable.	Our parish, notwithstanding all the hardships and privations which its poor had to encounter, has ever been quiet and peaceable.	This parish has been quite peaceable if I except some quarrels between the Orangemen (who always appear here in great numbers) and the Presbyterians.
There is not any savings' bank in this parish.	A central savings' bank, established two years since, at Coleraine, seven miles distant; a few gentlemen in this parish managers of it; we induce deposits from persons in our employment, or under our influence; I have myself deposited, in trust, from £200 to £300.	We have no savings' bank in our parish, though such an establishment might be very useful, but there seems to be no inclination for such an institution on the part of those mainly interested in it; hence it has been hitherto neglected.	We have no savings' bank nor benefit society.
None.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	No.
I believe about 50 or 60 in the town and parish.	From 40 to 50 public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation does not at all prevail.	The number of houses where spirits are retailed, including shambles houses and those regularly licensed, may amount to upwards of 100.	51. Not at present; we have lately got Revenue Police commissioners, and hence that demoralizing practice has altogether ceased.

ULSTER.—County Antrim.—Baronies Glenties Upper, Dunaisles Upper.

Caernarvon and Killybegs. Pop. 4,183.	Killybegs. . Pop. 1,837.	Killybegs. . Pop. 2,346.	Larne . . Pop. 3,182.
Rev. Ralph Ward.	Rev. Thomas Thompson.	James Hunter.	Rev. S. Gwynn.
Generally farmers holding from the chief landlord.	The farmers generally.	The landlords of cabins are, with little exception, respectable or decent farmers, who occupy them with labourers and their families.	They are generally of a middle class, holding under the chief landlord.
Of a small house and garden in Caernarvon about £2 2s.; in Killybegs, without a garden, from £1 1s to £1 6s.; with a garden, from £1 10s. to £3.	Cabin and garden £3.	The usual rent of cabins, without land, is from £1 1s. to £1 6s.; and with gardens from £1 10s. to £2 per annum.	The usual rent of cabins without land, (there are very few indeed with land attached,) is from £2 2s. to £3 13s. 6d. per annum.
In general low thatched cabins; some few slated. None are supplied with comfortable bedding or good furniture.	Not good nor comfortable: they have a plentiful supply of fuel.	The cabins are generally one story high, and thatched; but several of them have slated roofs. The greater part appear to have beds, with cloth beds, and, on the whole, they have tolerable bedding: the furniture in some is wonderfully good, but on the greater part little worth.	They are usually built of stone and lime, and thatched; they are generally ill furnished. Both beds and bedding of a bad description.
It is not usual to require duty-labour.	Rent often paid by labour.	There is no duty-work, properly so called, in this parish; it is a general agreement that the occupiers are to work for their landlords when they require them, but that is accounted for at the usual rate of wages; and if it overpays the rent they are paid the balance.	I am not aware of any condition exclusive of rent. No duty-labour is exacted here.
Very few instances.	—	There is one instance of three families living in one cabin, who board separately; and two separate cases where two families with children are resident in the same cabin.	Without making a circuit of parishes, both in the town and also in the rural districts of the parish, it would be impossible to answer this query correctly; there are, however, many such; and it is scarcely worth mentioning the same here.
I think deteriorated since 1815, wages being lower, and work more difficult to be had; the spinning of yarn, by which they formerly made some profit, now scarcely predating any. Population increasing.	Though some branches of industry have changed much for the worse, yet, taking other alterations into account, I think in general stationary.	With respect to the labourers in this parish, it is understood that there was no loss of their land and holdings, and that consequently, they ought to be no worse off than in 1815; their population on ground employed as I previously supposed, but the other portion of their land was sold, and they were reduced to the level of the labourers in the parish. I am not aware of any change in the House of Lords, there were formerly but small numbers of all in this parish; when they were abolished, the members of the House who had been engaged in them were thrown out of employment, and many of them, with their families, fell on the parish. Population nearly stationary.	Deteriorated, in consequence of the failure of the old trade sustained by a change in the House of Lords, there were formerly but small numbers of all in this parish; when they were abolished, the members of the House who had been engaged in them were thrown out of employment, and many of them, with their families, fell on the parish. Population nearly stationary.
Peaceable.	Always peaceable.	Peaceable.	Remarkably peaceable.
None.	None.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish or district; there was one of the former some years since, but from the contributions of the working class falling very feebly as well as unjustly, that the managers had some ulterior views with respect to lowering their wages, combined with an apathy to public matters, consequent to country districts, by the respectable portion of the community, led to its abandonment.	No savings' bank; there is a benefit society in a prosperous state, persons of all ranks being contributors to its funds.
No.	None.	There are no public-houses' shops in this parish or district.	None.
Seven in the union. It does not.	Only two. Effect distillation little practised.	Two. No effect distillation in this parish.	27. Effect distillation usual, in my knowledge, practised here.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Glenarm Upper and Lower.

Larne . . Pop. 3,182.	Larne . . Pop. 3,182.	Larne . . Pop. 3,182.	Loyd . . Pop. 4,055.
Rev. Gen. M. Conkey, R.M.	Henry Wm. Motynous, Esq.	Rev. A. O'Neil, v. r.	Rev. M. Fallon.
The landlords of cottages and cabins are generally farmers and householders.	Loaded peasants, shopkeepers, farmers, &c., who let them at the highest possible rate, and keep them in miserable repair.	—	—
Cabins without gardens are let by the week, at 8d; with a small garden from 2s to 2s per annum.	From 2s to 2s sterling per annum, without land; if land be attached to them the rent depends on the quantity held.	—	There are some cabins let by farmers at about £1 10s. per year.
These cabins are small, generally of stone and bark, with two apartments, a kitchen and a room. Supplied with no beds, no bedding, nor any kind of furniture.	Of very different descriptions; the articles of furniture generally very few; some have comfortable bedding, others only straw.	—	All of a miserable description, and wretchedly furnished in every respect.
Farmers and others, who let to labourers and cottiers, require no duty-labour in addition to their rent, but often agree to take work in lieu of rent.	The condition is the punctual payment of the rent; in some cases yearly, in others half yearly, quarterly, or weekly. There is no duty-labour required.	—	They generally pay the rent by work.
I think there may be 100 instances of this.	At least as 100 instances.	—	Cannot state.
Not improved. Population increasing.	Their general condition is much deteriorated in every respect connected with their physical comfort; they are, however, better educated, and perhaps more moral. The population is on the increase, whilst employment is more difficult to be obtained.	The poor are becoming poorer and poorer every year since I knew Larne, in 1817.	The condition is stationary. Population increasing.
Has not been disturbed since that time; has been, and is, very peaceable.	It has been perfectly tranquil; I believe that no flagrant breach of the law has been committed by any individual of the parish within that period.	Perfectly peaceable since I knew it.	Rebeldom provided for a time, but now quite peaceable.
Savings' bank; one benefit society, noticed in Appendix A., commended by ladies.	We have no savings' bank; our benefit society is in a prosperous state; at present £26 of its funds we have lodged in the Belfast savings' bank; the wealthy give donations to its support, the poor contribute 3d or 1d. per week, according to their respective ages.	There is what is ludicrously called a benefit society, as it is supposed those should subscribe to it who are in almost constant indigence.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	We have no pawnbrokers' shops; and we are resolved, so far as we can do so legally, to prevent their establishment amongst us.	This is one course we are clear of in Larne; no such thing there.	None.
I had the churchwardens, who have to certify for such persons as open public houses, have signed for more than 20, I believe 24. No illicit distillation.	24 in the parish. There is no illicit distillation.	22 public houses.	About 16. Illicit distillation proceeds very little.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Kilmoreway.

Aghaghill . . Pop. 3,057.	Doraghy . . Pop. 3,516.	Newtownards . Pop. 737.	Finvey . . Pop. 6,069.
<i>Rev. John Johnston, Sec. G. Johnston, Rev. G. Johnston, Sec. J. O'Hara, Sec. J. O'Hara, Alexander M. Jones, Sec. J. P.</i>	Rev. W. Walsley.	Rev. G. Black.	Rev. James Elder, &c.
£10 freeholders.	The aridling farmers.	No cottages taken except with farms, and from the proprietors of the soil.	The small farmers.
£2 6s. with a small garden; £2 10s. additional if they require a cow's grass.	From £1 10s. to £2 2s. according to the goodness of the house and garden, and the situation; from £1 to £1 10s. ditto.	—	The usual rent of a cabin, with a small garden, is £2.
Stone and lime; furnished with a dresser, a table, a few stools, and some cooking vessels. They have bedsteads, straw beds, one sheet, and blankets.	Stone and lime walls, thatched, and tolerably furnished, except where Captain Walsley resides; which, also, is too common a case.	Some good and comfortable, and some indifferently supplied with furniture and bedding.	Some have only one apartment, others have a small room for a loom. They are neither supplied with bedsteads, nor with bedding.
Nothing required but the rent; this, however, frequently paid by week.	See Nos. 1 and 2, Appendix D.	—	Some give money for the cabin, others give labour some days in the year.
Not very many.	I should suppose in 20 cases in each 100.	I am not aware of more than one family residing in the same cottage.	Very few instances in the parish of two families living in the same cabin; I have known a destitute individual living with a family.
Improved within these few last years; but there had been previously a great falling off. Population is increasing.	I cannot tell, being too short a time here.	Cannot say, as I have been resident in the parish but four years. Population increasing.	The condition of the poor in this parish is rather worse since the year 1815, from the decay of trade.
Peaceable.	Quite peaceable, so far as I can learn.	Occasionally disturbed, in consequence of party spirit.	This parish has been always peaceable; in the insurrection in 1798 this parish was in perfect peace; I was careful to keep all under my military attention to the laws.
Yes; a prosperous one at Omagh: servants, a few labourers, and in some instances more respectable people.	None.	None.	None.
No.	None that I know of.	None.	None.
28 licensed public houses. There is some illicit distillation; but it does not prevail.	I think about 14.	Three public houses. No illicit distillation to my knowledge.	There are only three, that I know of, in this parish, for I have used every means in my power to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors. No illicit distillation here.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Killybegs.

Longfield . . Pop. 6,889.	Rasharkin . . Pop. 7,481.	Rasharkin . . Pop. 7,481.	Rasharkin . . Pop. 7,481.
Rev. James Tierney.	Rev. W. H. Dickson.	Rev. P. Wilson, F. M.	Thomas M. Burns, Esq. J. P.
Either from the landed proprietors himself, or some of his tenants, but generally from the under-tenants.	Generally persons with comfortable farms.	They are mostly small substantial farmers.	Generally small farmers.
Cabins with land are very scarce; cabins without land, for the rent of which one day per week for labour, and sometimes a small garden.	From £1 5s. to £1 10s. without land; those with pay according to the quality.	£2 per year.	With an acre of land and grass for a cow, about £5 10s. without land £10.
They are miserable buildings; they are not supplied with anything; the poor man must supply all himself, as he can take all away.	Very bad in general; not furnished by the landlord, and very poorly by the tenant.	They are mostly comfortable cabins, furnished with bedsteads and bedding.	Cabins are generally 24 feet long by 12 wide, divided into two apartments, and not well furnished. Generally some sort of bedstead and blankets.
They sometimes give days' work in lieu of the cabin, and sometimes the poor man gives a day as a compliment, or token of friendship.	In some cases it is.	The landlords require no duty-labour.	The rent is frequently paid by one or two days' work in the week. There is no duty-labour.
Very few that I ever hear of; I don't know of three families in the same cabin.	I do not know of more than three or four instances.	Few, if any, but have separate cabins.	Very rare.
I consider the condition of the poorer classes rather deteriorated. The population is increasing.	A great deal worse since the peace, yet no value for any of their produce. Increasing.	The poor of the parish, and poorer classes, are in a worse condition than in 1815; and the population is increasing.	I think they fell off very much for the first 10 or 12 years after 1815; since then they have very much improved. The population is increasing.
No disturbance unless some party quarrels between Orangemen and others.	Perfectly quiet.	It is peaceable.	Peaceable.
There are no 'savings' banks, nor benefit societies.	None.	There is no 'savings' bank in it.	No.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers in it.	No.
Four public houses. At certain times illicit distillation does prevail, but to no great extent.	I should think near 100. It does not.	There are about 10 public houses in the parish; and there is now little illicit distillation.	There are about 10 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Managham Upper and Lower.

Killed . . . Pop. 7,187.	Killed . . . Pop. 7,187.	Killed, Croomin, Templepatrick and Mullisk. Pop. 15,944.	Aghalee . . . Pop. 6,894.
Rev. A. J. Gilman.	Rev. W. G. McCormey.	Rev. H. R. Pakenham, J. P.	Rev. W. Thomas.
In my district the cottages are held under the head landlord, and the cottiers under comfortable farmers, who are the immediate tenants of the head landlord.	Farmers.	—	Farmers, who let their cottages to their labourers.
—	With a garden £3.	—	About £3 3s. for a cabin and a little garden.
In general they are cleanly, and comparatively comfortable.	Stone and lime; badly furnished. They have beds; bedding not comfortable.	The cabins are generally of stone and mortar, and thatched; comfortable in a term of relative import. They generally have some sort of bedding.	A small kitchen, with one, and sometimes two rooms. In general they have beds, and sometimes sufficiently comfortable bedding.
As to the former query, note that I am aware of, exclusive of rent. As to the latter, I am aware of no duty-labour having been demanded in addition to, but sometimes it has in fact of, rent.	Rent is often paid by labour.	—	They usually pay their rent by working for the farmer from whom they hold the house, in spring and autumn.
It is quite uncommon; perhaps in two cases would be the utmost.	Numerous instances.	—	I cannot say how many, though I know the instances are rather numerous.
I have been only a year and a half here. Interesting.	Steadily increasing.	The very poor must be nearly equal at all times, as to suffering, but they are not so numerous: the farm houses and manner of agriculture have much improved, as proved by the number of iron ploughs, and quantity of artificial grasses now raised.	The general condition of the poor is certainly not improving; they may be enabled to sustain during the depression of the linen trade, the introduction of improved machinery into cotton factories, by which the same work can be done with a less number of individuals. The population is greatly increasing.
It has been ever remarkable for tranquillity.	Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable; no instance of political outrage for 50 years; no burning or hanging of offences.	It is at present, and always has been, peaceable.
None.	None.	Much money has been sent from this district to the Belfast or Antrim savings' bank.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.
I am not aware of one in my district.	None.	None.	There are no pawnshops' shops in the parish.
I cannot state the number of public houses in my district; they are not, however, numerous. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	About 20. No illicit distillation here.	Since the late obnoxious system of allowing the excise to grant licenses, independent of the magistracy, the number has grievously increased. There being no bog, there can be none.	There are 19 public houses in these three parishes where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation does not, nor never did, prevail here. I never heard of an instance.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Massareene Upper.

Ballinacorney. . . Pop. 5,345.	Glenavy and Killynail. Pop. 14,191.	Glenavy, Carrlin, and Tullyrush. Pop. —.	Glenavy, Tullyrush, and Carrlin. Pop. —.
Rev. James Shannon.	Rev. James M. Moffatt, F.R.	Rev. Richard Cupples.	Rev. N. Alexander, F.R.
They are farmers.	Generally the farmers, both those who hold small as well as those who hold large farms.	Farmers.	Generally farmers.
About £1 10s. without land, and about £8 with a garden, yearly.	£1 sterling without land, and from £1 to £8 sterling according to the land annexed to the cabins.	Cottages with a garden are rented at from £2, to £4 per annum, and from £1 to £1 10s. without.	With a road or half a road of garden, £2 12s.; without land, £1 12s.
Stone and lime walls, and slated with stone, having a kitchen and bed-room; the furniture is supplied by the tenants. Generally supplied with bedsteads; beds rather uncomfortable.	In Killynail they are stone and lime, except a few; in Glenavy some are made of mud; badly furnished. Some have animal bedsteads, more have none; and none, as far as I can know, are comfortably supplied with bedding.	The cabins are chiefly built of stone and lime; and furnished by the tenants with pot, pan, a few tin and steel, some delf, a table, wheel, cradle, &c. Generally a bedstead, with scanty bedding.	Frequently built with stone; roof covering of wattles, screens, and reeds; no chairs, few stools, not a table. Few bedsteads; bedding miserable, sometimes consisting of their day-clothes.
No other condition. Duty-labour is never required.	You will find the answer to the first part of the query in No. 14. There is no duty-labour.	They hold yearly. Sometimes usual to require duty-labour.	Some of the cottiers pay duty-labour; they are yearly tenants, but generally pay weekly out of their week's wages, which may be said to be in lieu of rent.
In about 20 instances.	With the exceptions of the villages of Glenavy and Carrlin, I know of no two families who reside constantly in the one cabin.	There are very few instances of more than one family residing in the same cabin, except when travelling beggars are taken in; sometimes two or more families live in separate apartments of the same cabin.	In 150 houses of Carrlin and Glenavy, the two villages of Upper Massareene, and in the adjacent country say 60 more, there are not less than 300 families, there being, in some cases, two, three, or four families in one cabin.
Impaired in respect of the facility of obtaining food and clothing. deteriorated, so in proportion the condition of the poor becomes deteriorated: I make bold to assert, that none can deny that the condition of the farmer since 1815 has decreased as to circumstances and comforts, and, indeed, in all respects. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes in these parishes is deteriorated; as the condition of the farmer becomes deteriorated, so in proportion the condition of the poor becomes deteriorated: I make bold to assert, that none can deny that the condition of the farmer since 1815 has decreased as to circumstances and comforts, and, indeed, in all respects. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes I conceive to be stationary from 1814 to 1833, i. e., since the peace to the present time. The population is increasing. paying double the rent that the land is worth, and the high rates of tithes and cesses in a religious point of view, with the exception of fanatics, the middle and higher classes are more poor; the lowest classes are less improved, being partly in want of dress.	Not improved in worldly circumstances, but rather deteriorated; I found that upon the cessation of payment of contributions to public works, of interest on borrowed money, of postage, of vapour, &c. all chiefly owing to the people's
Remarkably peaceable.	These parishes have been peaceable during that period.	The same has been peaceable during that period.	Peaceable, with the exception of the 12th of July during.
There is not.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in these parishes.	There is neither savings' bank nor benefit society here.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.
There are not.	None.	No pawnbroker's shop here.	No pawnbroker's shop in our parish.
12. What distillation does not prevail.	The numbers are 30 in Killynail, and 22 in Glenavy. No illicit distillation.	About 25 public houses. Illicit distillation is almost unknown here.	24 in the same, perhaps more. No illicit distillation that I know of.

ULSTER—Counties Antrim, Down—Baronies Massereene Upper, Castleknock.

Lisburn (Lisburn Town). Pop. 13,349.	Lisburn . . Pop. 7,731.	Magheragall . . Pop. 3,142.	Magheragall . . Pop. 3,142.
Rev. Hugh Smyth, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Thompson *	Rev. John Maanen.	Rev. John Smyth Browne, P. M.
Small farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.
Without land from 10s. to £2; with land, say a small garden, from £5 to £7.	£5 with a small garden, £1 without.	A cabin without a garden about £1 10s., with a garden about £3.	Cabins with small, though beautiful, gardens attached are let from £2 to £3 10s.; but whole or part of the price of these is generally given in work to the landlord.
In the country built of mud and straw generally, in the town, of stone and brick. They are very badly furnished, and seldom supplied with bedsteads; bedding wretched.	Generally mud walls. Bedsteads, straw or chaff; bed-clothes indifferent.	They are generally of stone and lime; furnished with an old deal table, a few stools, and an old chest for their clothes and provisions. They have bedsteads in general; the bedding is, for the most part, scanty and bad; this is the cause of much suffering and wretchedness; I have often been astonished at the misery of this kind which I have witnessed.	The cabins are pretty comfortable. Unfurnished, for the most part, with bedsteads or bedding.
No condition but rent. No duty-work.	There are no condition, but they generally work for the landlord to make up the rent.	It is usual to require duty-labour in lieu of rent.	—
From 60 to 80 families, from two to four residing under the same roof.	Scarcely any.	There are not many such instances, but I cannot specify the number, it does not probably exceed 10; in no instance did the enumerators return two families in one house.	Such instances are very few; there need be none.
Very much deteriorated, owing to the illness, rack-rents, and county cess. The population increasing.	I am informed improved. The population increased in a small ratio.	The population is increasing. With regard to the general condition of the poorer classes, it has latterly improved, in respect of the greater facility of procuring food and clothing; they have good opportunities of religious and literary instruction, especially under the Association for Disinfecting Vice, &c.	Now stationary, but was deteriorated immediately after the peace. Population rather on the increase.
Very peaceable.	Peaceable.	The parish has been perfectly peaceable.	Most peaceable.
There is no savings' bank in Lisburn, but one in Hillsborough, three miles from this town.	No.	None.	None.
There are five, and their dealing is with the poorest class.	No.	None.	None.
About 165. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	11. No illicit distillation.	80. There is no illicit distillation.	About six or seven. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

* The following returns relate to the country part of the parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Toome Lower, Antrim Lower.

Kirkcubbin and Ballylag (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.	Kirkcubbin and Ballylag (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.	Kirkcubbin and Ballylag (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.	Kirkcubbin and Ballylag (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.
Rev. A. Patterson, F. R. S.	William Oaken, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Hugh Sayle Cummings.	Rev. William Stanhope.
Small farmers; in Kirkcubbin a few hold under the head landlord, and are charged about £1 per year.	There are very few who let cabins, as the farms are generally small; those that do are rated at about £1 per year.	Small farmers; many of whom have three or four such cabins on their farms.	Small farmers; in Kirkcubbin a few hold immediately under the landlord, and are charged about £1 a-year for their cabins.
Without a garden, from £1 10s. to £2; and, with a garden, from £2 to £3 per annum.	The cabins in general have a small garden, and let from £1 10s. to £2.	About £3 per annum without land; about £3 with a potato garden.	Without a garden, from £1 10s. to £2; and, with a garden, from £2 to £3 per annum.
Generally of stone and lime, and thatched with straw. The furniture is bad, and the beds and bedding of the most wretched description.	They are indifferently built with stone and lime, straw cover. The bedding is bad, and very little furniture.	Generally built with stone and lime, and covered with thatch. Badly furnished, and often without a bedstead; many diseases originate in the filth and damp of their cabins; a floor is never made.	They are generally built of stone and lime, and thatched with straw. The furniture is bad, and their beds and bedding are of the most wretched description.
Generally speaking it is paid by labour-work.	It is paid by labour-work generally.	Generally the rent is paid in money; I have known it, in some cases, paid in work: e. g., one day's work in each week.	Generally speaking it is paid by labour-work.
In Kirkcubbin about 108, and in Ballylag 25.	In Kirkcubbin about 100, and in Ballylag about 30.	In Ballylag there are 644 inhabited houses, and 689 families, and therefore 16 instances; in the country part 587 houses, and 587 families; in the town there are 691 houses, and 809 families, and therefore 138 instances.	In Kirkcubbin about 108, and in Ballylag 25.
Those who know the parish in 1845 are of opinion that the state of the poor is much deteriorated since that time, whilst the population is greatly increased.	Generally deteriorated, and the population in both parishes very much increased.	The condition of the poorer classes, and especially of small farmers, is much deteriorated in every respect. Population increasing.	Greatly deteriorated; and the population of both parishes very much increased.
They have been peaceable.	They have been peaceable.	Peaceable.	They have been peaceable.
None.	None.	There is a branch or rather receiving-office in Ballymena, attached to the Gracehill Savings' Bank: it is not prosperous. The contributors are mostly servants.	None.
There are three in the town of Ballymena, which are principally supported by the poor.	There are three in Ballymena, which are supported by the poor and very lowest class.	There are three pawnbrokers' shops in Ballymena: dealings principally carried on with small tradesmen, labourers, &c.	There are three in the town of Ballymena, and are altogether supported by the poorer classes.
In Ballymena there are 74; Kirkcubbin, in the country, one; Ballylag one. No illicit distillation.	In Ballymena, the only town in the parish of Kirkcubbin, there are at present 74 public houses; in the country one; and in Ballylag one. No illicit distillation.	There are 74 spirit-retailers in the parish of Kirkcubbin, and these chiefly in the town of Ballymena; there is one spirit-retailer in Ballylag. No illicit distillation.	In the town of Ballymena, which is situated in the parish of Kirkcubbin, there are 74 public houses, in the country one; and in the parish of Ballylag one. There is no illicit distillation in either parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Tormore Upper.

Drumal . . Pop. 2,737.	Drumal . . Pop. 2,737.	Drumal . . Pop. 2,737.	Dunash . . Pop. 6,812.
Rev. Thomas Reid.	Rev. James Hearty.	Rev. Daniel Curran, F. R.	Rev. A. Hutchinson, F. R.
Farmers and others.	Small farmers.	Small farmers generally.	Of the farming class.
From £1 10s. to £3.	Cabins with very small gardens are set at £2 10s. a-year.	The average rent of cabins, including a very small plot of potato garden, £2 16s. yearly.	Without land from £1 10s. to £2 sterling.
Built generally of stone and lime, and mostly supplied with bedsteads and bedding, though not very comfortable in many cases.	Stone and lime mortar; some of mud and ear-ends; furnished by the occupiers with kitchen furniture of a very bad description. Bedsteads seldom, and covering scanty and ragged.	Stone and lime, thatched; some mud cabins; furnished by the labourers themselves with kitchen indispensable of the worst description. Often without bedsteads, and covering most ragged and scanty.	Stone and lime. No bedsteads, no bedding.
Sometimes for labour-work, sometimes for money, and sometimes for both.	On condition of rent in money; sometimes in wages earned with the landlord in the harvest or busy seasons.	On condition of paying rent in money, often earned in the busiest agricultural seasons.	Nothing added to rent; bid from year to year.
I could not say.	Instances of this kind are found in a limited extent in the avenues to the village; seldom in the interior of the parish.	Cases of this kind, to a very limited extent, take place in the suburbs of the village; seldom in the country.	In very few instances in the case.
The state of farmers worse; the poor men stationary.	The general condition of the poor has deteriorated in point of diet, clothing, household requisites, and bed-clothes.	The general condition of the poorer classes has considerably deteriorated in point of diet, clothing, and household furniture.	The condition of the poor classes is worse. The population is increasing.
Possible.	Possible.	Possible.	Pretty quiet.
No savings' bank.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	No pawnbrokers in the parish.
I know not the number of public houses; I am convinced there were more than tend to promote the idleness of the people. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	20 houses publicly retail spirituous liquors. No illicit distillation within the precincts of this parish.	90 public retail spirit houses. No illicit distillation.	I think about 20 public houses. Illicit distillation does prevail.

ULSTER—Counties Antrim, Armagh—Baronies Toome Upper, Armagh.

Duness. . . Pop. 4,512.	Bellamoreville. . . Pop. —.	Grange (extraparochial). Pop. —.	Armagh (including City). Pop. 33,310.
Rev. D. Magroony, p. r.	Rev. Charles Courtney.	Rev. Robert Rush, p. r.	The Lord Primate.
The land is divided into small lots, and those lots are held immediately from the chief landlords: we have no middle-men, and few cabins.	Of the middle class of society.	Small farmers.	Farmers and middle-men.
Rent of cabins is from £1 10s. to £2, without land, or any kind of furniture.	£2 10s. and £3.	Cabins without land are from £2 to £3 per annum.	£3 for house and garden, or £1 5s. to £1 10s. for house.
Cabins are built of stone and lime, of a size to hold two beds and two looms. Bedding and furniture very uncomfortable.	They generally comprise a small loom-shop, a kitchen, and a garret. Many are very ill furnished, but most have beds, and the bedding very indifferent: very many had no bed-clothes until lately, when they were supplied gratuitously.	Stone and lime. They have generally beds and comfortable bedding.	Mud or stone and lime, and thatched. Beds little used.
Cabins are generally held upon condition of a yearly rent, in lieu of which labour-work is sometimes taken by the farmers.	Rent is generally paid here in cash.	They pay their rent by labour, with the exception of some tradesmen who pay it in money.	Persons letting such cabins very much in their terms of letting as to points in the quarry. Labour, in many cases, taken in rent.
There may be about 10 or 15 more of this description.	About half a dozen.	About 40.	Cannot say.
The general condition of the poorer classes, and has been, deteriorating since that period, from the following causes: namely, the augmentation of rents, which are increased three-fold; the low state of wages for all sorts of manufactures, which are declined one-half; the unjust import of Irish; the evil arising from the rapacity of non-resident landlords; and the want of a domestic Legislature. The population rather increasing.	The majority of the inhabitants of the parish are weavers, whose wages are very low, and, on an average, they are not better, I think, are worse, since the year 1815. The population of the parish is increasing rapidly.	It became deteriorated for a length of time since 1815, but is improving within these few years back. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated as regards food and clothing. Population increasing.
Mostly peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Tolerably peaceable.
We have no savings' bank, nor do we require one: the circulating medium is so very scarce, that each one's stock is inadequate to his present outlayings.	There is one co-operation society, but lately established.	Not say.	A savings' bank has existed for 15 years, and very prosperous and useful.
No pawnbrokers.	No; but plenty in Belfast, immediately adjoining.	None.	Pawnbrokers' shops numerous, and most unwholesome; the lower and most depraved classes usually resort to them.
The number of public-houses is 14, including the two villages of Toome and Staffordstown. Illicit distillation prevalent, but not to a great extent.	23. No illicit distillation.	Two. Illicit distillation partially prevails.	Of late illicit distillation has prevailed: refer to Collector of Excise, who issues licences.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Barony Armagh.

Armagh (including City). Pop. 33,310.	Armagh (including City). Pop. 33,310.	English (part of Armagh). Pop. —.	Glasgow (part of Armagh). Pop. —.
Rev. James Byrne, D.D. F.R.S.	Leonard Dobbin, Esq. M.P.	Rev. William Barlow.	Rev. Thomas Peck.
Farmer, from 5 to 20 acres; many flowers of the middle and lower grades of the gentry are landlords of such cottages.	Landlords of what I should call cottages are of a better description than those of cabins; the latter are generally of the lowest grade.	Many of the cabins are rented immediately from the landlord of the estate on which they are built; many from the small farmers of the county.	They are middle-men; I do not know an exception.
Cabins without land from £1 10s. to £3, and cabins with about an acre of land from £4 to £6.	This depends on the quantity of land attached to the cottage, without land from £1 to £1 10s. per annum.	The rent of a cabin, with a garden of half an acre of land, would be from £2 2s. to £3 12s. 6d. per annum; without land it would let for £1 10s. per annum.	A residence for a labourer usually brings £1 10s.; if there be a garden about £2, or £3 3s.
Most of them are constructed of road dirt and stones; some of them with plaster from lime. A standing bed is a rare article; the most common are straw on the damp ground, with very bad covering indeed.	Walls generally of mud, very badly furnished; and beds generally of straw on the ground, near to the fire-place. In some instances there are bedsteads.	In general built of mud, and thatched. The bedsteads and bedding are in general bad; many of the poor are without bedsteads.	Some are of stone and lime, and the roof repaired by the person who lets it; others are of mud; none of them are in any part furnished by the person letting. The bedding, &c., depend on the ability or fancy of the tenant.
I believe that dairy-work is not required except in very few cases, yet labour on certain days is often contracted for in lieu of rent.	They often pay their rent by labouring for their landlord; but they would principally rather labour with a stranger, who would pay them their wages.	In agreeing for a cabin, the labourer in some cases, but not often, binds himself to work four or five days for the person from whom he takes it. In harvest time he is allowed for his labour in his rent.	I believe the rent is usually fixed without any further condition. It is expected, however, that, if the immediate landlord wants hands, he shall command those of the family, they are, however, taken at the rate of the country, as a set-off against the rent.
I am certain that in the city there are 400 houses tenanted by two and more families, in order to meet the rent; and in the country parts of the parish there may be 50 houses of this description.	In many instances; but it requires great examination through the parish to find the numbers.	I cannot say how many, but I believe there are not many instances of two families being resident in the same house; I mean by that having the same conveyance, though there are many of different families residing under the one roof.	I know an instance of this in the district but one, in which case, the house being large, each family have their own apartments.
Their condition is greatly deteriorated since the year 1845, as their numbers are increased by being ejected out of their small spots of land for non-payment of rents, and other causes: their condition is again deteriorated, as their employment in the linen trade has nearly ceased with that now failed, but formerly productive, branch of business. I think that the population is rather on the decrease.	I think nearly stationary. Population greatly increased.	I am only acquainted with this district since the year 1836: I consider the general condition of the poorer classes, including in this description of persons the small farmers, to be much deteriorated since that period.	My knowledge does not reach so far back; but I consider the condition of the lower class is improved within the last seven years: the labourers receive nearly the same wages now as during the war; but, from the decay of the linen trade then, women are less regularly employed.
Our parish has been rather pestilential, though fevers have sometimes laboured to disturb it.	Perfectly pestilential, with the exception of party feeling, occasioned by processions, now very properly, it is hoped, prevented.	Excepting the time last year of entering into a composition for the tithes of the district, when, for a few days, there were some disturbances, the district has been particularly pestilential.	It has been in perfect tranquillity.
There is one savings' bank in the city. I believe there are few deposits made therein, except by the middle classes of the people, as the poorer are not able to save for the bank.	There is a savings' bank in Armagh. It is in a very prosperous state; upwards of £30,000 is deposited therein, a great proportion of which is by servants and country people.	The savings' bank of Armagh extends to this district; refer to it for answers to this query.	The savings' bank of Armagh is not within this district, but within a very convenient distance, and many of the able labourers avail themselves of it: these are chiefly holders of six acres of land, and upwards.
There are, God knows, too many; perhaps eight: as my mind they should be reduced to six, many given in any size: no person I believe visits them, except the poor and the profane.	There are four pawnbrokers' shops in Armagh; the goods pawned are in general those of very poor people: pawnbrokers, if correct, might and ought to be very useful in detecting robberies.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers in the district.
I should think about 15 public houses in the country parts, and from 70 to 80 in the city. I do not at present know—am indeed did I ever know—of a single private still in this parish.	I believe upwards of 200. Illicit distillation is more prevalent than it has been for some time past.	Five public houses in this district. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	There are five houses licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors. I can say with safety that private distillation is not practised in this district; but I have reason to believe that illicit spirits are carried about for sale in small quantities.

ULSTER—Counties Armagh, Tyrone—Baronies Armagh, O'Neillbad, West, Dunganon.

Part of Armagh. Pop. —.	Armaghbarony. Pop. —.	Clontarf (Barony District). Pop. 19,547.	Clontarf. Pop. 19,547.
Marcus Symonds, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Samuel Simpson.	James E. Jackson, Esq.	Rev. John Montague, v. r.
Farmers.	They are generally small farmers, who adopt this mode of paying their rent.	Farmers.	Small farmers.
From £1 10s. to £2, without land, or only a small garden.	Cabins, without land, £1 10s.; with land the holders are accepted farmers: the rent very inadequate.	With garden, not exceeding one rood, £1 10s. to £2 10s. per annum; without garden (generally very small) 3d. to 6d. per week.	6d. per week without a garden, or from £2 to £2 10s. per year with one.
Some houses variously furnished. Mostly bedsteads, if not all.	The cabins of the poorest description; most frequently remaining of but one common room. Very insufficient bedding; generally, however, they have a bedstead.	Mud walls, thatched. They have, nearly all, an article, which may, in courtesy, be called a bedstead: a modestly-furnished cabin contains one or two beds, (bedding very bad,) a chest, a dresser, a spinning-wheel, a small table, two chairs, and some stools.	Worked mud huts, generally consisting of one apartment, or two, or two at most; without the worth of furniture. Bedsteads are seldom to be met with: a small quantity of straw spread on the damp floor, covered with a sheet of the coarsest linen or calico, and a single blanket or rug, is generally made to serve the purpose of a bed.
Generally pay part of their rent in labour, for it is alone or that account a farmer would take them on his land.	They generally hold them for a money rent; sometimes duty-work is required.	Duty-work has become quite obsolete. The poor are anxious to give work in payment of rent.	Cabins are held at a certain rent per week or per year. No duty-labour is required.
None that I have heard of.	I do not know.	I am not aware of any instances where two families live in the same cabin, but a lodger is not uncommon.	About 25.
Deteriorated since the falling of spinning, which has greatly injured the country. Population on the increase.	I am not able from my own recollection as to age to give for back, but, from what I can gather from others, the condition of both the farmer and labourer has deteriorated in a very striking degree.	I think that the condition of the mere labourer and that of the artisan is improved; that of the small farmer deteriorated, though his land is much better cultivated: the linen weavers have been much worse paid; but, at present, they have full employment.	Considerably deteriorated, owing to the comparatively depressed state of the linen trade. The population is increasing.
This is chiefly evidenced by their mode of living: formerly the farmer killed his pig for the consumption of his family; now very rarely. If they have a slice of bacon in the chimney it is more from a fondness for distillations, and keeping up family respectability, than for use. In the language of the poet (I speak generally), * As for eating a ruler of that they take pride in, * They'd no more think of eating the ruler if it laid in 'em.			
Very peaceable.	The parish has been peaceable during that period.	Perfectly peaceable.	During a few years of this period party feeling existed to a considerable extent, and on some occasions displayed itself in acts of violence perpetrated by the Orange and opposing parties: the spirit has, however, very much declined of late, and would have entirely disappeared ere this, but for a species of nocturnal powder kept up all about two or three months since by the Orange faction in the town of Moy and its vicinity, which assemblies, by beating drums, playing party tunes, &c., gave great annoyance to the Roman Catholics and well-disposed Protestants of the neighbourhood, and frequently excited unprovoked outrages on the persons and properties of the former class of persons.
No; one in Newry and one in Armagh, where deposits are made.	Not any, nor do the people take advantage of one in Armagh, within eight miles.	There is no savings' bank in the parish, but those of Armagh and Dunganon are both within a moderate distance; I believe they are prosperous, but the labourer is seldom a depositor.	None.
Not any.	There are not.	None. The practice of taking pledges at public houses is very much increased, but, I believe, it is less common than formerly.	None.
Only one licensed in this district. Not much illicit distillation; some last winter.	There are three public houses. Illicit distillation is not known in it.	I believe about 20; but there are others where whiskey is privately sold. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	83 public houses. No illicit distillation.

* The cause of the deterioration seems to be that the rents have not been lowered proportionately with the fall of produce: this, in fact, cannot be done so as practically to benefit the farmer till the demand for land is much less pressing than it is at present. The farmers, at present, on entering on a farm, very generally pay an enormous purchase money to the occupying tenant for the land at the full value: this amounts to all their capital, and thus adds upon the labourer, the farmer not being able to employ him.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Armagh, Fews Lower.

Keady . . Pop. 9,063.	Keady . . Pop. 9,063.	Parts of Armagh, Derrynosee, and Tyron . . Pop. —.	Loughilly (part of). Pop. about 3,873.
Rev. James S. Blakely, A. D.	Rev. Joseph Jenkins.	Rev. E. Disney.	Rev. A. Henry.
Farmers.	The headfoots of cabins are generally larn-bleachers and farmers.	Generally of the class of farmers.	They are farmers.
From £1 to £2.	£2 with garden, and in some cases a little turf bog; in some parts of the country they are let lower when constant employment is not given.	It varies very much; frequently the tenants pay for their cabins by their labour.	Cabins with a garden and half a rood of ground to put their dung upon, are about £2 per year.
Built of mud, and thatched. Very indifferently supplied with bedding.	Those on the property of bleachers and respectable farmers are comfortable, but variously furnished according to the taste and circumstances of the occupiers.	They are generally built of mud; and are miserably furnished in every respect.	Their houses are generally 18 feet long, 12 wide, and 7 high. They have in general bedsteads, but poor beds.
Very often labour is taken in lieu of rent.	It is not usual to require any duty-labour beyond what may pay the rent, which is either taken in money or work.	See Answer to Query No. 14. It is not, I believe, usual to require duty-labour in addition to the rent agreed upon.	They are generally tenant-at-will, and they pay their rent partly in work and partly in money.
A great many, say 40.	It seldom occurs that two families live in the same cabin.	I do not know of any; the cabins are generally much too small for a single family; they frequently have but a single room, very rarely a second bed-room.	A very few instances of more than one dwelling in one cabin.
I can safely state that the condition of the poor is better than when I came here first, in 1827. The population is on the increase.	The population is increasing. The condition of the poor is improved: wages have been pretty steady, employment good, and provisions low.	I cannot say from personal observation; but, from the information I have received, I believe it has deteriorated.	They are stationary; and I am persuaded that a poor family, consisting of four or five able to work at their looms, are at present living a great deal more comfortably than small farmers holding a few acres of dear land.
Very peaceable, excepting last winter and spring.	Exceedingly peaceable.	Peaceable.	It is peaceable.
None.	None.	No.	There are none.
None.	None.	There are not.	There are none.
26. Not to any great extent.	There are four in the country parts of the parish, besides 16 in the town of Keady. Illicit distillation does not prevail in our parish, but it does extensively in Derrynosee, adjoining.	Seven. Illicit distillation does not prevail, to my knowledge, within this district.	About six or eight. No.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Boroughs Fews Lower and Upper.

Loughgilly (excluding Bellbank). Pop. 10,126.	Midaghtbrack . Pop. 16,098.	Craggan . . Pop. 14,361.	Craggan Upper, . Pop. —
Rev. William McGeown, F. R. S.	Rev. Robert Atkinson.	Rev. Charles Atkinson.	Rev. M. Lawson, F. R. S.
Small farmsteads.	Comfortable farmsteads generally.	Very poor.	The landlords of cabins are generally persons who hold farms of from 5 to 20 acres.
To cabins in which cottiers reside there is usually a garden attached, the rent from £2 to £3.	Rent of cabin with garden £2 10s. to £3, without from £1 5s. to £1 10s.	From £1 to £2 without land.	These cabins are usually let to poor labourers, with a small garden annexed, at from £1 to £2 yearly rent.
Cabins for the accommodation of cottiers generally consist of two apartments; the furniture and bedding are provided by themselves. The bedding, I regret to say, is not for the most part comfortable.	Cabins in most parts of the parish are built of mud, in other parts of stone. Those of a better description, however, except in "Craggan" where there are many more cow-houses or barns—very little furniture is had or perhaps few, a table, a dressing, a chair, or two or three, a few stools, and a few chairs, are the only articles to be met with in the poor cabins. Many of them have the beds made up in one room, or else have the beds laid out in the room, or else supported by lines, or perhaps laid upon a stack of turf built up about a foot and a half high; the possession of bedding is very confined, I do not think that the great quantity in which the women have a blanket for each individual at a family, and I do not think many families might be found which have not had a blanket for a length of time; many have been provided with such blankets, kindly by individual benevolence, or by the aid of a large number of blankets given, purchased from the profits of a book published by the W. M. M. S.	Small poor houses; not supported by any furniture.	These cabins are for the most part very miserable, and are generally let to poor labourers, except a few or two, a few more, and some more comfortable. Some of them have land, some of a very small extent, but for the greater part are without either, the cottiers themselves having no other land than what is on the ground, the clothes that are worn in the day being very scanty, and a covering for the night.
Cabins are always let to cottiers at a certain rent, which is always paid by work. No duty-days are required.	Labour given to landlords often goes in lieu of rent, and perhaps the landlord is generally considered to have a prior claim to his tenant's services.	They pay rent for cabins, and no duty-work.	Cottiers generally pay the rent of the cabins by labour at the rate of from 8d to 10d. per day.
The custom of more than one family residing in the same cabin does not prevail in our parish.	By estimation from census returns about 20; most likely there are many more.	Very few, if any.	The instances of more than one family residing in the same cabin are perhaps not more than 10 in the whole parish: this is owing to the facility with which cabins can be erected here, stone and other materials, of which they are composed, being on the spot.
Much deteriorated. Population increased.	Condition of poorer classes rather worse since peace in 1815. Population increasing considerably.	The condition of the poorer classes is not at all improved; the absolute landlords do very little for them. The population is greatly increasing.	From the best inquiry that I have been able to make, the condition of the poor in this parish is much worse since 1815: a great proportion of the land in this parish has since fallen out of lease, exorbitant rents have been imposed on the small farmers, they in turn raised the rent of cabins on the labourers, and charged higher for every accommodation, and labourers have received a less rate of wages, nor have they been so constantly employed; hence the deteriorated condition of the poorer classes since the period alluded to. The population is on the increase.
I have the satisfaction of stating that this parish has been always blessed with peace.	As tranquil as almost any other.	This parish has been occasionally much disturbed.	The parish has been uniformly peaceable during the above-mentioned period.
No savings' bank nor benefit society.	No savings' bank, no benefit society, unless a clothing society may be called so: in it the poor contribute weekly from 1d to 2d, and at end of time are allowed in clothes, selected by themselves from stock (not) by the conductors, at wholesale price, the amount of their subscription and one-half additional as premium; the difference is made up from the free contributions of the conductors and friends of the Clothing Society, here prospering and preserving the confidence of the poor.	None.	There is no savings' bank nor any other benefit society in this parish.
None.	One in Nihil, dealer of corns with the necessaries.	None.	There is no shop of the description herein mentioned in this parish.
There are 10 public houses. Illicit distillation does not exist in the parish.	To the best of my recollection 33 licensed houses, of which 20 are in the town of Markethill. No illicit distillation; little sale without licence; six other public houses in Markethill, Keshelney parish.	There are 60 public houses, and illicit corns innumerable. Private distillation did prevail to a very great extent, but has been checked in some measure of late by police.	There are 28 public houses where spirits are retailed in this parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Fews Upper, O'Neefield East.

Coggon Lower. Pop. —.	Newtown Hamilton. Pop. 7,215.	Newtown Hamilton. Pop. 7,215.	Sengoe and Moytagh. Pop. 12,637.
Rev. M. Curdner, r. v.	Rev. William Maclean	Rev. Wm. McAlister, r. v.	Rev. L. Morgan, r. v.
Small farmers generally let these cabins to the poor.	The landlords of cabins are generally small farmers.	Generally poor landholders, who erect these cabins that they may procure work for them.	In some instances they are respectable farmers, who have got up these cabins for their labourers to live in; in other cases they are let by small farmers.
From £1 10s. to £2 a-year, with a small garden attached.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 5s. a-year; with a garden of about half a rood £1 10s.	The cabin with land goes free; without land, from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per annum.	The rent of a cabin, consisting of room and kitchen, with small garden, is from £2 to £3, and without garden about £1 10s.
They are lowly thatched huts, built with mud; the furniture plain and scanty. A bed of straw with a slight covering, whereon to rest their weary limbs.	The cabins are wretched; the tenant being content with a chaff bed placed upon a miserable bedstead without a curtain.	In this parish they are stone and clay, unplastered, without chimney, the smoke unconfin'd, making its way out at the roof, doors bad, and windows still worse. Bedsteads may be met with, but a shake-down is more common.	They are for the most part built of clay, and in some instances are kept in clean and neat order, but in many cases when the occupiers are men labourers and not weavers, they are in bad order, and wretchedly furnished. In general they have bedsteads, but very uncomfortable bedding.
Upon the sole condition of discharging the rent either by money or labour. Duty-work is not imposed.	Cottiers generally hold their cabins on condition of giving a certain number of days in the week to the landlord in payment of rent.	Generally all cottiers pay their rent, potato and turf ground, in work by the day; on duty-days are exacted.	Labour is generally required by respectable farmers in lieu of rent; by the inferior class of the landlords of these cabins money is required. Duty-work to rent are not demanded.
There are some few instances, but such is not by any means common.	A great number have two families resident in them, but I cannot say how many.	Many families live under the same roof, and many among the very poor take in lodgers by the week.	There are few instances of that in the parish; I do not know of more than four cases of the kind.
People here are every year, nay, every day, declining in wealth and worldly comforts; the farmers are the greatest sufferers; their tenants are much more comfortable, and can save more money. The population is increasing.	I have been incumbent of the parish since September, 1830, and in that time I do not see much improvement in the condition of the poorer classes. The population is, I think, increasing.	Improved since 1815? Impossible! the world was then bad and; rents are now as high as in 1812 still continued; this very principle has beggared many a tenant, and in the end would beggar the world. It has increased greatly in numbers.	As I have not been acquainted with the condition of the poorer classes at the period mentioned, I cannot give a satisfactory answer to this query; it is evident, however, that the condition of the inferior class of tenants who hold but small farms is considerably deteriorated.
With the exception of the wretched cruelty of police, and the bad life in the collection of that impost during 1822, this parish has been perfectly tranquil and peaceable.	My parish was very much disturbed last year by a resistance on the part of the Roman Catholics to the payment of this composition; but (with the exception of frequent party fights) it is, and has been, generally peaceable.	Rather peaceable.	For the last three years that I am acquainted with it, it has been peaceable; there is only a little excitement about the 20th of July.
There is neither savings' bank nor benefit society here.	There is no savings' bank in the parish.	We have neither savings' bank nor benefit society.	There is nothing of the kind in this parish.
There is one; its principal dealing is carried on with the poorer classes.	There is one pawnbroker's shop, and his dealings are said to be with the very poor.	There are two, frequented more or less by the poor in Newtown Hamilton. Note. In this parish the lowest poor having nothing to pawn.	There are no pawnbroker's shops either.
There are 42 public houses. Not a single instance of distillation.	There are above 40 public houses, I am informed, in the parish. Distillation prevailed last year to a very great extent; but a corps of seventeen police have been stationed in Newtown Hamilton, and the evil has been checked.	In Newtown Hamilton there may be between 40 and 50 public houses; few elsewhere. Illicit distillation did prevail; not now.	In the Sengoe division of the parish there are 17 houses where spirituous liquors are retailed, in the Moytagh there are but four. Illicit distillation never takes place in this neighbourhood.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies O'Neill and East and West.

Shankill, Parts of Monaghan, Seangas, Moylaghy (Lurgan). Pop. —.	Shankill and Part of Seangas (Lurgan). . Pop. —.	Shankill (Lurgan). Pop. 7,736.	Drumcree. . Pop. 13,355.
Rev. Hamilton Dobbin, F. R. S.	Rev. Wm. O'Brien, F. R. S.	Wm. J. Hancock, Esq. F. R. S.	Rev. C. K. Frodin.
They are generally farmers, and the cottages are occupied by their labourers or by weavers.	Farmers holding leases under the head landlord.	The tenants holding under the head landlord.	Small farmers.
The usual rent of cabins is about £2 10s., and the rent of those in which gardens are attached is at the rate of £3 per acre.	Without land from £2 to £3, and with land from £3 to £5; in both cases the rent depends very much upon the number of acres the house will accommodate.	Varies very much, in proportion to the accommodation for labour, from £3 to £5 per annum; the cabins about £2 10s.; the land at the rate of £3 per acre.	From 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week, without land, the price varying with the number of "bags," i.e. apartments, or, more strictly, inside gables: the land of a
con-take seldom exceeds half an acre of garden; this, with the house, lets at about £5 5s. per annum; I have known much higher rents, and smaller takes; the above, however, may be reckoned a fair average.			
They are generally of mud, sometimes of stone and lime, and very poorly furnished. They are often supplied with beds; but the clothing very scanty.	They are generally stone and lime, but there are several mud-wall houses; they are very badly furnished in general. They have mostly some kind of beds; but the bedding is of the most wretched description.	Some of them very miserable mud-wall houses, with scarcely any furniture, others very well furnished.	They are mud cabins, generally wretchedly built, and cluttered with straw. One bedstead is usual, unless in cases of extreme poverty; the bedding is generally straw, and the bed-clothes seldom sufficient.
The labourers or cottiers do not hold their leases on any other condition except that of paying the regulated rent weekly, quarterly, or yearly; and in no instance I am aware of is there any duty-labour required or bargained for.	There is no such thing as duty-labour in addition to rent; but some agree to pay at least a part of their rent by labouring work, if the landlord should call on them at the seasons mentioned in leases in Query 8, Appendix D.	Little or no duty-work is the parish.	I am not aware of any condition exclusive of rent: <i>duty-labour</i> is unknown; but the farmer and his cattle have a mutual interest in the latter being employed in labour, the farmer to secure, and the latter to pay his rent: I know some farmers object to certain others who make themselves so wasteful; but all labour is fairly allowed in the rent, at the usual rate of the country.
There are a great many instances of it, but I cannot tell how many.	It is a very general custom in the town (Lurgan), but I cannot state the number of such instances; in the country part of the parish it is a rare thing to find two families in the same cabin.	I really do not know; in the country parts very few, in the town many.	It is hardly possible to answer this question; I cannot call to mind a single instance in country parts; of course, in the town and its close vicinity, there are many houses containing lodgers.
The population of this parish, out of the promiscuous mass with which I am conversed, is rapidly increasing, and I hope that, generally speaking, the condition of the poorer classes in them is improved. But houses are decayed and decayed, and more squalid than formerly; and if I might judge from the unemployed they get, I should think they must be struggling in any other.	I came to this parish in 1839, and am disposed to think, if anything, that their condition is rather improving of late, owing to the great employment there is for weavers of every kind in the linen trade.	The condition improving, owing to the increase of the linen manufacture. The population increasing. Besides, the falling in of old houses has extremely raised the rent, while, on the other hand, the price of farm produce has been greatly reduced; country cottages, however, are rather increased than lowered; and, in short, means of paying are in every way less, while all the charges against the farmer have been raised, with the single and reasonable exception of tithes and church-rates.	I conceive, greatly deteriorated; the cottages are in such worse condition, that many individuals, their children in many instances neglected, and the cattle population greatly increased. Besides, the falling in of old houses has extremely raised the rent, while, on the other hand, the price of farm produce has been greatly reduced; country cottages, however, are rather increased than lowered; and, in short, means of paying are in every way less, while all the charges against the farmer have been raised, with the single and reasonable exception of tithes and church-rates.
In perfect peace.	With the exception of some party exhibitions from time to time, and some party riots that have indeed but seldom occurred, owing, in a great measure, to the farmers, the exertions, and impartiality of our worthy magistrate, William John Hancock, Esq., this parish has been peaceful. See No. 19, Appendix F.	Merely peaceful.	Quite peaceful.
No savings' bank.	We have no savings' bank, nor benefit society.	No savings' bank, nor benefit society in this parish.	No savings' bank. There was one which, after a protracted effort to force it into operation, gradually died away; the contributors were chiefly opulent people, who tried to encourage it; scarce any were of the class of industrious poor.
There are two licensed pawnbrokers' shops in the town of Lurgan, and in the lowest class of the poor their dealings are common.	There are two pawnbrokers' shops in the town (Lurgan), and in the lowest class of the poor their dealings are common.	Two pawnbrokers' shops; their dealings are principally carried on with the lowest class of the poor.	None.
There are about 50 houses licensed, for the retail of spirituous and other liquors, in the town of Lurgan and the rest of the district over which my congregation extends; and there is not any illicit distillation carried on. If whiskey shops in the country places be not put down by legislative enactment, idleness, poverty, imbecillity, and crime will increase.	There are 41, I think, in the town (Lurgan), and four in the country part of the parish of Shankill; in my part of Seangas there are four more.	There are 53 public houses licensed; upwards of 40 in the town of Lurgan, seven licensed spirit grocers. No private stills in the parish.	Number of public houses, 48. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Barony O'Neill and West.

Drumore . . Pop. 12,355.	Drumore . . Pop. 12,355.	Drumore . . Pop. 12,355.	Killyman . . Pop. 7,379.
Rev. Charles Alexander.	Rev. James O'Neill, r.r.	Charles Woodhouse, Esq. r.r.	Colonel Fernald, m.p.
Small farmers.	In country places, millmen and farmers; in and adjacent to towns, shopkeepers.	Middle class of people.	Respectable farmers.
From 6d. to 10d. per week, without land; a cabin, with half an acre or less of garden, £3 per annum.	Without land, from £1 to £2; with ½, from £2 to £3 per annum, varying as in No. 4, Appendix D., and in proportion to quantity and quality of land.	The usual rent of a cabin with about from a rood to half an acre, is about £3 per year.	With a garden, about £2; without land, from £1 10s. to £2.
Mud cabins, wretchedly built; no furniture scarcely. A bedstead, some straw, and scarcely any bed-clothes.	Generally mud cabins, wretchedly furnished. Bedsteads very rare; a single fold of a narrow blanket or rug composing the bedding.	Generally clay; but wretchedly supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Mud, thatched; furniture indifferent. Bedsteads; bedding not good.
The farmer frequently takes his rent in labour from the cottier. No duty-labour required in addition to the rent.	They are generally bound to work for their landlord whenever he may require their services at specific wages, which are usually lower than the common rent. I never knew an instance in this parish of duty-labour being required in addition to rent; but labour is taken in lieu of rent.	None, exclusive of rent. Duty-labour is quite abolished here, although formerly it was the custom.	Cottiers generally pay their rent in labour.
Very few families that have not a separate apartment.	I cannot enumerate them, but they are deplorably numerous.	—	—
Stationary as long as I have known them, about six years. Increasing.	Decidedly detrimental in respect of employment, or remunerating wages when employed; first, owing to the almost total annihilation of the linen trade; and again to the inability of the farmer to give employment, or remunerative wages to the employed, owing to his not having got a reduction of rent or tithes proportionate to the immense deterioration of the value of the produce of his farm of every description. Population increasing.	Worse. Population very much increasing.	Much deteriorated. Increasing.
Peaceable.	No public eruptions.	Very peaceable.	Very peaceable.
No.	There is no such thing.	No.	Note: a savings' bank at Dungannon, five miles distant.
No.	There is no such thing.	No.	None.
I cannot say what number, but a very very great number of public houses. Effect dissipation does not prevail.	52 licensed public houses. Private dissipation non-existent.	Effect dissipation does not prevail here.	Cannot say. No.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies O'Neill and West, Orter Lower.

Tartaraghan . . Pop. 6,321.	Tartaraghan . . Pop. 6,321.	Tartaraghan . . Pop. 6,321.	Ballymore . . Pop. 11,806.
Rev. John Brownlow. Rev. Cuthbert Innes.	Rev. James Shaw, P. M.	John Nicholson, Esq.	Rev. Alexander Strain.
Small farmers.	Farmers, or those holding under the head landlords.	From the landlord of 500 a-year to the farmer of 10 acres, including every variety of class.	They are the ordinary farmers, or husbanders of the parish.
Cottages without land are let at a rent of £1 10s., and with an acre of land at £3.	Cottages of one apartment £1 6s., with two apartments £2 12s., with two apartments and an acre of land £4.	As far as I know, every labourer's cabin has ground attached; with from a road to an acre they let at £3 per annum.	The usual rent of cottages of two apartments without land is £2, with a garden £3; cottages of one apartment half of this.
In this parish the cottages are, in the main, poor, built of clay; they are in general small, though in some cases there is an approach to something like comfort, these families consist of a very few articles. I would say as to the usual supply, a small table, a wooden chair, a few plates for holding plates, as they are called, a wooden stool, a small piece of timber taken out of a bog, a few tin plates, as they put at this, sometimes a clock or two. They have almost always a fire, and the building is generally in a good state, though the state of the cottages is greatly on the decline, and the health of the cottagers.	They are built of clay, called wall, forming consists of a chimney or shaft, a few feet, a pot, a tin and a jug for water, a few stools to the number of the family, a table, and one bedstead for the husband, wife, and youngest child, while the rest lie on straw with a single covering.	The cabin of the labourer is usually small, with from two to three apartments, containing chairs, tables, small chests for dressing, bed, and dishes, plates, &c. As far as I know, the poorest cabin has bedsteads, the bed is usually straw or chaff, and the bedding pretty comfortable.	Cottages are usually made of clay, thatched roofs, and commonly very low. In 99 cases in a hundred the beds and bedding are wretchedly bad.
The rent is sometimes paid in whole or in part in labour; but day-work in addition to the rent is not required.	Some pay their entire rent by labour done for their landlord, others part in money part in labour, according to the bargain they make. Beside the rent agreed on there are no day-labours.	I know of no other conditions of tenure than rent.	They are, I believe, all tenants at will. Day-labour is sometimes required, not in addition to, but frequently in lieu of, rent.
The case exists, but it is impossible to state to what extent, as the inmates of such houses are constantly changing their abode.	I know of no case where two families reside in the same apartment in the one cabin; but there are instances in which different families occupy the same cabin; could not say positively how many of them.	I do not know of any, there may be a few instances of two families residing in the same cabin for a time only.	Such instances are very common; I cannot say how many.
Deteriorated; in the case of manufacturers by want of trade, and in case of labourers by want of employment. Increasing.	I think it is growing worse from year to year; as to the small farmer, while the rent of his farm is as high as it was during the war from 1800 to 1814, the price of produce has fallen to the one-half, in some cases to one-third of what it then was; as to the worker and labourer, the farmer suffers from the total ruin of the home-trade, and the latter from want of constant employment and low wages, so that either is scarcely able to obtain the necessaries of life.	The condition of the poorer classes is improved in respect of education, clothing, and dwellings; in other respects deteriorated, resulting from the profits of the linen manufacture being diminished. The population is undoubtedly increasing.	The general condition of the poor since 1815 is a good deal deteriorated in every respect. The population is always on the increase.
Peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	The parish has been peaceable, with the exception of a few outrages growing out of party spirit; in some instances the Catholic inhabitants have destroyed dwellings by violence at night.	Our parish has in general been peaceable during that period.
None.	There are no savings' banks, &c., in the parish.	None.	I am not aware of any savings' bank or benefit society in our parish.
None.	None.	None.	Except in Tandragee there are no pawnbrokers' shops in our parish: it is commonly the lowest class of the poor that deal in them.
About 12. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Houses where spirituous liquors are retailed amount to 11 or 12, three of these do not hold licences; but no case of illicit distillation exists in the parish.	I believe there are eight public houses in this parish, pretty sure not more than ten; a few persons sell spirits without licence. I know nothing of illicit distillation.	The number of houses where spirituous liquors are sold is enormous; they are not so much frequented since temperance societies became general in this part of the country. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Oler Lower, O'Neilland West, Pews Lower.

Ballymore . . Pop. 11,808.	Ballymore . . Pop. 11,808.	Ballymore . . Pop. 11,808.	Ballymore and Millshank, Pop. 27,925.
Rev. Richard Dill, R.M.	Robert M'Meehan, Esq.	Robert Harden, Esq. J.P.	Rev. John Bell, R.M.
The largest are noblemen; the smaller like the great majority of middle-men.	Farmers.	Decent farmers.	Generally respectable farmers.
Without land, from £3 to £4; with land, in proportion to its amount.	From £2 10s. to £3 with a small garden attached, and ground for the insurance made about the cabins on which to set potatoes, with perhaps half a rood of cow sere ground, and, or £3 for the more cottage.	A cabin one story, a room, and kitchen, £1 10s. to £1 16s., and with one rood of a garden from £2 10s. to £3 per annum; house kept in order by tenant (villages not considered).	Cabins through the country, without land, are let at from £1 10s. to £2; and from £2 to £4 a-year, with land, according to the quantity of land attached.
Of mud generally; ill supplied with furniture, and many of them without bedsteads, and with little bedding.	They are usually mud wall, thatched; with little furniture; and generally a bedstead or two, as the occupants are able to provide; with, in many cases, very uncomfortable bedding.	Generally substantial mud wall, thatched, and furnished by tenant. Mostly a bedstead, and chaff bed; sometimes ordinary covering.	They are generally thatched cabins, some built with stone and lime, but the greater part of clay, or what is usually called mud wall.
No, I believe not.	Cottiers and labourers are generally bound to work for their landlord, when called upon, and the rent is thus usually paid in labour.	No duty-work, com, or tithes.	Cottiers hold their cabins as well from year to year, as an annual rent, this is paid according to agreement, either in money or labour, or partly in money and partly in work, but there is no such thing as additional duty-labour given or required.
In many instances, especially in the town of Tandragee.	In very few instances; there are some cases in which two or three families reside under the same roof, but in separate apartments.	I know of none.	I can only speak of the country, and in it there is scarcely any such thing; I believe it is common in the towns, but as I have no connexion with them, I cannot give any satisfactory account.
Population is rapidly on the increase, and decidedly deteriorated in condition since 1815.	From the low price of provisions, and the wages of labourers remaining as high as formerly, the condition of this class I think is rather improved; the farming classes have felt most the depression of the times, owing to high rents, tithes and other charges, and the low price obtained for the produce of land. Population, I conceive, increasing.	Better and improving. Population rather increasing.	From my actual knowledge I am persuaded that the poor, as in a favourable condition at present in this neighbourhood, because provisions are cheap, and there is full employment in the neighbourhood, either by labour or weaving, for all honest well-conducted persons who are disposed to work; such persons are actually in a better condition for these several years past than the small farmers, who are by far the most numerous class of landholders in this neighbourhood. Our population is rapidly increasing.
Generally very peaceable.	It has been very peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Our parishes have been and still are perfectly tranquil and quiet.
A savings' bank, not prosperous.	I know of none.	None.	Both in Tandragee and Market Hill there are ladies' clothing societies for the benefit of the poor, which do much good; goods are given out at reduced prices, and the payment taken in small weekly or monthly instalments.
One lately established; deals with the lowest class of poor.	None.	One in Tandragee generally deals with the poor.	There is one pawnbroker's shop lately opened in Tandragee.
A vast number, but not certain of their exact amount; the greatest pest and nuisance decidedly in the country.	There are about 50, including the towns of Tandragee and Poynton, and the villages of Clare and Acton. Illicit distillation is not known to exist at present.	40 public houses. No illicit distillation.	I cannot exactly state, but the number is shamefully great; this is most pernicious to the morals and property of the poor, and something should be done speedily to prevent the easy obtaining of license. I believe there is scarcely any illicit distillation in the parishes of which I report.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Lower and Upper, O'Neilland West.

Ballymoyer . . Pop. —.	Kilmore . . Pop. 14,834.	Kilmore . . Pop. 14,834.	Loughgilly (excluding Bideck). Pop. —.
Rev. William Fency.	Rev. Lord Edward Chichester.	Rev. T. Dugall.	Rev. R. L. Purley, p. m. Rev. Wm. McGeenan, p. m.
The firmness of the country.	Farmers.	Many of the cabins here are supplied with a few acres of land, say four or six acres, from the head landlord; but the greater number of them are held under the principal farmers, holding from 30 to 40 acres of land; few farmers here hold more than 30 or 40 acres, the land being divided among a great many families; the condition of the chief farmers here is greatly changed for the worse.	Small farmers.
The rent of a cabin, without land, varies from £1 5s. to £1 15s., or so, according to the description of the house; the rent, with land, depends on the quantity and quality of the land.	The rent of a cabin, with a rood of land, is £3 per annum; without land £2.	About £2 2s. without land, and from £1 9s. to £2 10s. per acre with land.	The rent of a cabin, with a garden attached, is from £2 to £3.
They are generally constructed of mud or clay, and scarce; very badly furnished. They are not at all supplied with beds or comfortable bedding.	They generally consist of three rooms, with a cow-house and pig-sty; several, however, consist of only two.	The cabins are mostly all built with clay. In most cases the cabins are not supplied with comfortable beds and bedding.	The cabins of cottiers generally consist of two apartments; the furniture and bedding are provided by the inmates; their bedding is not, for the most part, comfortable.
One or two days' labour in the week, in lieu of rent, is often given. It is not usual to require duty-labour besides.	In some cases the holders of these small tenements are expected to prefer the proposals for labour made by the farmers who grant them. Duty-labour has been disused	Labourers or cottiers hold their cabins at a certain fixed rent, and do not pay any extra charge.	Cabins are always let to cottiers at a certain rent. No duty-days are required.
There are only three instances within my knowledge.	I am not aware of any case, except in lodging-houses in the town of Richhill.	—	It is not customary for more than one family to reside in the same cabin.
The condition of the poorer classes is in some respects improved since the year 1815; an improved system of housing, I understand, has been adopted since that period; the benefit of this has extended to the poorer classes; but, in consideration of this, the failure of the linen trade has deprived many families of the former means of support—spinning. The population is increasing.	It is considerably deteriorated, the prices of agricultural produce being much less, and the profits of linen weavers having been diminished by one-half, in consequence of the prevalence of machinery.	The general condition of the poor here is much worse since the peace in 1815; this is a manufacturing neighbourhood; the poor hold only a few acres of land, and depend chiefly for support on the linen trade; but the wages for weaving are now so low, and the linen trade so much worse since that time, that the poor are suffering greatly from the change. The population of the parish is still increasing.	Much deteriorated. Population increasing.
Quite peaceable in general, only a few occasional exceptions.	Not disturbed, except by animosity respecting religion, manifested on two occasions only.	It has been uniformly peaceable both before and since 1815.	We have the satisfaction of stating that our parish has been uniformly blessed with peace.
There is not a savings' bank in the parish, but there is one in Newry, in which some of the people deposit their money; there is a poor-shop carried on privately by a benevolent lady.	There is but little tendency to deposit money in savings' banks; the money subscribed for the support of the poor is placed in the savings' bank at Armagh.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.
There are not any pawnbrokers in the parish; there is one in Newtown Hamilton, which some of the lowest class here frequent.	No.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish, but they are to be found in the neighbouring towns; these dealings are carried on here, I think, more with a disguised character, such as drapery, than with the least of the poor.	None.
There are only two public houses in the parish; but just there was a great deal of illicit distillation in it, but it was confined exclusively to the Roman Catholics.	17.	—	There are 19 licensed public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail in the parish; we are not aware that it exists in it at present.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Upper and Lower, O'Neill and West.

Meigh, being part of Killybeg. Pop. —.	Mulhally, part of Killybeg. Pop. —.	Forkhill. . . Pop. 6,976.	Forkhill, and Nine Townlands annexed. . . Pop. —.
H. W. Christie, Esq. J. P.	Rev. M. Carpenter.	Rev. William Smith.	Rev. D. O'Riordan, D. D.
The landlords of this parish, in all cases, hold under the lord landlord; the tenant in some instances, undertakes to cultivate a house and perhaps a garden; in my parish, however, this being separate and distinct from the tenant holding from the lord landlord. No quantity of land is held, but in some cases I have a small, but not more, in the most distant part of the parish (Mr. Jones's estate) there are persons living and employed, who are from other counties, Ulster and elsewhere. It is a small consequence of an extensive landlord.	Men who hold immediately from the lord landlord, and occupy their farms, and hold these estates from the lord landlord, and are not tenants.	They are the more wealthy farmers.	Generally poor men, occupiers of from 3 to 10 acres of land, who build cabins, to enable themselves to pay their own rent and support their families.
Cabins, with a garden, will let for £2, and without a garden for £1 10s., annually; but this is exacted by the landlords, who sublet.	6d. a-week, if with one room; 10s. or 1s., if with two rooms; and if with half an acre or so, from £3 3s. to £4 4s. per annum.	About £2 a-year with, and £1 5s. without land.	Cabins, with small gardens, £2; cabins, with no land, £1.
Cabins let to cottiers I presume is meant by this query; they are let always unfurnished.	Mud walls, thatched; each room perhaps 10 feet by 8, totally unfurnished. The tenant supplies himself.	They generally consist of one apartment, scarcely any furniture. A rudely-constructed instead and most uncomfortable bedding.	Of stone and clay; simple—a chest, small table, two pots, a few inconspicuous set of stools, some straw, a blanket, which, together with clothes they wear, serves for their covering at night. No bedsteads.
I know of no charge made to a cottier but the rent; the tenant, who holds from the lord landlord, in some cases pay duty labour with my neighbour, Mr. Forkhill, and me, they do not.	I am not aware of any; in general the cottier works up his rent in labour at the usual rate; I should presume if higher wages offered elsewhere, he would pay the landlord in money.	None whatever. Duty-work not known.	On the sole condition of paying the rent, which they generally do by labour; sometimes in money.
In some instances I have no doubt, but I have not the means of ascertaining how many.	In a population containing upwards of 600 families belonging to myself, besides Dissenters and Roman Catholics, it is impossible to say.	I have no means of ascertaining at present.	There are many instances, but I cannot at present ascertain the exact number.
In my neighbourhood the general condition of the poorer classes is improving, the consequence of resident landlords; money, I understand, was plentiful, and certainly better prices for cattle and articles of farming produce, and better payment for the weaver in 1815. The population is certainly increasing.	I have been here 12 years and upwards, and I think the population is poorer, and numbers increasing.	Ameliorated, trading having become more general, and the population more civilized. Population increasing.	Condition of the poor deteriorated. The population is greatly increased and increasing.
The parish was about that time a good deal disturbed, it, however, became perfectly peaceable, and has for several years continued so, until the opposition to the payment of tithes and Church rates took place last year, when speeches were made to the people at the chapel and elsewhere, which caused much agitation and disturbance.	Very peaceable.	Peaceable, with the exception of last winter.	Peaceable, with the exception of some manifestation of violent opposition to tithes; no injury however was done.
There is no savings' bank in this parish, or benefit society.	We have a savings' bank in Armagh, of great use to us, and liberal subscriptions from the landlords, to enable me to grant such relief as I think necessary and judicious, to which Mr. Christie, the rector, handsomely contributes.	None.	None.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish of Meigh.	None.	None.	None.
There are, I believe, 10 public houses in this parish. Illicit distillation, I believe, does not prevail in it; on my estate it would not be permitted, and I know it does not.	Six public houses. No illicit distillation.	Six. Illicit distillation did prevail to a large extent in the last winter; it does not at present prevail.	Nine public houses. Illicit distillation does not at present prevail.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Orier Upper and Lower, Fews Lower.

Forkhill . . Pop. 6,878.	Killybeg, and District of Cam- lough . . Pop. —.	Killybeg . . Pop. 15,187.	Loughgilly . . Pop. 10,126.
A. A. Bernard, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Andrew Cleland.	John White, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Henry Stewart, M. P.
The better sort of farmers.	Small farmers.	Small farmers, holding gene- rally immediately under the head landlord.	The farmers of the country; very few landed proprietors make any pretension of cul- ture on setting their land; some few, of late, have shown a disposition to take an industrious cottier into their own house, fixing a nominal rent on the house and garden.
About £1 a-year.	From £1 to £2, without land; £2, with a rood of ground for garden.	Cabin, without land, about £1 per annum; cabin, with half a rood of garden, £2.	Cabins, with a garden and ground for the manure, from cottiers, are set from £1 10s. to £2; a cabin without any garden, if a good one, will bring nearly the same money.
Very bad. Few, if any, have bedsteads, and the bed-clothes very bad.	Generally limited to one apartment; badly furnished. Most are supplied with bed- steads; in the mountains distinct often none.	In general very poor build- ings. Badly furnished, and without bedsteads or com- fortable bedding.	The cottiers are all detached, and the walls generally mud walls, consisting of two apart- ments. No article of furni- ture given with them.
Merely for the rent, which they generally pay in work. No day-work.	No other condition. The landlord, however, generally takes the rent in work at his own convenience.	Sometimes a cottier gives, as rent for his cabin and garden, one day's labour in the week; but this varies according to the size of his garden. I know of but one landed proprietor who exacts day-work in addition to rent; he gets 14 days in each year.	The cottiers who are cot- tiers are frequently bound to work two days in the week at low wages, say 4d. and diet, and in this way they pay their rent.
I know and can hear of none.	I have met very few in- stances of this sort.	Many instances, but I can- not state the exact number.	I cannot state the number of instances, but it is not uncom- mon for a poor cottier to set what is called a bay of his cabin, a space containing about 10 feet in width by 14 in depth, to a family, in order to lighten the rent.
The general condition of the poor is much improved, they becoming every day more in- dustrious, their farms better cultivated, and since the faci- lity of communication with England the traffic is con- siderably more; in fact the face of this parish has been entirely changed within those few years; from being all bog and heath, it is now all tillage, except the top of the mountains.	Deteriorated, chiefly from the decline of the linen ma- nufacture, and from want of employment. The popula- tion increasing.	I do not think the condition of the poorer classes is as good as it was prior to 1815, their families do not live so well; but I think their cloth- ing and general appearance better. The population of the parish is increasing rapidly.	I think their condition is sta- tionary. The population is rather on the increase, and would be much more so but for the number of emigrants, which is much owing to the very high price that corn sells for, very little short of £10 per acre, though the houses be si- different, and the rent as high as the land will bear.
With few exceptions peace- able.	Peaceable.	In general very quiet and peaceable.	Very peaceable.
There are none.	None, the savings' bank in the neighbouring town of Newry rendering it unneces- sary. It is, I believe, in a flourishing state; principally the lower and middling classes.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish; there is a savings' bank in the town of Newry, adjoining the parish, I believe in a pro- sperous state, and a number of the small farmers of the parish deposit their savings in it.	None; but one in Newry, within five miles of us, and another in Antrim, nine miles from us, which serve for this parish.
There are none.	Same as No. 20.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish; the town of Newry is adjoining the parish, and the poor of the parish resort to the pawnbrokers' shops there.	None; there is Newry near their purpose.
About seven or eight licensed, but a great number of what are called shebeen houses, which, in general, keep and dispose of illicit spirits. Illicit distillation does greatly pre- vail.	Nine in Camlough village; four more within the parish. Illicit distillation is not pre- valent.	There are 29 licensed public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail much in it.	I cannot state the number; they are more numerous than they ought to be; one-half of them are not required to ac- commodate the traveller, and can only give any return to the publican by his using every artifice to entice tipplers to frequent his shop, by giving the people credit for spirits drunk at their houses.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Upper and Lower, Fews Lower, Turvey, Armagh.

Loughgilly . . Pop. 10,100.	Meigh . . Pop. —.	Tynan . . Pop. 11,542.	Tynan . . Pop. 11,542.
Rev. Richard Forsythyle.	Jonathan Sower, Esq. J. P.	Sir M. James Strange, Bart. J. P.	Rev. William Mansuover.
The common farmers of the parish.	Very few cabins are set without a small farm.	All da ara.	They are, in general, of the class of the tenantry of the country, who derive from the head landlord.
A cabin without land is £1, and with a garden £1 6s.	Any that are set from £1 to £1 10s. a-year.	The higher classes of landlords do not usually charge any rent for the cabins; the rent of the land only is demanded.	The rent varies, as I understand, very much; but it is often paid by labour, which often impoverishes the occupiers.
Are generally thatched cabins. Without any comfortable bedding.	In general small, but dry, furnished with table, chest, stools, low bedssteads, straw beds, and blankets.	The cabins held by cottiers, under-tenants, are generally miserable and wretchedly furnished.	The walls are of mud, the furniture very bad. They are supplied by the occupiers themselves with bedssteads and bedding, which in almost every instance is very wretched.
Some pay £1, some more, for their cabin; some pay work for rent.	Cottiers hold their cabins yearly, paying their rent, and nothing else for them.	Sometimes the cottiers are bound to labour in lieu of rent.	I am not aware that day-labour is exacted; cottiers in general pay a part of their rent by labour.
It but seldom occurs that more than one family reside in the same cabin.	I don't know of any.	—	Very few, if any, though many live under the same roof, but the houses divided, and separate outside doors.
They are much as usual. The population is increasing.	The population increasing much.	Improved and improving in general comforts, food, and clothing. The amount of population stationary.	I do think that there is much poverty among the poor classes, and that the general condition of the poor is much worse since 1815. I do not think the population increasing.
Peaceable.	Not disturbed except in title and Church-own opposition.	Peaceable.	Quite peaceable except the trifling quarrels which have occasionally taken place at fairs; but, so far as has come within my notice, they have been of no consequence.
There is no savings' bank in this parish, or benefit society.	Nothing of the kind in the parish.	None. There is one at Armagh, within six miles.	None in the parish.
There are no pawnbrokers shops in this parish.	None of the kind.	None.	None.
There are eight public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation, sometimes, exists to a very considerable extent.	Very little illicit distillation.	I am not aware of the number of public houses. There is very little, if any, illicit distillation in this parish.	16 or 17 in the whole of the parish, including Middletown and Killylea. In the Middletown district there has been a good deal of private distillation.

ULSTER—Counties Armagh, Cavan—Baronies Turanny, Armagh, Castleblenny.

Tyrone . . Pop. 11,542.	Kilbenny . . Pop. —.	Kilbenny . . Pop. —.	Lurgan and Mantereagh, Pop. 9,336.
William Frislin, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Dr. Dillon, P. P.	Rev. L. Robinson.	Rev. Henry Gibson.
Tenants to the landed proprietors.	Middle-men.	Small farmers, holding from 8 to 40 acres.	Generally farmers holding from 5 to 10 acres of land, who are often so poor and wretched as the cottiers under them.
For a cabin kept well thatched I think £2, without any bed; and with half an acre or three loads, £3.	With bed, £2; house and garden from £1 to £2, cabin alone, £1.	A cabin, with a small garden of 20 pecks, rates at about £3; without a garden, about £2: in some cases privilege of getting land free for what manure the tenant can scrape together goes with the cabin; latterly, in many cases, this privilege is withdrawn, and the poor are charged 10s. a rod for the mere ground ploughed.	£1 10s. to £2.
Generally mud buildings; some of stone and mortar; no furniture whatever.	Partly of stone, the greater part mud wall; scarcely any furnishing. They are not; there are some bedsteads; straw mostly supplied for bedding, with scarcely any bed-clothes.	The cabins, in most cases, are miserable in the extreme; a few stools, a shelf, two or three tin, and a few broken plates, with a bedstead or two, compose the furniture. which induces many paupers to flock here from neighbouring counties in the winter season, particularly from Monagh.	Miserably bad, having scarcely any furniture, their bed-clothes seldom exceeding one blanket, with the clothes they wear in the day, the only comfort they possess in their cabins is plenty of fuel, and
I consider what I have stated above to be the full remuneration for the rent of the above; sometimes the rent is paid in labour at the usual rate of wages.	That a stated number of days' labour in each year should be given in lieu of rent; and sometimes duty-labour in addition to rent.	The only condition is, that they are bound to attend their land in preference to another in harvest, or at any time, in fact, that he calls upon them; for this, however, they are allowed by him in their rent at the ordinary rate of the country.	The rent almost uniformly paid by labour.
I cannot tell the number of instances, but there are a few.	30, or thereabouts, of my own charge; I cannot say how many belonging to clergymen of other denominations.	In very many cases this takes place; I cannot, however, state any which I could have reason to suppose would approach the truth.	In the cabins of the labourers there are usually more than one family.
I consider the general condition of the poorer classes deteriorated (and, indeed, of every class) since the peace in 1815, as they cannot get such high wages for labour, as so good sums for any article they have to sell. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor gradually deteriorating, from want of employment. Increasing.	I cannot say that the condition of the poor is worse now than it has been for some years past, that, however, is not saying much, so worse it could hardly be. The population is increasing rapidly.	The condition of the poor is rather improving, for the farmers are industrious, and obliged to be so from the badness of the soil and high rent charged. The population is supposed to have increased one-half since 1815.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable.
None, but there is a savings' bank in Armagh which is a very prosperous state, and sufficiently near this parish, in which there is at this moment upwards of £30,000, made up of lodgments from 1s. to the largest sum taken, £30: I know of several persons in this parish depositing their savings in that bank.	Not any.	We have no savings' bank; we have a society which takes subscriptions of 1d., 3d., 5d., and 4d. a month, and which, at the end of the year, is given back in clothing, with the boxes of 4d. in the shilling. It was established by the Rev. Dr. Blacker four years ago, and is in a thriving condition.	None.
None.	None.	There is one: none but the most abject, I believe, deal at it.	None.
I think 19; but I rather think this number will be increased by the late enactment, which takes the power of withholding or granting licences from the magistrates at petty sessions. That dissipation does prevail.	14. It does not.	That dissipation does not at present prevail; an attempt was made some time ago to introduce it, but I am happy to say we were able to check it. There are about six public houses, independent of the town of Market-hill.	Cannot say exactly; including the town of Virginia, there may be 15.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Caulerghen, Lougher Upper.

Mullagh . . Pop. 5,960.	Derr . . Pop. 5,315.	Kilcumshingaun . . Pop. 9,687.	Killshere . . Pop. 7,503.
Rev. Charles Caffrey.	Rev. Joseph Draxill.	Pierce Maston, Esq. &c.	Rev. H. F. Williams.
Very poor farmers.	Peasants.	Cottages or cabins are held sometimes to the fourth remove from the head landlord; generally from the immediate tenant of the lotter.	In general farmers.
From £1 10s. to £2.	Without land £1 per annum; a cabin and one rod of ground £2 per annum.	With land, from £1 10s. to £3; without, from £1 to £1 5.	Without land £1 10s.; if with land, at the rate of £3 per acre.
Of a most miserable description.	The buildings are of mud, and, in general, are 20 feet by 11 in the clear. The tenants provide the furniture, which is of the very poorest and most scanty quality.	Generally of clay, and unfurnished. The bed is a litter of straw on the bare ground. In all cases they are badly supplied in this respect. The following is from the private notice before referred to:—"The cabins are of stone, mud wall, or soda, as happens to be most common, as well as the walls, in, for the greater part of the winter, wet with rain falling through the roof; the family sleeping on some dried rushes or straw thrown on the floor in the chimney-corner, as the warmest place in the house, with sticks placed to keep the bed from taking fire; their own clothes hanging over them to avoid the scanty bed-clothes."	The cabins mostly are small cottages; the furniture provided by the tenant.
Duty-labour, in lieu of rent.	They are paid for their labour at the above rate, and no duty-work is required.	See Answers to Questions 1 and 3. It is not uncommon for the whole rent to be of this description.	There is in general a specific rent, which is frequently to be paid by labour.
In many instances.	There are only three families.	In so many as 54 instances.	In a vast number of instances; the number I cannot state.
Population increasing; but by no means improved.	I have been magistrate of this parish since 1813, and conceive the general condition of the poor rather improved. The population since 1813 has greatly increased.	It is considered to be much worse in every respect. The population is increasing.	I have only been in this parish three years, therefore cannot say.
Very discontented about tithes.	It has been remarkably peaceable till within the last three months, since which it has been disturbed by nocturnal processions and by the firing of guns.	Peaceable.	Since my residence, peaceable.
No.	There is no savings' bank in the parish.	No savings' bank.	There are not any institutions of that sort in this parish.
No.	None.	No pawnbroker's shop.	There are no pawnbrokers in this parish.
Private distillation shamefully prevails.	There are four licensed public houses. I am sorry to state that there is a great deal of illicit distillation in the parish.	There are nine licensed public houses; perhaps many more. Illicit distillation prevails to a very great extent, the district being rarely visited by the revenue police, not indeed for years past; the presence of the excise officer in a neighbouring town is the only check.	There are eight public houses in the country part of this parish; but as many more in the village of Mullagh. Illicit distillation does prevail.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Castleaghan, Longfleet Upper, Cloolish.

One-third of Keshmire. Pop. 2,541.	Balleborough . Pop. 10,450.	Balleborough . Pop. 10,450.	Knockbreide . . Pop. 9,716.
Rev. John King, D. D.	Rev. John Gundry.	John Young, Esq. M. P.	Rev. Bernard Brady, D. D.
All sorts of farmers.	The landlords of cabins are generally substantial farmers.	Farmers holding from 10 to 60 acres.	Farmers possessing small farms of land.
Cabins with good gardens are £2, others £1 10s.	Cabins without land, except a cabbage garden, set generally for from £2 to £3 per annum.	£2 for a house, garden, and grass for a pig; cabins without land cost from 15s. to £1 5s.	A cabin with a garden from £2 to £3 per annum, and without a garden from £1 to £1 10s.
Some few are mud, others stone and lime; they have the usual culinary articles, a chest, and table. In almost all instances a bedstead, and comfortable bedding.	The buildings of these cabins are of a very wretched description, and are neither supplied with bedsteads nor comfortable bedding.	Buildings of mud, with thatched roofs; most scarcely furnished. Generally supplied with bedsteads, but deficient in blankets.	The general part of the cabins built with stone. Few bedsteads, without any sort of comfortable bedding, and lying on straw in the corners.
On none but of rent or labour in lieu of it. There is no duty-labour.	There are no conditions made, but a fixed rent, which, I believe, is generally paid by daily labour.	Cottiers mostly pay part—some more, some less—of their rent by labour.	The labouring cottiers generally pay the rent of their cabins by daily labour, at 4d. per day.
In no instance.	I do not know.	The instances are rare.	Instances innumerable.
It is not improved; our landlords charge very high rents, and therefore farmers cannot pay labourers as they should, nor give them sufficient employment. The population is increasing.	I think the condition of the poorer classes is improved since 1815; they are become more sober and amenable to the laws.	Improved both in external appearance and actual comforts, in respect of household furniture, dress, &c. The population of the parish is increasing.	Since 1815 the poor have every day declined by poverty and wretchedness. I understand that the population is getting greater, and poverty every day prevailing, by means of money being lent to get for industry.
Extremely peaceable.	The parish has been rather peaceable during the period mentioned, except that in August 1830, at the fair of Meff, a violent attack was made on the Protestants, and though Meff is not in this parish, the riot soon spread to it, and lasted some time until put down by Government.	The parish has not been disturbed, but much violence on persons and some on property has from time to time been perpetrated.	No disturbance but what proceeded from dispossessing the poor tenants on the Sikes estate.
We have no such blessing, yet some lodge in the neighbouring savings' bank.	There is neither savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	None.	None such.
We are far removed from such a curse.	Not a providencer in the parish.	None that I can ascertain.	None.
Only one licensed house; either three or four unlicensed persons sell spirits or poison. We have little illicit distillation.	There are 37 public houses in the town of Balleborough, and four in the remainder of the parish, in all 41.	So, illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.	There are eight public houses licensed, and many private houses, and some illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Cork—Baronies Clonke, Kells Lower.

Knockbide and Drungom. Pop. 21,783.	Shercock . . Pop. 4,350.	Enniskeen . . Pop. 10,368	Enniskeen . . Pop. 10,368.
Rev. Samuel Crookshanks, r.m.	Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, s. r.	Rev. William Heaton	John Pratt, Esq. s. r.
They are farmers, or land-owners, as they are sometimes called.	Like farmers.	Generally they are holders of from two to four acres of land.	Generally the common farmers.
From £1 to £1 10s. without land; with land, according to the quantity and quality let with cabin.	£1 10s. without land: in general they have no land attached.	The rent of cabins with land is included in the holding, probably half an acre, or one acre; but without land usually £1 a-year.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s. according to the size of the garden; a house and a road of garden £3.
They are built sometimes of stone, sometimes of mud, and sometimes of soda; when kept thatched sufficiently they are tolerable. No bedsteads or bedding is given.	Wretchedly built, dirty, uncomfortable, and most miserably furnished.	They are always mud cabins; I may say with no other furniture except a pot to boil potatoes and an old chest or box. Scanty bed-clothes, and no bedsteads.	Stone being plenty in this parish, they are all stout and mortar; poorly furnished. Many without comfortable bedding, or bedsteads.
They hold from year to year upon condition of paying the stipulated rent, which is sometimes paid in work and sometimes in money, but most commonly in work.	They generally give labour in lieu of rent, or part of their rent.	They hold them by duty-work done for the landlord.	Rent, or labour in lieu of rent, is the only mode of payment for cabins here. Duty is never paid in addition to a labourer's house.
This occurs in some instances.	In a great many, too numerous to mention.	I am sure there are more than a hundred instances, and even more; such instances are very frequent.	Is none: a long house is sometimes divided into two by a wall.
Improved very considerably within the last few years; but previously their distress was very considerable, owing to the failure of the linen trade. Increasing rapidly I should think.	The poor are rather better; and the population increasing.	I think the general condition of the poor, since that period, is much deteriorated. The population of the parish is on the increase.	The poorer classes here much improved since 1815, both in intelligence, industry, and a wish to better their condition: they protect their children and dress better. The population is increasing.
Generally peaceable, with the exception of those ebullitions of party which sometimes occur.	Peaceable and quiet.	It has been partially disturbed in the year 1830; at present there are not many outrages committed.	The parish has been peaceable, with the exception of the Shercock and Melf riots, and the consequent excitement.
There is a savings' bank in Coothill, in what state of prosperity I know not: I suppose of the former and lower classes.	None.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society.	None.
One in Coothill lately opened: I cannot tell.	None.	I never heard of a pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	None.
I cannot tell their number; there should be none in country places. Illist distillation does prevail, and it should be put down most determinedly.	23. It does.	There are upwards of 30 public houses. Illist distillation prevails to a considerable extent.	About 40. There is some illicit distillation in the parish, but it is on the decline.

ULSTER—County Cavan, North—Baronies Clontarf, Kells Lower, Clontarf, Dromore, Loughlin Lower.

Enniskillen . . Pop. 10,365.	Kilbride . . Pop. 4,638.	Kilbride . . Pop. 4,638.	West Antrim (Belvoir). Pop. 12,369.
<i>Joseph Pratt, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Matthew Webb.</i>	<i>C. E. J. Nugent, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Hugh Fitzsimmons, J. P.</i>
The small farmers mostly; the gentry have labourers' houses only.	The middle class.	The middle class, or small farmers.	Small farmers, who give out to labourers for an agreed quantity of work.
A cabin and small garden for cabbage-plant, about £1 10s. per annum; a cabin with a road of land, £3 per annum; but the price varies.	£2 10s. with land, and £1 10s. without land.	£2 10s. with a garden (about a road of ground), and £1 10s. without land.	—
Generally stone and good mortar, some stone and lime; some comfortably furnished, but the greater part the very rustic; and many without beds or comfortable bedding, but dirty and filthy.	Principally built with clay and stone; no furniture. In many instances no beds; and, in general, very bad bedding.	Built with clay and stone; principally: scarce any furniture. Generally no beds; and very bad bedding.	Generally miserable, small, and dirt-cabins, neither warm nor proof against the falling rain, badly sheltered. Rarely bed or beds; lying on a little straw or rushes, and many without any cover.
No condition, unless to work in "hay farms," and to pay for every article the labourer gets according to the rate of the country. No day-work taken from others.	Labourers, in general, give work in lieu of rent.	In general work in lieu of rent.	Day-labour is the general mode of obtaining rent, by one or two days in each week, except those in constant employ with gentlemen; they pay yearly.
No two families live in the same room; they sometimes divide the house by party-walls, and live under the same roof.	In 28 instances.	In about 40 or 50; I cannot exactly say.	100.
Improved in appearance; the most visible at fairs and markets, and on Sundays: clothing very good, but, of course, in some instances bad. The population increasing.	Their condition is worse, and principally from want of employment. The population is increasing.	The condition is worse, principally from want of employment. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poorer and working classes and small farmers is greatly growing worse since 1815; the food cheaper and more plentiful; the linen trade being the staple trade of this country, the total
destruction of it put the weavers and others into the field to labour; no means to pay rent, to find food or clothing, only the produce of the small farms, all being thrown upon the land for support. The population is rapidly increasing.			
Peculiar in general; some weaving, occasional party riots, and assemblages, but, on the whole, tolerably quiet and orderly.	Peculiar.	Peculiar.	Peculiar and industrious.
None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
About 40. A good deal of that distillation, but a good deal more when oats are cheap.	Two public houses. Distillation prevails to a great extent.	There are two licensed public houses in this parish. Distillation prevails to a great extent, particularly this last year.	24 licensed houses. Distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Barony Loughite Lower.

Annagh East . . Pop. 12,269	Annagh . . Pop. 12,269.	Drumlane . . Pop. 8,744.	Drumlane . . Pop. 8,744.
Rev. C. O'Reilly, p. r.	James Sunderland, Esq. J. r.	Rev. Patrick McCake, p. r.	Major Biddle, J. r.
They are persons both of the highest, and, I may say, of the lowest class of society.	Middle class of farmers, who hold cabins on the outside of their farms; and the rent is generally paid by work.	They are generally the farmers.	Generally of an inferior description.
Cabins, without land, about £1 10s.; with a garden, from £1 15s. to £2 10s.	From £1 10s. to £3, according to the accommodation of land.	About £1 or £1 5s. without land, and about £2 10s. with gardens.	A cabin, with a garden, or with half a rood of land, will set from £2 to £3 3s.; without either, at £1 per annum.
Small mud, or sod-wall houses; they have no furniture, I may say, of any kind. The beds are a handful of straw shook on the ground, and great robes in the summer, and very often scarcely anything but the cold floor.	Generally made of clay; badly furnished. No bedsteads; bedding not comfortable.	Wretched mud, damp, cabins. Seldom a bedstead, and scarcely ever anything like comfortable bedding.	Wretched, generally, beyond description; the furniture is perfect rubbish. Bad bedsteads, and bedding seldom wearing the appearance of comfort.
They sometimes give work in lieu of rent, and sometimes pay part of it in money.	No duty-work; the rent is paid either by labour or cash.	Labourers generally give three days in the week of their labour in payment of the rent of their cabin.	Most generally the tenant engages to give so many days' work in week, month, or quarter, as may be agreed.
In 200 instances.	Scarcely in any instance.	There are about 20 instances of two, and about seven of three families residing in the same cabin.	A case very rare in this neighbourhood; in general the cabin is too small, and the family too large, to admit of it; and, in the better description of cabins, I know no instance of it.
Their condition is far worse; those who were then independent are in a state of beggary now; local taxation increasing, trade falling, employment not to be had, and a general depression on all their industry since that time. The population is not diminishing.	The general condition of the poor is not improved since 1815. The population has increased very much.	I believe the condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated since 1815; high rents, losses, taxes, &c., render the farmers, with bad markets for their commodities, less able to employ the poor, or otherwise contribute to their support; hence arises a scarcity of money and a difficulty of procuring the comforts, and very often the necessities, of life.	There is a slight deterioration, a necessary consequence of increased population, and accompanying subdivision of farms; but, likely, from the same cause, to be progressive.
It is generally peaceable.	Peaceable.	The parish has been peaceable during the period.	Peaceable and undisturbed.
There is no savings' bank, nor any other society of the kind.	None.	There are no such institutions.	There is not.
There is not.	None.	There are none such.	None.
Six illicit distillation premises in it.	From 25 to 30, including the town of Ballybet. There is some illicit whiskey made here.	There are four public houses. Illicit distillation does not much prevail at present.	There are but eight licensed public houses in the parish, but what are termed shilling houses (where spirits are sold without licence) are numerous. Illicit distillation does not much prevail at present.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Barony Loughree Upper.

Cashelern . . Pop. 6,502.	Cashelern . . Pop. 6,502.	Unry and Anagalliff (including Town of Carrig.) Pop. 16,391.	Unry and Anagalliff (including Town of Carrig.) Pop. 16,391.
Rev. Francis Fox.	Rev. John Matthews, v. v.	Rev. James Collins.	Rev. P. O'Reilly.
The middle orders.	Generally small farmers who hold 10 or 15 acres of land leased, sometimes without lease.	Farmers.	They are of the class we generally call small farmers.
A cabin and garden, turf, &c., is from £1 6s. to £1 10s. in the country; towns, more.	The rent varies according to the condition or convenience of the cabin; £1 10s. paid by labour.	Of cabins without land £2, with a garden of about a rood £3.	With land, it depends on the quantity given; but a cabin with a small cabbage plot will pay £2.
The very worst description of mud cabins; and not furnished in most instances with bedstead or bedding fit for a pig.	Generally of mud. Without bedstead or bedding ¹ .	The walls are and mud road, the roof straw. Bedsteads of a regular sort are few, bedding uncomfortable.	The cabins are built of clay made into mortar, or of rods; scarcely any furniture. Beds generally of straw laid on the ground; bedsteads, even of hair or description, rare to be seen, and bed-clothes miserable, mostly composed of what the servants wear in day time.
By giving part of their time as labourers to their landlord; this is the only duty I know of, except such as is voluntary.	No duty-work is required, but generally the cottiers are bound in contract to pay the rent of the cabin by work or labour, say three days' labour each week in lieu of rent.	They usually rent the cottages at a certain sum, and pay that by their labour.	Cottiers hold their cabins for a certain rent, which they pay either by money or labour, or by both; but nothing else is required of them.
I should be inclined to say among the lower orders one in every five.	In 30 or 35 instances.	100.	In 150 instances there are from two to four families resident in the same cabin, the lodgers on an average paying 6d. per week.
Since 1821, the year I came here, the poorer classes are improved; Mr. Humphrys gives a great deal of work, pays regularly every fortnight, and his estate is flourishing. The population is certainly increasing.	Deteriorated in every respect. Increasing.	No improvement. Population increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated as to their means of living and clothing, and that attributed to high rents, bad markets, and excessive taxation; and the population is increasing rapidly.
Very peaceable, except at Fenn when others disturb it.	This parish has been undisturbed these many years.	Peaceable.	It has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably peaceable.
None of any kind.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.	A savings' bank at Farnham, doing well; contributions of all classes.	There is one savings' bank at Farnham, in the parish, not much noticed; the contributions supposed to be servants.
Not any.	Not one.	There is one established but a few days.	There is only one, lately established.
There are, I think, 10 licensed houses, but to say how many houses there are when spirituous liquor is retailed would be out of my power. illicit distillation is dreaded.	Only two public houses in the country parts of the parish; but in Ballymote and Ballymole, two villages and fair towns, there are 12 public houses. illicit distillation is to a great extent.	50 public houses. There is hardly any illicit distillation.	There are 38 licensed houses, and about 10 who sell illicitly. illicit distillation is not very prevalent here.

ULSTER—County Cavan, Fermanagh—Baronies Tullaghagh, Tullaghaverry.

Kinsale . . Pop. 16,195	Townregan . . Pop. 4,115	Kilgishter . . Pop. —	Kilsherdiney . . Pop. —
Alexander Maguire, Esq.	Rev. Joseph Story.	Rev. James Gwaley.	Rev. Edward Bates.
They are small farmers generally in great distress themselves.	Usually small farmers holding 12 or 14 acres of land, and sometimes less.	Mostly from the head households: those who have larger farms than is general have two or more labourers living on their farms.	Gentlemen of property, and the clergy of the Established Church, who generally hold comfortable cottages for the labourers; and farmers, whose cottage cabins are not so comfortable.
The usual rent of a cabin, with an acre of ground and turf bank, is from £2 to £3; a cabin without land, £1.	From £1 5s. to £1 10s. without, and £2 with a garden annexed.	Cabins without land are set from 10s. to £1; when land is joined to the cabin the rent is generally paid by work.	About £1 10s. for a cabin only, and £2 5s. for a house and garden attached to it.
The cabins are sometimes made of stone, others of stone without any cement, thickened with heath, potato stalks, and straw, very ready with straw, the temporary consists of a few sticks and an old table for dinner. There are seldom to be seen bedsteads; the bed is straw, or rushes strewn on long sticks, raised on stones, and sometimes on the ground; the bedding is one fold of a blanket, with an old sack, or two stables even during the day, over all.	They are usually mud cabins, without any furniture but such as the labourer himself has; but some are better than others.	Cabins in this parish are built with stone and clay, and plastered inside with clay: they have, except a few, a table, with two or three chairs or stools, and some sort of bedstead, with chaff bedstead straw; often they sleep on straw over the fire.	In general they consist of two small rooms; a parlour, a few pots and culinary articles, &c. Bedsteads, with straw loose or in ticks; very indifferent bed-clothes.
The cottier who holds land with a cabin sometimes grows three days in the week the whole year round in lieu of rent.	They generally have a turf bank (when they get fuel for mere labour), a place for a pig, and some cow have potato ground, and they usually pay the rent by work, receiving the difference in money at the end of the year.	When a labourer holds a cabin with land he generally gives a certain number of days weekly, but no money.	Sometimes they give a certain number of days' labour in lieu of rent. It is not very usual to require duty-labour in addition to rent, though, in some instances, both are required.
There are many instances where the father and son (farmers) having separate tenants, and the father and son-in-law live in the same house together; the same way with respect to cottiers.	Except in the case of widows, who come for a time, this is not usual here.	It never happens.	In about 30 instances, or more.
The cry of every person is, "it is a year older, a year worse," which no person will take on him to contradict; the people, in general, consider themselves worse, in respect to every comfort of life, since the peace in 1815. The population is considered to be on the increase.	I think the condition of the poor rather better than it was, beggars not near so numerous; industry more general. Population increased about one-sixth, from 1821 to 1831.	The condition of the poor, I should think, stationary. Population on the increase.	The almost total failure in the linen manufacture has greatly deteriorated the condition of the poor women, who could formerly earn 4d per day by spinning; they cannot now, generally, earn above 1d per day. The population seems to be increasing.
This parish has been remarkable for its tranquillity, until the unfortunate affray at Masken. In the year 1829, between the Orangemen and Catholics; it is, at present, perfectly tranquil.	We have always been quiet in this parish, and now there is no party spirit, nor ill blood of any sort, through the whole parish,—all harmony and peace.	The parish is, and always has been peaceable.	In general very peaceable.
—	We have neither savings' bank nor benefit society; I once had a savings' bank here, and in a week had in it £200, but it never increased, and I handed it over to Enniskillen, 14 miles off, at the end of a year, when, I believe, there is £10,000 now; but none subscribe near to it, they are too poor.	Nothing of the kind in this parish.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.
—	None.	None.	None.
There are 14 licensed houses for the sale of spirits in this parish, besides a number of shebrens. illicit distillation has prevailed to a great extent until the present year; it is at present entirely done away.	Some years ago we had only 10, now I have heard of 23, and there may be more, as every one tries to set up a whiskey shop that can. But illicit distillation is not going on in this parish, I believe.	There are six public houses. illicit distillation does prevail.	Eleven licensed, from 20 to 30 unlicensed. illicit distillation rather prevalent.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Tullaghmore, Tullaghanaha.

Killyherdine . . Pop. —.	Killyherdine . . Pop. —.	Killyherdine . . Pop. 14,475.	Killyherdine . . Pop. 14,475.
<i>M. J. Boyle, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Cosby Adams, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Henry Martin.</i>	<i>Rev. Thomas Atkinson.</i>
Peasants.	Chiefly farmers, holding more or less land.	Generally small farmers, who hold their lands from the chief proprietors of the soil.	Of respectability.
Cabins, with a garden, from £2 10s. to £3; without land, about £1 10s.	Cabins with land, that is, a small portion for a garden, pay about £3 per annum; cabins without land pay from £1 to £2.	£1 10s. without a garden; £2 10s. with a garden of half a rood.	Without land, £1 per annum; with a small garden, £1 10s.
Most of the cabins in this parish are mud. They are not well supplied with bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	Always built of mud; very scantily. Not generally.	They are built of mud, and roofed with straw; the most wretched furniture. In some cases no bedstead, and very thin covering.	Mud walls; generally speaking, rather wretchedly.
It is not the custom in this parish to give day-labour; others generally pay their rent by labour.	It is not the practice to give day-labour; but some receive their entire rent in labour, and generally in part.	Mostly in lieu of rent; the custom gives two, and often three, days out of the week to his landlord throughout the entire year, according to the value of his holding.	Not required.
In several cases fathers and sons live under the same roof.	I know of very few living in this way, and all are near relations.	There are many instances of three or more families living in the same cabin in this parish.	—
The condition of the poor is much improved. The population is much increased.	The condition of the poor, no doubt, is much improved. The population increasing.	Their condition is much worse since 1815; the price for flax being much lower, and employment much harder to be found amongst farmers from the lowness of all prices for grain, cattle, and every kind of husbandry, and particularly the low price for pigs.	Rather worse.
Peaceable.	This parish is very peaceable.	This parish, as being very Protestant, is consequently very peaceable, and always has been so.	With the exception of a few instances, rather peaceable.
Not one.	Not one; but there is in the adjoining parish, Drumgoon.	There is no savings' bank in this parish, nor benefit society.	None.
Not one.	Same as last.	There are two, whose dealings are with the very poorest class of persons.	None.
There are about eight public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.	About 10 licensed houses. Illicit distillation is carried on, but to no great extent.	There are about 40 public houses where spirits are retailed. Illicit distillation prevails a good deal.	Illicit distillation prevails here to a great extent, which, in my opinion, tends much to demoralise the people; the interference of Government to prevent it would be the means of doing good.

ULSTER—*Continued* Carran, Longford, Donegal—Baronies Tollymore, Glenties, Bannagh.

Kilshannon and Columbkille. Pop. 33,019.	Glencolumbkille . . Pop. 3,752.	Glencolumbkille . . Pop. 3,752.	Inver . . Pop. 11,785.
Rev. M. A. Gaver.	Rev. Geo. M'Dermott, v. r.	Rev. John Enring.	Rev. James Owens.
Farmers and middle-men for the most part.	No cottages or cabins belonging to landlords of their tenants.	Men who hold no land generally build their own cabins, which they enjoy free of rent; they are permitted to build them by the occupiers of the land, on spots which they consider of little value.	Generally the wealthier farmers.
Cabins, with half a seed of land, are let at £2 per annum; without land, at £1.	As the farms of tenants cannot afford having cottiers, their number is but few.	Cabins with land are held from the landlords, who value the land only.	From £1 to £1 10s. without land; and with land, according to quantity and quality.
They are, for the most part, of sod or mud walls. Beds of straw or chaff laid on sticks, which we cannot call bedsteads; their covering, &c. are wretched: no furniture, save a pot, a few stools, and perhaps a sorry table.	—	Those who build cabins strive to make them warm; but many must content themselves without bedsteads, or anything like comfortable bedding.	Generally of stone; indifferently furnished; and, in many instances, not supplied with bedsteads or comfortable bedding.
No duty-labour is required; so that, if they pay the yearly rent, nothing more is insisted on.	Conditions between tenants and cottiers, as their number is few, are of different kinds.	See Answers to the three last queries.	Sometimes duty-work given in lieu of, sometimes in addition to, rent.
15.	None to my knowledge.	Very, very, few.	In very few instances.
Considerably deteriorated in every respect. The population is rather increasing.	The poorer classes in this parish are in their condition more deteriorated than stationary, since the peace of 1815; and the population increasing.	The general condition of the poor is much worse than in 1815, owing to the price of labour being much fallen since that period.	There is not much change, if anything, not deteriorated. The population is rapidly increasing.
Perfectly peaceable, except that we sometimes have family differences, and some trouble occasioned by the collection of tithes.	No disturbance originated or prevailed in this parish during the memory of the oldest people in the county, and the parish never was disturbed by one sect against another.	Very peaceable.	Very peaceable.
We have no such establishment or society.	Nothing relating to this query in this parish.	None.	There is not a savings' bank in the parish.
There are none.	No pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	None.	None.
There are only two houses under license. Their distribution permits to an alarming extent.	No more than three houses in this parish which retail spirituous liquors. As to illicit distillation, this practice is partly prevented by a party of police residing in this parish.	Five licensed houses. Illicit distillation does prevail here, which is generally the case in backward places where there are not convenient markets to dispose of the produce of the land, which, together with the want of employment, in I think, the cause of its prevailing here.	There are 17 public houses for selling spirituous liquors in the parish. Illicit distillation does prevail to a certain extent.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Bannagh.

Inver . . Pop. 11,788.	Kilcarr . . Pop. 4,319.	Kilcar . . Pop. 4,319.	Kilginstee . . Pop. 4,760.
Rev. Michael M'Gouldrick, r. r.	Rev. John Gallagher, r. r.	Rev. H.M. Benven.	Rev. Joseph Welch.
Poor tenants sell such cattle.	The proprietors of the ground.	The proprietors of the land.	In general, respectable farmers.
Between £1 and £1 10s.	None.	Generally not with the land.	Rent of cabins, without land, from £1 to £1 10s.; arable land attached to same, about £1 10s. per acre.
They are miserable hovels. Without bedsteads or bedding, unless very miserable.	Bad, and badly furnished.	Some tolerably good; as to the furniture, in general bad. Very few with bedsteads, and the bedding miserable.	The houses are built with stone, lime, and sand, and thatched; furniture and bedding of a very poor description, procured by the occupiers.
They pay no duty days; some of them have land and pay their rent, and sometimes, when necessity urges, they get provisions.	None.	Upon no conditions exclusive of rent. Duty-work in general given in addition to the rent.	There is no condition annexed to their bargains, nor is any duty-work required of them.
I don't know.	Very many.	Cannot accurately say, but a great number do.	Scarcely such a thing.
They are deteriorated, as also are the tenants. The population is increasing rapidly.	The population increasing.	The population increasing.	Their condition is improved since that period, particularly as to their cottages and the tillage of their farms. The population yearly increasing.
Tolerably peaceable.	Generally speaking, peaceable.	Peaceable since I became incumbent, a period of seven years, except, unfortunately, the last two years.	Always peaceable.
None.	None.	None.	None at present.
None at all.	None.	None.	None.
There are 16. Very little illicit distillation.	Four public houses. None.	Four public houses. Illicit distillation does prevail, but not as I understood to a great extent, rather trifling.	There are 11 licensed public houses, and illicit distillation does not generally prevail.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Bannagh, Boyleagh.

Killybegs Lower . Pop. 2,990.	Killybegs Lower . Pop. 2,990.	Killybegs Upper . Pop. 4,357.	Killybegs and Killybeghten, Pop. —.
Rev. John M'Garvey.	Rev. G. B. Moore.	Rev. George Stewart.	Rev. William Drummond, p. p.
There are not more than 20 cottiers in the parish.	I know of no instances where there are under-tenants, as the cottages or cabins are held immediately under the proprietor of the soil.	Gentlemen of rank and fortune.	Small farmers are generally the landlords of cabins which have only a small garden attached to them; I say generally, for in some instances the chief landlords, taking advantage of the rising prices which this coast affords, have let their lands in small holdings of two or three acres each.
From 15s. to £1 5s. without land.	From £1 to £3, varying according to the extent of house and garden; setting higher with land.	Cabins with from 15 to 25 perches of land pay from £1 10s. to £3 yearly, those without any land from £1 to £1 5s.	The usual rent of cabins without land is about £1 5s. or £1 10s., with land, say two or three acres, from £5 to £6 10s.
Thatched cabins, and very indifferently furnished, with scarce any bedding.	Generally built of stone, rarely furnished. Seldom with either bedstead or bedding, which frequently consists of boards or rushes, on the same floor with pigs and cows.	Built of stone, and thatched; furniture very scanty. Often without bedsteads, and bedding bad; this applies chiefly to the poor labourer.	These cabins are about 20 feet long, divided by a partition wall, and in some instances are converted stables, furnished with a few bogwood beams, a few kitchen articles, one or two bedsteads (if they may be called so) made of bogwood, without canopy; their beds are hay or straw covered with a sort of sheet, a coarse rug for coverlet, and often nothing besides; they are in many instances supplied with a single blanket.
Some of them pay their rent with labour, and others with money.	I know of only one instance where duty-work is required in addition to rent; in other cases rent alone is paid.	In general for rent alone, sometimes certain labour agreed on. Duty-labour is a common condition, but not always so.	There are very few cottiers who hold on any other condition than that of rent, though in some instances the cottier is obliged to give two or three days in the week at labour at hour of rent.
About 40 where there are two families in the same cabin.	So many that I cannot tell the exact number.	As far as I can make out, in 27 instances.	In about 40.
The poorer classes are daily deteriorating. The population is increasing.	I should suppose the condition of the poor has grown rather worse than better since the peace. Population is increasing.	The condition of the very poorest class may be considered better for the last three years, owing to the cheapness of provisions; in general the people are considered worse off than at the time mentioned, 1815. Population increasing.	I cannot from my own personal observation say, but the general opinion is, that the condition of the poor is deteriorated since the peace of 1815. The population is increasing considerably.
Always tranquil.	Always peaceable.	Parish usually peaceable, in occasional excitement from the prevailing agitation.	These parishes have been invariably peaceable, with the exception of the exaltation of some bad feeling arising out of religious party feuds, but which have been entirely sub-sided.
None.	There is no such thing.	None whatever.	There are no savings' banks.
None.	There are none.	There are none.	No pawnbrokers' shops in these parishes.
15. Illicit distillation partially prevails.	There are about 10 public houses in this parish. Illicit distillation prevails very much.	13. Illicit distillation prevails, but not to any great extent.	There are, upon calculation, 25 public houses in these parishes. Illicit distillation is now prevailing, there being no preventive police in the two parishes.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Bannagh, Boyleagh.

Killymard . . Pop. 4,799.	Inishkeel . . Pop. 9,872.	Lettermacard . . Pop. 2,039.	Lettermacard . . Pop. 2,039.
Rev. N. O'Callaghan, P.P.	Rev. David Early, jun. P.P.	Rev. Neal Houston, P.P.	Rev. James Edpatrick.
Small farmers; there are about 50 cottiers.	The farms here are very small. Generally held from the head landlord.	Of the lower class.	They are generally what may be termed middle-men, or small farmers.
In the country about £1 2s. without land, only a small garden; adjoining the town of Donegal they pay for a cabin and a garden £5.	There are not more, I think, than 50 such cabins in this parish; the rent is from 18s. to £1, without land.	—	As far as I can learn, cabins may be rented at £2, with a small portion of ground, or at £1 without.
In the country the cabins are built of stone, with clay mortar; near Donegal they are of a better description. They are badly supplied with bedding, and, in a great many, no bedsteads.	The cabins are of a very inferior description; very badly furnished.	Some mud and, some of sods; most wretchedly furnished. No bedsteads, and the most wretched bedding.	The cabins now, for the most part, composed of stone and sods; with very few articles of furniture. Almost entirely without bedsteads, and the bedding consisting of a little straw or hay, and blankets.
Some pay in labour, working a day or two days in the week for their cabin; others pay in money.	Some pay their rent in labour, some in money; the Marquis of Conyngham, I understand, charges about 6d. in the £1 duty.	Upon no conditions. No.	Cottiers generally pay their rent for cabins by labour.
About 12.	None.	Very few instances.	I believe there is no instance of two families resident in the same cabin.
The condition of the poor is worse since 1815, the price of labour being on the decrease while the rents continue very high. The population is rather on the increase.	The condition of the people is much deteriorated, in consequence of high rents, and low prices for cattle and agricultural produce. Population not much on the increase.	Much deteriorated, in consequence of high rents and want of employment. Rather stationary.	The general condition of the poorer classes (in my opinion) is deteriorated since the year 1815, inasmuch as there is now a lower price for cattle and grain, and yet the rents remain the same. The population, I consider, is increasing.
It has not been disturbed.	The parish is tranquil, and has been so, except in a few instances of opposition to rents and tithes.	Peaceable, until lately, when a number of the most ignorant of the people gave some opposition to Colonel Conolly, M.P., and the Duke of Devonshire, who was obliged to call the police to his aid; the chief ringleader, Mr. Taylor, after English language, ordered him men to fire, and wounded several.	The parish generally has been peaceable during that period, with the exception lately on the unfortunate business of tithes.
None.	None.	None.	There is no cash bank or society established in the parish.
None.	None.	None.	There are not any.
Only one licensed house. A great number of unlicensed houses, which sell agricultural liquors.	14. It does prevail to a considerable extent.	No licensed houses.	There is not one licensed house in the parish for retailing spirituous liquors, but there may be perhaps ten others. Intoxication prevails to a great extent.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Boylagh, Errisnowen.

Templeton . . Pop. 5,193.	Chencha . . Pop. 4,683.	Chencha and Caldwell. Pop. 12,677.	Clonmurry . . Pop. 6,456.
Rev. James M'Donell, s. r.	Rev. John Connag, s. m.	Rev. Richard Hamilton.	Rev. F. L. Molloy.
Farms very small; generally held from the head landlord.	Generally of the middling order of farmers.	In general they are middlemen.	The lessees of landed proprietors.
Very few such cabins: from 10s. to £1 without land.	Without land, about £1 1s. per annum, or one day's work in the week; and with one rood of land, and one cow's grass, about £2 2s., or two days' work in the week.	Some more, some less: cabins without land from £1 to £2; the land according to quality.	From £1 to £2 without land, and from £2 to £3 for a good garden annexed.
Many of them constructed with sods. Wretchedly furnished with beds. commonly consists of a small sometimes a small table, a pot, a few pegs, a wooden bowl or two, a few plates, and a few iron spoons. Each of them is also generally furnished with one bedstead, framed of coarse sticks, and one or two beds on the ground; the bedding is generally of a very bad description.	Commonly of stone, some having two, and others only one apartment: the furniture chest, a few rough stools, and sometimes a small table, a pot, a few pegs, a wooden bowl or two, a few plates, and a few iron spoons. Each of them is also generally furnished with one bedstead, framed of coarse sticks, and one or two beds on the ground; the bedding is generally of a very bad description.	They are built of stone, and thatched; and are generally supplied with bedsteads, and some have good bedding, others bad enough.	Not very comfortable.
Rent generally paid in money. Marquis Conyngham charges about 6d. duty per pound.	On conditions of labour as stated in 14. In addition to rent, labour is not received from cottiers, but from farmers &c.	Some require duty-labour, others do not.	In lieu of rent, or perhaps both rent and duty.
Very few instances.	I have heard of none.	I cannot say.	In many instances there are two families.
The poor are miserable here for want of employment, and are much deteriorated in their condition. The population increasing.	Greatly deteriorated, owing principally to reductions in the price of labour. The population is increasing.	The condition has not varied much since 1815: the produce of land has fallen very much, which of course affects the poorer classes. I should think the population is increasing.	Rather deteriorated, the cause of which I am not pollution enough to say, unless it may be that the minds of the people are rather unhinged, and not as industrious as formerly.
Peaceable, except in a few instances of opposition to the.	It has been very peaceable until within the last two years; latterly, Whiteboyism has been increasing very rapidly.	It has been lately disturbed.	This levelling system has crept in here a little; it began in 1831, but is now going away.
None.	There is none.	There is not.	There is no savings' bank here, but I think it would be a laudable undertaking for Government to carry into effect a plan I saw in the Freeman's Journal of the 14th of October last, for granting annuities on terms favourable to the industrious part of the community in every parish of Ireland.
None.	There is none.	There are none.	None of this description in this parish.
14 public houses. It does prevail to a considerable extent.	There are six public houses in the parish: the number of houses where spirituous liquors are retailed privately I cannot state, but I am aware that the practice prevails to a considerable extent, so does private distillation.	I cannot exactly state the number of public houses. Illicit distillation does prevail in all Errisnowen.	There are six houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation is on the decrease.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Enniskillen.

Desertegney . . Pop. 1,913.	Fahan Lower . . Pop. 5,614.	Fahan Lower . . Pop. 5,614.	Fahan Lower . . Pop. 5,614.
Rev. G. W. L., Curate of Desertegney.	Rev. David Hamilton, r. n.	Rev. H. Stuart.	Rev. William Hinchinson.
Small farmers, middle-men.	They are respectable farmers.	Gentlemen and farmers.	The respectable farmers.
From £1 to £5 for miserable holdings.	From £1 to £3.	£3 and £3.	£1 per annum, without land, £3 per annum for a small cabbage garden, half a rood of land prepared for flax, and grass for one cow.
Mud, and thatched; the accommodations few. Neither of them generally. Dirty and cheerful, cheap and nasty!!!	They are about 16 or 18 feet in length, 14 feet in breadth. In general they are supplied with bedssteads, but not comfortable bedding.	Stone laid in mud. No.	The cabins are generally wretched, and very miserably provided with bedclothes and furniture. Bedssteads they all have, of a very bad description indeed.
Usually so agreed on.	Some farmers do require duty-labour in lieu of rent.	Duty-labour.	Labourers and cottiers in this parish invariably pay for their cabins and lands by labour-work, and, in my opinion, nearly twice as much as if their rent was paid for each.
Three distinct families are known to be under the same roof, each independent of the others.	I know of none.	From 70 to 80 acres.	It rarely occurs; but living "under the same roof" is very common, many houses being on a continuous line, with a family in each.
In distributing a few blankets to what I consider the poor of this parish, i. e. poor cottiers, I carried two blankets under my arm, and presented in person my offer, which out of a feeling of Protestant pride or animosity were refused!!!! though I have reason to know that they might be very desirable on any other grounds than those of charity. There is a vast increase of Roman Catholics.	The population is increasing.	Deteriorated, from low rate of postage and want of manufactures.	Very much deteriorated in every respect. I believe rather increasing, notwithstanding the numbers going annually to America and other places.
There have been disturbances arising out of family property; the spirit of the people may be greatly excited by party feud: there is undoubtedly a dormant hatred to Protestantism, which, at the slightest encouragement, becomes violent and obnoxious, but I have never met with the slightest molestation.	It has been in a state of peace.	Very peaceable until of late.	Peaceable.
—	None of any description, that I am aware of.	None.	Not say.
—	None.	None.	Not say.
The necessities of this "staple commodity" tend to demoralize and create more poverty, filth, and wretchedness, on the human species, among the lower class, than any other error they fall into, and consign them to everlasting misery. Distillation is much checked by the continued scrutiny of the police.	There are four public houses. No illicit distillation prevails.	About 30. Not much at present.	There are four licensed, and very many illicit houses for sale of smuggled whiskey, which is on the increase.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Enniskillen, Kilmacrenan.

Inchland, part of Templemore . . Pop. 1,135.	Anglimanachon . . Pop. 1,548.	Angish . . Pop. 1,038.	Clondohockey . . Pop. 6,479.
Rev. Samuel Armes, F. R. S.	Rev. M. M'Neenan, F. R. S.	Rev. Hugh M'Fadden, F. R. S.	Rev. Joseph Magee, F. R. S.
Farmers.	Of poor farmers.	Poor farmers.	There are scarcely any landlords of this description allowed by the head landlords here.
A cabin with a garden, flax, and potato ground, £2; and without, £1.	£1 for cabins without land; £1 10s. for cabins with a garden.	About the town of Ramilton from £2 to £3 10s.; with a garden in the country, from £1 to £1 5s.	Cabins without land from 12s. to £1 per year.
They are built of stone, 15 feet by 18; indifferently furnished, and bad bedding in general.	Of a wretched condition. Badly furnished with bedsteads and bedding.	Of a very inferior description. Badly furnished with beds and bedding.	They are of a very inferior description, with wretched bedsteads and bedding.
The usual method in this parish is to work so many days in lieu of rent.	Some of them pay their rent in labour, some in money.	Generally pay their rent in cash, sometimes by duty-labour.	Some of them give a day per week in lieu of rent.
There are but few instances of this description here, not more than two or three.	About 20 instances.	Very few instances.	There are 200, and probably more, as they are not allowed by the landlord to divide their farms.
The population has greatly increased, but the general condition of the poorer classes in this parish since the peace in 1815 has been deteriorating, owing to the decline of the linen trade and other causes.	Much deteriorated for want of employment and high rents. Population not much increased.	Like every other part of the county they are deteriorating. Stationary.	The general condition of the people is much deteriorated since 1815, from high rents, want of employ, and a bad remuneration for the produce of the land. The population is on the increase.
Always peaceable.	Three or four cases of incendiarism; tranquil at present.	Always tranquil.	Always peaceable and tranquil.
None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
There are no public houses in this island; and little or no illicit distillation.	1 public house, 11 private houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	About 23 licensed houses, and a great number of private houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Nine or ten. Illicit distillation does not much prevail.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Kilmacrennan, Raphoe.

Clonderry . . Pop. 6,479.	Clontarock . . Pop. 9,266.	Conwall . . Pop. 12,979.	Conwall . . Pop. 12,979.
Rev. David Reid, A.M.	Rev. Peter Gallagher, P.R.	Rev. M. M'Mannan, P.R.	John Harlett, Esq. J.P.
Generally farmers.	Of a poor class.	Of a very poor description.	Small farmers.
From £1 to £2 per annum.	A cabin, with a good garden, from £1 to £2.	About this town, cabins, with a good garden, from £2 to £4; in country places, from £1 to £1 10s.	With land, £8; without, from £1 to £1 10s. per annum.
Some stones and mud, others of sods or turf. Some with a kind of bedstead, others with none; and in general, uncomfortable bedding.	Of an inferior description, badly constructed; no windows to ventilate them. Miscellaneous beds and bedding.	They are not so bad here as in other places; about the town pretty good, though still they are badly furnished. Mostly without bedsteads.	Buildings very poor; furniture very bad always. Bedsteads, and a kind of bedding.
Cottiers generally by day labour. In reference to the head landlord, day-labour is entirely abolished.	It is not usual to require day-labour.	Near this town they generally pay their rents in money; in other places, in money and in labour.	Rent generally paid by labour; say, one day in the week, or three in the week, and no duty.
In various instances, but the number I cannot tell.	There are fifty instances.	I think not in 50 instances.	Very few.
The condition of the poor is deteriorated since the year 1815, in clothing, diet, and all sorts of domestic comforts; caused by heavy rents and taxes, and the general reduction of all the proceeds of lands in value. The population is increasing.	Much deteriorated; landlords, absentees; want of employment, high rents and bad prices for agricultural produce. Population much increasing.	Daily deteriorating, from want of employment and high rents. The population much increasing.	The condition of the poor is not improved. The population increasing.
Very quiet during that time, with the exception of one row about 1816.	Generally peaceable.	Always tranquil.	Peaceable.
No.	None.	One in Letterkenney. Not very prosperous, few contributors.	One prosperous.
None.	None.	None.	Not any.
I cannot specify the number, but I understand they are on the increase; and I understand private distillation does prevail to a considerable extent.	13 public houses. illicit distillation nearly suppressed.	About 60 public houses in Letterkenney and parish; an immense number of private houses. Illicit distillation prevalent.	

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Kilmorenash.

Kilgarra . . . Pop. 3,643.	Kilgarra and Tully. Pop. 9,339.	Mearagh . . . Pop. 6,048.	Rytenloghbegly . Pop. 10,468.
Rev. Robert Anderson, P. M.	Rev. W. Carolan, P. M.	Rev. Daniel O'Donnell, P. M.	Rev. David Irvine.
They are generally of the middle class.	In Kilgarra not 20, in Tully about 40, who hold cottages or cabins.	There are not many cottages or cabins, and have very indigent landlords.	Generally of the middle class.
The usual rent of cabins with land from £3 to £4, and cabins without land generally £1.	With a small portion of land £2, without it £1.	A cabin, with an acre and pasture for a cow, from £2 10s. to £3; a cabin with a garden from £1 to £1 10s.	From 10s. to £1.
Cabins are generally built with mud and lime washed, others stone and lime; not furnished by the landlords.	Generally miserable. Ill furnished with bedsteads and bedding.	The cabins are very indifferent. Badly supplied with bedsteads, and uncomfortable bedding.	They are generally built of stone and clay-mortar, and the tenant furnishes them himself. Most of them have bedsteads, and tolerable bedding.
Of cottiers holding their cabins and land some pay rent, and others duty-labour in lieu of rent.	Partly by labour, and partly by money.	Some of them pay their rent by giving a day each week, others by giving two days for labour.	Most of them pay a stated rent; very few pay their rent with labour.
	From 15 to 20 in these parishes.	About 20.	Very few instances, I believe not more than five or six.
The condition of the poorer classes in this parish is not improving, but considerably worse since the peace in the year 1815; and the population of this parish is increasing.	Much deteriorated, in consequence of high rents, want of employment, and the low price of agricultural produce. Not much increasing.	In every respect worse since, from the high rents, cheap provisions, and want of employment. Rapidly increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is not much improved, owing to the decline of the linen trade which gave employment to the women, and also to the subdivision of small farms by parents to their children.
During that period our parish has been very peaceable.	Always tranquil.	Always peaceable.	Peaceable.
No savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	Not any.	There is no savings' bank here.	None.
No pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	Not any.	There are none.	None.
There are six public houses in this parish retailing spirituous liquors; and illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	In Kilgarra six, in Tully nine. Illicit distillation not prevalent.	9 or 10 public houses. Illicit distillation partially prevails.	There are not more than 10 licensed houses, but a great number of unlicensed houses where spirits are sold. Illicit distillation prevails very much.

ULSTER—County Down.—Baronies Kilmasnagney, Rathfriland.

Tully and Anghinish. Pop. 5,604.	Tully and Anghinish. Pop. 5,604.	Clonleigh . . Pop. 5,941.	Clonleigh . . Pop. 5,941.
Rev. Samuel Gamble.	Rev. Edward Reid, F. R. S.	Rev. James Houston, F. R. S.	Rev. Arthur M. Hugh, F. R. S.
Generally farmers, sometimes small farmers.	Farmers.	The farmers of the parish, I believe, generally.	Small farmers, generally of a poor description.
I believe from £1 to £3 5s., according to the value of the cabin and garden or small patch of land attached.	About £2 a-year.	A cabin, with a small garden, about £2; with half a rood of flax ground, perhaps £3; with a cow's grass in addition, from £5 to £6 or threeboots.	With turbary and half a rood of flax ground, £3 or thereabouts; with a cow's grass in addition, £6 or thereabouts, without anything but a cabin, £8.
Cabins are generally very uncomfortable for the poor, many wretched. Bedsteads bad or wanting, and beds wretched.	The buildings are of stone, but generally bad and uncomfortable; and all supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Generally a small stone building, cemented with mud or mortar, and often but indifferently thatched. Often no bedsteads; where they are to be met with they are of a coarse description; and as to bedding it is often very scanty and very bad.	Red walls or stone walls, back with mud mortar, and not badly thatched; the bedsteads are (some) frames either being made to keep the house water (as it is usually termed here), or so-called to be at the expense. Often no bedstead; if any, a rude description, four posts and a few sticks across, covered with a little straw; and as to bedding it is of the most wretched kind.
Generally for rent paid in work at usual rate. No duty-labour I believe above rent.	Sometimes labourers give a day in the week for their rent.	Cottiers often give labour to their landlords in lieu of rent.	—
In several instances, especially about this village.	Not many such cases.	I believe there is scarcely an instance of the kind; they may live under the same roof, but there is generally a partition wall between them.	There are some instances of two or more families living under the same roof, but in all these cases their little tenements are separated from each other by partition walls.
Not improved. Population I believe increasing.	The condition of the poor is considerably improved here within the last 25 years, and more especially within the last 10 years, when our charitable institutions were principally established.	Deteriorated, in my opinion, since the peace; farmers, from the high price of land and the low rate of provisions, and from other causes, are unable to employ them as formerly, and the failure of the linen trade also operated to render their condition worse than it was before. The population is on the increase.	Much deteriorated, as the war price of rents is still generally kept up by the landlord, and the farmers suffer thereby; of course there is a falling off in labour; the failure of the linen trade, and low price of the produce of the land, tend to the deterioration of the condition of the poorer classes.
Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable at all times.	It is peaceable generally speaking.	No disturbance generally speaking.
None.	There was once a savings' bank, but the poor had nothing to lay past, and it consequently ceased.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.	None.
None.	None.	No pawnbroker's shop.	None.
Don't know how many, I don't think above 30. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	—	I believe about 20. There is some illicit distillation.	About 30. Some little illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Raphoe.

Clogh . . Pop. 5,941.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.
Rev. William Knox.	Rev. Charles Irving.	Rev. R. Delap.	Johnston Mansfield, Esq. J. P.
Small farmers. This relating to cottiers is one of the greatest impositions practised: a man, whose farm pays but £10 a-year, will set off in late, for nearly the whole rent, three cabins and not half an acre of ground—the usual rent of a cabin with a quarter of an acre of ground being £3 10s., and without, £1 10s., besides the cottiers being bound to work so many days each week at a reduced rate. They have little or no bedding; and, in most cases, are very wretchedly off.	Farmers. Without land, from £1 to £1 5s. per year; if with land, which is mostly for growing flax, rent according to the quantity of land required. Mostly of stone and mortar. The furniture and bedding of the cabins are generally of a very poor description.	Generally the farming class. Without land, £1 5s.; with a rood of land, £1 15s. The cabins are generally bad, and their furniture also.	The cottagers held from the farmers, and are not recognised by the landed proprietor. Cabins kept in repair by farmers, with a rood of ground, and the privilege of collecting some manure, generally let at £1 15s.; without ground, £1 5s. per year. The cabins are built of stone without mortar, and are generally cold and uncomfortable. The occupiers have bad furniture, bedsteads, and bedding.
—	It is not usual in this parish to rent cabins and land upon such conditions; many labourers are employed by the persons letting the cabins and land, but the settlement generally is made in money, so much per day for work, and so much per year for cottages, &c.	They generally pay their rent in labour.	Cottiers held by yearly tenure at a fixed rent; if labourers, they usually work for the farmers whom they hold, at 5d. per day and fed; if tradesmen, they pay their rent in money.
This is very rare; I am not aware of any two permanent cottiers in one cabin.	Very few, perhaps not more than 30.	In a few instances, perhaps 30.	Probably 30.
I do not conceive there is any difference. The population rather increasing.	I am of opinion that it has rather deteriorated, and the population not increased, from the number of persons who have emigrated since the termination of the last war.	I should think that the very poor class were rather improved; provisions are cheaper. The population is rather increasing.	Farmers of every rank are reduced in circumstances since 1815, though the landed proprietors have lowered their rents considerably; labourers and tradesmen as constant employment are better off as the necessities of life are much cheaper; nothing has been so injurious to the north of Ireland, as the depression in the linen trade. The population in 1831 amounted to 14,080, and by the census of 1831 to 15,305 persons.
This parish has never, during my memory, been disturbed; there lived in it 15 years.	It has not been disturbed at any time since 1815.	Possible.	Very possible.
There is no savings' bank in the parish; any who wish to loan money do so in the town of Stranaboe in the nearest parish, not a quarter of a mile from this.	No.	No.	None.
None.	No.	No.	None.
About 20. I am not aware of any illicit distillation.	The number of licensed public houses within the parish is, at an average, about 20. It is much to be regretted that illicit distillation does prevail in the mountainous parts of the parish.	20 licensed; almost all the poorer cabins occasionally sell without license, as I have heard. To a great extent.	There are 22 licensed public houses in this parish and three quarters of a mile of Unley. Illicit distillation has increased very much these two years, and a great inhospitality to the country is the vast number of unlicensed houses where illicit whiskey is sold, and every kind of immorality practised.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Raphoe.

Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.	Kilke . . Pop. 938.	Kilke . . Pop. 938.
Rev. William Dickey.	John Corkran, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Samuel Craig, F. R. S.	Rev. William Lodge, J. P.
The cottages generally from farmers, and are not recognised by the landed proprietors.	Generally pretty respectable class of farmers.	They are respectable farmers.	Operative farmers.
Cabins kept in repair by farmers, with a rood of ground, and the privilege of collecting some manure, generally let at £1 15s. without ground £1 5s. per year.	Cabins generally set for £1 5s. or £1 10s. annually; having or not having land does not materially change the rates of houses.	There are not any cabins let with land here; a cabin is let, in proportion to its size and accommodation, from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per annum.	With garden from £1 10s. to £2 10s.; without ditto from 15s. to £1 5s.
The cabins are generally uncomfortable and not well furnished.	Generally built of lime and stone, but in some cases mud is used for lime, and thatched. The furniture generally very bad, a few chairs and table, but very seldom any bedstead; blankets are their chief covering.	The cabins are small, the walls stone and clay; a thatched roof supported usually by three couples; the furniture always belongs to the possessor, being commonly a small shelf, a chest, a bedstead or two, with bedclothes very poor, two or three stools and a pot, &c.	Small thatched houses of from one to three rooms, built of stones and clay-masonry. Indifferently furnished, but, in general, they have bedsteads and blankets.
Cottiers hold their places by yearly tenure, at a fixed rent; if labourers they usually pay their rent in work at a fixed rate; if tradesmen in money.	Generally speaking the cottier's rent is paid by labour.	Cottiers hold their cabins from year to year. They usually engage to work a number of days in harvest as part of their rent.	They frequently have the grazing of a cow; and there is partly, or wholly, paid by labour in spring and harvest.
—	—	Almost every family endeavours to have an apartment, or house, to itself.	In none.
Farmers are greatly reduced in circumstances since 1815; labourers in constant employment are better off, as the necessaries of life are cheap; nothing has been so injurious to the happiness and welfare of the north of Ireland as the depression in the linen trade. The population in 1821 amounted to 14,000, and by the census of 1821 to 15,395.	I consider the condition of the poorer classes improved since 1815 in consequence of provisions being much easier obtained. The population has increased considerably since that period. The population in 1821 amounted to 14,000, and by the census of 1821 to 15,395.	I think the condition of the poor has continued stationary during many years past. I can only speak of the population by outward appearance, and cannot discern much change since 1815, though, probably, it has increased.	The condition of the poor appears stationary, as well as that of the population, owing to a few persons having emigrated to the United States and British America on year.
Very peaceable.	Generally speaking, very quiet.	It has been always peaceable.	It has remained perfectly tranquil and quiet during that period.
None.	None.	None any, as we are so convenient to Derry.	There is not.
None.	None.	None of this description.	None.
I cannot exactly state the number of public houses in this parish. The delicate state of my health at present, and the severity of the weather, prevent my using efforts that would satisfy myself in giving a definitive answer to some of the queries. Illicit distillation and the immoderate use of ardent spirits I consider as one of the great sources of national calamity.	Cannot state the number of public houses. There is not much private distillation carried on in the parish.	There is, I believe, at present only one licensed public house within this parish. I think it is not possible for illicit distillation to prevail here undetected; I do not hear of any.	Only two. Illicit distillation prevails partially and occasionally, but not to any extent.

ULSTER—County Donaght—Barony Raphoe.

Killy . . Pop. 928.	Leck . . Pop. 4,484.	Leck . . Pop. 4,606.	Raphoe . . Pop. 6,397.
Robert M'Ginley, Esq. J.P.	Rev. James M'Ginley, F.P.	Rev. John Chambers.	William Fennell, Esq. J.P.
The respectable farmers, holding generally 20 or 25 acres.	Poor farmers.	In general farmers.	Farmers of various grades; from the largest farms to the smallest these are scattered upon all.
With gardens, from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per year, and without gardens, £1 to £1 10s.	£1 for a cabin; £1 10s. for a cabin with a small garden.	Cabins with a small garden about £1 10s. per year.	A cabin with 10 patches of garden, £1 10s. with seed of flax ground, £2 10s.; with flax ground and cow's grass, £4; without land, from 15s. to £1.
Small thatched houses, containing two rooms each, built of stone and lime, ill-furnished, but usually containing beds and blankets.	Miserably furnished; with beds and bedding.	Build with stone and clay mortar; poorly furnished. Have beds, but in general have indifferent bedding.	They are generally built of stone and mud, and thatched, the thatch commonly in bad order; they are from 20 to 30 feet long, divided into two rows, without chimneys and with little light, having neither comfortable bedding nor any articles of decent furniture; generally, nothing can be more wretched.
They are generally under agreement to work during seed time and harvest.	Some pay their rent in cash, others by duty-labour, and others pay none.	In general pay the rent by labour.	It is not usual to exact duty-work when the rent is stated in No. 14 are given; but it is common for the landlord to require two or three days in each week to be given him by his tenant, at 5d. per day and his diet.
I do not know an instance of such.	20 instances.	Never knew of any second family residing in the same cabin.	I know not how many instances there may be of two families residing in one cabin, but it is common.
The condition of the poor has not varied since 1815; an improvement, I think, is perceptible in their clothing. The population remains much the same, owing to the slight flow of emigration to America that takes place each year.	Every season getting worse. The population diminishing.	Condition of the poor much the same. Population increasing.	The poorer classes are no better fed or clothed than they were in 1815; there has been nothing done to improve their condition; no greater number is employed in agriculture, and of manufactures there are none. I must not say, that no better appearance is made by our peasantry on Sunday than formerly, as a very striking difference exists; but that arises not from our improved circumstances, but from the greatly reduced prices in articles of dress.
The parish has been perfectly quiet during that period; I have never heard of its being disturbed at any time.	Peaceable.	Has not been disturbed.	The parish has been peaceable, and much less remarkable for riots and breaches in our laws; but this may rather be attributed to our police, than to any great progress in civilization.
There is no savings' bank in the parish.	None.	None in this parish.	There is a charitable loan society, limited to an advance of £2 to poor tradesmen; the fund is poor, having been mismanaged; but the benefit would be considerable, were it well supported: there is also a poor-shop, but it works indifferently; the fact is payments are not readily made, and must be often forced. In both societies mistaken leniency has destroyed the means of doing good.
There are none.	None.	Not any.	There are no licensed brokers, it might be better if there were some; the poor often lose some articles that they have given in pledge for a trifle of money, simply from the difficulty of compelling the holder to surrender on payment of the advance.
There are but two regularly licensed public houses in this parish. Ill-licensing does not prevail much.	Two public houses, five or six private houses. Ill-licensing does not prevail.	About 8 or 10 of the lowest description. I do not believe there is any illicit distillation.	20 or 25. I believe illicit distillation does prevail; and I know that retaking agents without a license is carried on, and is regarded as an honest and fair return of living.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Raphoe.

Raphoe . . Pop. 4,327.	Rapemoghy . Pop. 5,754.	Rapemoghy . . Pop. 5,754.	Stranorlar. . Pop. 4,128.
Rev. W. D. Kilian, F. R.	Rev. James Rendall, F. R.	Rev. John Usher, D. D.	Rev. Thomas Fothergill.
Farmers.	Farmers are the landlords of cottages and cabins.	Generally labourers; a few are tradesmen.	Of the class of farmers.
A cabin with about half a rood of a garden, usually lets for £1 10s. a-year.	Cabins without land £1 a year; cabins with a garden £1 10s.	A full tenement, i. e. a house, garden, farl, cow's grass, and half an acre of ground for oats, and half a rood for flax, is charged £5 for a house and garden, without any more house along them £1 to £1 1s.	In the towns about £2, in the country from £1 to £1 10s; the land attached to cabins of the description alluded to, are very circumstantially that it is not taken into the calculation, say half a rood or less.
They are usually thatched with straw; the walls are dry stone-work. They have sometimes miserable beds; the bedding consists of straw, a blanket, a sheet, and a coarse quilt.	Chiefly stone and clay, some of soda. Miserably furnished, with stools, sometimes a table, a rough bedstead, and straw or chaff bedding with variable covering.	Built of stone and lime sometimes, but generally of stone and clay mortar; some have a kitchen and room within it, some a kitchen only, and thatched roofs.	Built of stone and thatched with straw; some in the mountains built of sods. In general they are supplied with bedsteads, except the most wretched description of sod cabins; the bedding is straw, sometimes heath and rushes, and blankets.
Cottiers usually labour for the proprietors of their cabins, and thus pay their rent. They labour in addition to rent is not usual.	They are all "tenants-at-will." The cottiers chiefly pay their rent by labour done for the landlord, as cottiers are mostly day labourers, or half-time employed with the person from whom they hold the cabin.	The rent, as stated in answer to Query No. 2, is usually paid in labour four or five days' work, with diet given by the landlord; the remaining days of the week the labourer has for himself.	They take the cabin generally from year to year, at a certain rent, which is paid either a money or by work, or by both.
Many.	About 18.	—	I cannot say, but I think the instances are few.
Much the same. The population is increasing.	The universal condition of the poor is much deteriorated since 1815; wages are lower, employment much scarce, as the farmer is himself worse than beggared since that period, and unable to employ one man for three he employed at that time; rents have not been reduced in proportion to decrease of his produce; in a word, no human power can benefit effectually this part of the country but landlords.	The price of provisions is cheaper in consequence of more potatoes being planted; in this respect their state has improved, but from the failure of the linen trade, the earnings of the women have diminished. The population is, I believe, diminished by emigration.	Though for some years past stationary, the condition of the poor is deteriorated since 1815, a consequence of the failure of the linen trade, and the reduction of wages, both as to quantity and value. The population is said to be stationary, but when taken here in 1822, 4,540, whereas in 1823 it was 4,128.
Peaceable.	This parish has been very peaceable.	It has been peaceable.	Most peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.	There are none.	There is not a savings' bank nor any such institution in the parish.
None.	No.	None.	None.
I cannot state the exact number, but there are very many; I look upon them as the greatest moral nuisance in the parish. Private distillation prevails.	There are only two licensed public houses, and about ten shebeens within the parish. Private distillation we know but little of at present; the whiskey is brought to us from the mountains.	—	According to the Population Returns, there were, in 1821, 24 public-houses; and, I suppose, six houses may have been established since. illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Raphoe, Tyrnagh.

Stranorlar . . Pop. 6,128.	Toughboyne . Pop. 6,345.	Donegal . . Pop. 6,250.	Donegal . . Pop. 6,869.
Rev. J. Steele, v. m.	Rev. John Lecky.	Rev. Neal O'Callaghan, v. v.	Rev. William Millock, v. m.
Peasants.	The landlords of the cabins or cottages are the farmers.	There are about 100 cottiers who have their cabins from small farmers.	Generally a poor description.
About £8 10s. per annum with land, and £1 10s. without.	—	Cabins, with a small garden, from £1 to £1 10s.; in and about the towns, from £2 to £4.	A cabin with a small garden will cost about £3 a-year, and without a garden £2.
In general they are very uncomfortable, small and smoky; they are furnished by the poor occupiers as they best can.	The cabins are in general but poor buildings; they are not furnished by the landlords, but by the occupant, so that their comfort depends greatly on the means of the inmates. They have bedsteads in most cases, but the bedding is far from comfortable.	Miserable in general; badly furnished.	They are of the most wretched description generally. They are not furnished with bedsteads, nor any comfortable bedding.
About two days in the week are given for a cottage and land, while the farmer generally gives wages for the remaining days.	It is not usual, so far as I know, to exact any labour from the cottier in addition to his rent, but in some instances the farmers bargain for a week's work in harvest in addition to his rent.	Some pay their rent in labour, and others in money.	There is no duty-work required; they pay their rent partly in labour, and partly in money.
Not more than 30 to the best of my knowledge.	In no instance in my knowledge.	There are not 30 such instances.	In a great number of instances there are more families than one dwelling in the same cabin.
Deteriorated on the whole since 1815, but stationary within these last few years. Population stationary, rather increasing.	Their condition seems to be deteriorated, both as regards clothing and provisions.	Much deteriorated; in consequence of high rents, low prices for cattle and provisions, the farmers are not able to employ them. The population not much increasing.	Their condition is much worse since the peace, the farmers being so poor that they are not able to employ them. The population is increasing.
Very peaceable.	Always peaceable.	Always tranquil.	Since the peace in 1815, it was generally peaceable.
None.	No insinuations of this kind.	There are none.	There is not any.
None.	Nothing of this kind.	There are none.	There is not one.
About 30. No illicit distillation that I hear of, else I would inform the police.	There are 12 licensed houses, but in addition to these there are a good many houses who sell without a licence. Illicit distillation is not prevalent to any degree.	There are 30 houses paying licence, and in a distance of five miles there are 21 unlicensed houses. Illicit distillation still prevalent.	There are 38. Illicit distillation prevails to an alarming extent; there are in the parish a great number of illicit houses.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Tyrnagh.

Drinholm . . Pop. 5,501.	Drinholm . . Pop. 5,501.	Kilbarrow, and part of Lishinnac-saint . . Pop. 15,751.	Kilbarrow . . Pop. 10,521.
Rev. Patrick Kelly, P.P.	Rev. M. G. Fennell.	Charles Ferguson, Esq. J.P.	Thomas J. Ashmore, Esq. J.P.
There are about 99 cottiers who hold their cabins from small farmers.	Very small farmers, such as, in England, would be considered as scarcely ranking above cottagers.	A very low order of persons.	Of all classes; gentlemen generally allowing a part of their land for their labourers, on which they reside, and which generally forms a part of their wages; farmers in the same way.
They pay for cabins from £1 to £1 10s.	£1, or £1 5s., without land; and, with a garden of a rood, or two roods, from £2 to £3 per annum.	A cabin, with a few patches of ground attached as a garden, may rent at from £3 to £3 a-year; and, without any garden, from £1 to £2; and, if let by the week, from 8d. to 1s. a-week.	A cabin in the country, without land, seldom exceeds £1 per annum; but in, indeed, very rare in this parish, few houses being without some kind of garden; some persons are allowed frequently to get up a cabin, which they hold free of any charge.
Cabins generally bad, and badly furnished.	These cabins are of the poorest description, being, for the most part, of dry built work: the furniture will be found to differ much, according to circumstances, but in no case can I say they are sufficiently provided.	The best of such cabins may have a small kitchen, with a room capable of holding two beds, about five feet high in the side walls, window and Dutch door, seldom a chimney or flues to carry the smoke out, except an aperture in the roof, which renders them always smoky and filthy. There may be, in some instances, a lattice to raise the bed off the ground, but most commonly they are straw beds laid on the floor.	Generally built with stone, and thickened; furniture but indifferent. Almost always a bedstead, or two; if the family is large, sometimes beds on the ground for the purpose of being removed in the day time to give room.
Some pay their rent in labour, and others in money.	Frequently these cottiers, as they are termed, pay rent in part by labour, say two or three days per week during spring and harvest time.	It is common with country farmers to let cabins and gardens to labourers on the terms of getting, in lieu of rent, one, two, or three days' work in the week.	—
I think from 10 to 15.	In 117 instances.	Cannot say how many, but it is frequently the case that two or three families reside in the same cabin, and commonly a pig or two in the same cabin also.	Cannot say; I think is very few instances in the country, in the town there may be several.
There is a very little change in their condition. These three years increasing a little.	I am inclined to think that every class of the peasantry has sunk in their condition. The population is increased since the census of 1821.	With respect to the lower class of cottiers or farmers it is much deteriorated, and as regards poor labourers it is improved, inasmuch as the produce of the land is much lowered since 1815, and the rate of labourers' wages continues the same. The population is increasing rapidly.	I think improved, owing to the cheapness of provisions and clothing. Population increasing.
At all times peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable.	Generally speaking peaceable.
There are none.	None as yet, but just now being established.	None of any kind.	There has not been yet a savings' bank, but one is about to be established.
There are none.	I am not aware of any licensed pawnbroker in my parish.	None.	No licensed pawnbroker's shop, many of the poorer labouring classes pledge trifling matters with hucksters and pedlars.
There are 12 paying houses, illicit distillation partially prevailing.	There are 17 licensed public houses in this parish. Illicit distillation is again, I fear, prevailing much.	About 60; and private distillation is at present, and in every grade season, carried on to a considerable extent in the district.	There are 27. Private distillation does prevail and is increasing.

ULSTER—Counties Donegal, Down—Baronies Tyrnagh, Boylagh, Ardara.

Etherton . . . Pop. 10,381.	Kilberry, Lettermacross, Belleek, Killybegs, Glenties, Lettermacross, and Donagh . . . Pop. about 24,000.	Templemore . . . Pop. 5,461.	Ardara . . . Pop. 2,176.
Rev. John Cusack, D.D.	Colin Edward Connolly, J. Esq., Dep.-Lieut.	Rev. N. Ryan, D.D.	Rev. Andrew O'Beirne, jun.
Generally needy persons not possessing much property.	Middle-men and small farmers, who take their rent in work.	A very poor class.	These may be reckoned as four, viz. one class of land holders in general, two classes of middle-men, and one class of labourers.
class of labourers are defined: the first class consists of the day-labourers and the finding of boys and girls, under them the second and third classes hold their farms, and these have better dwellings, as distinguished by the quality of the buildings and the quantity of the land. The second class holds a small number of acres, many of these it contains being able to keep a good cow and live in a comfortable style; the third class are generally labourers in the great farms, the men of each family working, and often moving, with their labour in, as a condition of the finding and change of their third class. It may be stated that, in some cases, the day-labourers, and have had more than a few pounds of ground along with their wages; these rent their holdings under the second class, and are generally engaged to them by a chain for day-work, or rent, but they also work for the third class.			
From £8 to £16 per year, with land; without, about £2.	Of diverse local circumstances must affect this.	—	The rent of cottages, without land attached, always ranges in the average rent of the farms; that of those without land, or with a small patch of potato-ground, averages from 12s. to 24s. per annum.
Building miserable; wretchedly furnished. No bedsteads; in general bedding the worst imaginable.	The cabins in Donegal are generally of stone, and are very much improved lately. The bedsteads are of the rudest, often of bog timber; and the bedding is of their own manufacture.	Very wretched, and supplied with nothing.	Even the poorest cabin has one or more bedsteads, with bedding. The walls are of stone, which is abundant and of excellent quality for building; they are cemented, however, with clay, sand and lime being very scarce; the roofs are thatched with straw, and have a chimney standing up a sufficient height above the roof; the farmers (third class) use lime mortar instead of clay, and some of them have slated roofs with brick chimneys.
No duty-work in addition to rent, and some pay their rent by labour.	Duty-labour is nearly extinguished; labourers hold small portions of land, and work three days in the week in payment of the rent.	—	Cottiers hold their tenements as gentlemen paid for the following—viz. the cottier holds a small portion of two acres, with two or five pounds of potato-ground; his rent is about 24s. 6d. per annum, 15s. per day with his meal on hand-time, while the soil is not that class labourers is 1s. per day, and the whole must be given, so that the real amount of rent paid is more than one third greater than the farmer's amount.
About 60.	Very seldom for any length of time.	Few instances.	None.
A great falling off. Increasing.	Deteriorated; in the mountainous districts improving. Increasing.	Much reduced, though the number increased.	The farmers complain much of a progressive deterioration of things within the last 15 years; they allege that the food of the labouring class has been changed for the worse, and that a large proportion of the most respectable and substantial farmers have emigrated to America; as for the food, they state that formerly nothing inferior to oatmeal was used, but now oatmeal is almost out of the reach of the poorer sort, and that in its stead potatoes form the standing diet.
Peaceable.	Peaceable, except on the resistance in Lettermacross.	Rather peaceable.	Always peaceable.
No such thing.	There is no savings' bank as yet.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
Of licensed houses between 25 and 30; there are many others who sell spirits privately, or without licence. Illicit distillation not to a great extent.	Illicit distillation has prevailed since the price of oats has been below 8d. a peck, and will continue while the duty on licensed spirits is above 2s. a gallon.	I don't know one-half of them.	No public house. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Ards, Castlereagh.

Ards, Rathfriland, Rathfriland, and part of Wigan. Pop. —	Bangor (including Town). Pop. 9,355.	Bangor (including Town). Pop. 9,355.	Bangor (including Town). Pop. 9,355.
Rev. J. McAlister, F. R.	Rev. H. Johnson.	Rev. Hugh Woods, F. R.	W. S. Cranford, Esq. A. R.
Generally farmers.	Farmers.	Large landed proprietors, and the more wealthy and extensive farmers.	Generally farmers.
Cabins, with a garden, say half a rood, let at £2 12s 6d., without a garden, £1 or £1 10s.	Without land, £1 10s.; with land, a garden, £2.	£2 without a garden, 10s. and sometimes £1 more with a garden; the garden con- tains chiefly one rood of land, or a quarter of an acre, sta- tute measure.	Cabins, with a small garden of from 10 to 20 perches, generally let from £2 to £3 half-yearly.
The cabins are built of stone and clay mortar; they are thatched. Supplied with bed- steads, and frequently poor bedding.	Generally of stone; and generally well off for bedding.	I must answer this question partly by the rule of com- parison; in applying this rule I would say they are comfort- able; chiefly built of stone and lime, and several of them slated. Scarcely any without bedsteads, and the majority have comfortable bedding.	Generally stone and mortar walls, with thatched roofs; the old cabins have most with All supplied with bedsteads, and straw or chaff beds, and blankets.
The rent of cabins is gene- rally specified, though paid often in labour.	Frequently the labour is taken in lieu of rent.	Cottiers here have, generally speaking, no land, merely a garden; they are generally yearly tenants; generally pay their rent in cash; but, if employed in labour by the land- lord, the annual wages are less by the rent put upon the cabins, or, in other words, by its imputed value.	It is not usual to require daily labour from cottiers in addition to rent, but sometimes the whole, or a portion of the rent, is accepted in labour, sometimes the bargain is for one or two days' labour in the week, as place of rent.
In the town (Bangor) there are perhaps 40 inns where two families reside in the same cabins; such are rare in the country.	140.	Rarely do two families re- side here in the same cabin.	If there be any such in- stances they are very few.
The condition of the poorer classes is deteriorated since the year 1815, on account of the depressed state of the staple trade, that also of the markets, and the consequent non-employment of the poor. The population I think is stationary.	Deteriorated since 1815, in respect of food principally; the number taken at census of 1831 was 9,542; and of 1831 was 9,355.	Since the price of paupers has increased, in consequence of the produce of land falling, and the war rents being kept up, or attempted to be kept up, by some of our landlords, so that some small landholders are reduced to poverty. The po- pulation greatly on the in- crease.	The condition of the labour- ing class I consider improved, in consequence of the great reduction in the price of pro- visions, and wages not being fallen in anything like the same proportion. In 1821 the rent was 9,542 acres; in 1831, 9,355. The population of the parish has decidedly decreased.
It has been peaceable.	Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable, save a burst of popular Protestant feeling in favour of Catholic emancipation, and the national system of education.	No disturbance to my know- ledge; I do not think that within the last six years six criminal cases have been re- turned to the assizes from my petty sessions bench.
We have a branch of the Belfast savings' bank here. It is in a prosperous state; the depositors are persons of small earnings.	There is a savings' bank in prosperous circumstances.	Yes, in a prosperous state; contributions made by trades- men and industrious day- labourers.	A savings' bank is the town of Bangor, the balance in bank at November last, £3,280; also a friendly society is a prosperous state, having £750 in the savings' bank; the con- tributors chiefly (I believe) manufacturers or mechanics.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops here.	One, frequented only by the lowest class.	One lately opened; dealings confined to the poorest and profligate.	One, in the town of Bangor, lately established.
In the town (Bangor) there are 25 houses whereon spiruous liquors are retailed, and one in the country. There is no illicit distillation.	The number of public houses in the country part of the pa- rish is one; in the town 20. Illicit distillation is not known.	Say 20; but I can safely assert that the proprietors of them are not realising much money. We have no illicit distillation, since the duty (was it on malt?) has been reduced.	There are 27 public houses 19 of which are in the town of Bangor. Illicit distillation does not prevail in the pa- rish.

ULSTER—Counties Down, Antrim—Baronies Ards, Kilgower.

Donaghadee . . Pop. 7,828.	Donaghadee . . Pop. 7,828.	Donaghadee . . Pop. 7,828.	Donaghadee, Newtownards, and Lough . . Pop. 13,268
Rev. John Hunter, P. R.	Rev. John M'Asley.	Rev. David Park, P. R.	N. D. Crossmolina, Esq. J. R.
They are generally farmers.	They are farmers.	Principally labouring men.	Generally cabins, but some cottages.
Cabins without land from 12s. to £1 5s., and with a small garden, which they generally have, from £1 12s. to £2 5s.	Cabins with a garden attached, as is generally the case, would average at £1 12s. or £2 per annum.	Somewhere between £1 12s. and £2; and little difference made in some parts of the parish whether there be land or not.	Without land, £1 10s. per year; with land, no rent is paid for them.
The cabins generally not uncomfortable, being either of mud, or stone and lime. The furniture, bedsteads, and bedding, provided by the occupier of the cabin; in some cases comfortable and decent, and in many miserable indeed.	They are generally stone and lime walls, and thatched; and in almost all cases furnished with bedding and bedsteads. There are other cabins of a worse description built of mud, and in some cases these are set to families that are not inhabitants of the parish; I have seen three different families in some of these, and not a single bedstead in the house, and very little appearance of bedding.	They are of the worst description, and as badly provided. Bedstead and bedding are miserable.	Generally thatched, and badly furnished.
The rent generally named in full amount. Sometimes paid in money, and sometimes work, or day-work, in lieu of rent.	They usually pay their rent in money, or by day-work. No duty-labour required in this parish.	Some pay their rent by labour, and some do not.	No duty-labour.
I know of no such instances in this division of the parish, though I believe it is not uncommon in the other division.	In various instances this is the case, yet it only prevails where the indwellers are not actually inhabitants of the parish, or in those houses that are in the habit of letting lodgings for straying beggars.	In many instances.	Very few instances of two families living together.
The condition worse by far; men were then high, and have since fallen with the market; farmers are unable to employ the poor; they are steeped in poverty, and getting worse every year; flour runs not half so high as then, and this was a chief support of the poor. Those who a few years back were comfortable and independent farmers are, from the high price of land, sinking fast to a level with paupers; and the population increasing. Should any tax be put on the occupiers of land for poor's rate, the ruin of Ireland will be complete.	I think that it is deteriorated, as the farmers are not able to pay the same rate of wages. Population increasing.	I should suppose the condition of the poor to be much worse since 1815; they have not the same support which they had then; they have not the same employ, both which make their condition worse. Much increased.	Poorer than ever, increasing, from bad prices for farm produce, which prevent the farmers giving so much employment. Population increasing.
The parish still quiet and peaceable.	Peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Generally peaceable.
There was a savings' bank in Donaghadee, which I believe is given up: there is a friendly society in the parish, composed chiefly of respectable tradesmen, merchants, farmers, and labourers; I believe it is large, and in a good state.	No savings' bank: there is a "friendly society;" its funds are in a prosperous state; the contributors to it are mechanics, labourers, and farmers.	No.	None.
There are three pawnbrokers' shops in the parish; I conceive it is the lowest class of people that deal in them: only one of them shops burned.	There is one: the dealings are principally with the lowest class of the poor.	Few.	None.
In the south division, eight public houses that sell with licence, and five without it. No illicit distillation in the whole parish: I believe there are 20 public houses.	20. Illicit distillation not known at present.	I cannot tell the number of houses, but they are quite too many. No illicit distillation.	A sufficient number of public houses; and very little illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Barny Arden.

Grey Abbey . . Pop. 3,700.	Grey Abbey . . Pop. 3,700.	Newtownwardes . . Pop. 9,981.	Newtownwardes . . Pop. 9,981.
Rev. W. H. Brett, v. m.	Rev. John Watson, v. m.	Rev. Alexander McIlwain, v. m.	Rev. Daniel Kelly, v. m.
Generally farmers.	Farmers.	Small farmers.	Farmers.
£1 10s. to £2 per annum, with a garden containing about half an acre.	£1 10s. to £2 with gardens about half an acre; without gardens, £1.	One apartment will let at £1, and two at about £1 11s. 6d.; the rent increases in proportion to the size and goodness of the garden, and the privilege of potato ground.	A cabin and small garden is let at from £2 to £3 a-year.
Stone and clay, thatched; badly furnished. Rarely with bedssteads or comfortable bedding.	Stone and clay, and thatched; badly furnished.	The apartments are usually about 14 feet square in the clear, and thatched; floor raw. Bedssteads bad, and bedding far worst; badly lighted, and no ventilation but through the kitchen door and the chimney.	These cabins are generally thatched one-story buildings, hardly equal to repel the wind and rain. Sometimes furnished with poor beds on bedssteads, and they often lie on straw on the floor.
The labourer holds his cabin and land for the rent agreed on, often paying the whole or part of his rent by labour.	The labourer holds his cabin and land for his rent, paying his rent with his labour. No duty-days required.	Many of them pay their little holdings by a day's work in the week.	When cabins are let by farmers it is usual to receive labour in lieu of rent.
In 50 instances, perhaps.	50, or thereabouts.	Besides 343 houses that are in a state of forwardness, or are unoccupied, there are 1,990 inhabited by 2,539 families.	—
Not so good as in 1815; the farmer had higher prices for his produce, while rents are not reduced in the same proportion. The population is increasing.	Not so good; the price for labour and farming being then better, and rents not reduced in proportion. Population is increasing.	No very marked change; the reduction in the prices of provisions has corresponded in some measure with the reduction of wages and the partial want of employment. The population, notwithstanding a very extensive emigration, is still on the increase.	Their condition worse, and their number increased.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	It has frequently been annoyed by quarrels arising from a spirit of party.
There is a friendly society in the parish in a prosperous state: mechanics and labourers.	None; one friendly society doing well: mechanics and labourers.	There is a friendly society in Newtownwardes, the members of which are chiefly tradesmen.	No savings' bank.
None.	None.	There are two in town.	There are three such, who deal mostly with the poorer classes.
Five houses where spirits are retailed. No illicit distillation.	Five public houses. No illicit distillation.	About 50, 43 of which are in the town of Newtownwardes. In the year 1826 this part of the county was in great danger of being demoralized by illicit distillation; since that time, however, it has almost wholly disappeared.	About 50 public houses. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronía Arden, Castlerough.

Newtownards . . Pop. 9,981.	Newtownards . . Pop. 9,981.	St. Andrew's . . Pop. 7,618.	St. Andrew's . . Pop. 7,618.
David Maxwell, Esq.	Rev. Hugh Moore, F. M.	Rev. Alexander McEwen, F. M.	— Allen, Esq.
Farmers, having about 20 or 25 acres each.	They are farmers.	They are generally farmers.	In general they are farmers.
A cabin with no more land than a small garden, which might be set with 600 of cabbage plants, will let for £1 5s.	Each cabin has at least, generally speaking, a small garden attached to it, and the rent varies from £1 to £3.	A cabin, with about half a rood of garden, might be taken to average from £2 to £3.	Without land, from £1 to £2; with a garden, about £3.
The cabins are not generally weather proof. Few of their tenants have beds or comfortable bedding.	Generally built of stone and lime, and slated or shingled; the furniture is of the plainest description. They are supplied with beds, and, however, with comfortable bedding.	They are generally six or seven feet high in the side wall, plastered within, and frequently rough-cast without, consist, in general, of a room, (sometimes two) and a kitchen. Many of them have comfortable beds and bedding, with a few chairs, stools, and cooking stands; also a few plain, cups, saucers, &c.	Some of them are built of stone and mortar, some of stone and clay, and some of mud only; they are roofed with straw thatch, and a few shod. Those occupied by labourers have, in general, tolerably fair beds and bedding.
It is quite common in this parish to pay the rent of a cottage by a day's labour.	It is expected that labourers, at least in the great majority of cases, will work for their landlords, when they require their service, in preference to others, in harvest time, or any other busy season, or indeed the whole year if he requires them.	It is generally the custom to take day-labour in lieu of rent.	In some instances day-days are agreed for at the most busy seasons; but this system is not general.
I do not know an instance of more than one family in a cabin in the country; I believe there are instances to a considerable extent in the town of Newtownards.	There are several instances in the parish, but I have no means of ascertaining the exact number.	—	In a great many.
I am confident that the condition of the poor is greatly deteriorated since the time specified in the query. The population increasing; there is a continual influx from the south of the worst of mankind, who make us daily worse.	Stationary.	I think it is deteriorated in point of comfort, arising from their not having such good wages as formerly, and, in many instances, not so fully employed; farmers are so impoverished, they can neither afford the one nor give the other.	Improved and improving in dress, lodgings, and diet, and in their general conduct. The population is increasing.
Any want of peace in our parish exists only between two individuals; two combatants can hardly find seconds without considerable toil.	Extremely peaceable until a late period: one of our magistrates, during the discussions on the Reform Bill, revived the embers of party strife, and under his sanction the Orangemen have been parading the town, playing party tunes, &c., to the great annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants: peace, however, has been restored, the offenders having been punished.	It has been very peaceable.	Quite peaceable.
There is a savings' bank in Belfast, seven or eight miles from Newtownards, and a well regulated friendly society in Newtownards; and also a co-operative society: the contributors to the two latter are generally tradesmen and mechanics.	We have a friendly society supported by the tradesmen of the parish; the yearly contribution is 5s., and the funds at present amount to £200; there is a friendly society established by the workmen of the parish; there is also a co-operative society.	There is none.	Neither.
There are two pawnbrokers' shops in Newtownards; none but the worst sort of the poor have anything to do with them.	There are three pawnbrokers' shops in the town of Newtownards, and their dealings are almost entirely carried on with the lowest class of poor.	There are none.	None.
I believe there are 40 in Newtownards; they will be dissipated by the influence of the temperance society there.	As nearly as I can ascertain, the number is about 49. Illicit distillation does not prevail in the parish to any extent.	Cannot give an answer to the first part of this query; but feel convinced, with regard to the latter, that there is no illicit distillation carried on.	There are about 26 public houses licensed. There is no illicit distillation practised here.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Ards, Castlereagh.

St. Andrew's. . . Pop. 7,618.	St. Andrew's. . . Pop. 7,618.	Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,376.	Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,376.
Rev. George Tyrrell.	Rev. James Sinclair.	Rev. John McConce, r. n.	John Andrews, Esq. & c.
Small farmers of the lowest class.	Peasants.	In the country, the farmer to whom the occupier of the cottage is a labourer, is generally the landlord; in town, it is mostly some respectable person who has built or bought the cabin for the sake of letting.	In the country, generally the farmers, who are the most guiding landlords on the estate.
Without gardens, from 6s. to £1 5s.; with half a rood or less of ground, £2 to £3.	Cabins, without land, £1; with a good garden, from £1 5s. to £1 10s.	In the country, a cabin without garden sets for about £3 per annum; with about half a rood of garden, for £3 to £4, according to the size of the cabin; in the town, from £1 to £2, without garden.	A poor cabin, without land, £1 10s. to £2 a-year.
Those without gardens are in general wretched hovels, destitute of anything comfortable.	In this neighbourhood, generally built with stone and clay, for mortar; and timber bedsteads, with straw mats; and their beds filled with eaten chaff, covered with a coarse linen sheet, a pair of blankets, and a quilt.	The cabins are in general well built of stone, and thatched. Bedsteads in general are used, but the bedding is frequently poor and scanty.	The cabins now being built are generally of stone-work; some old wood cabins still remain. No labourer is without bedsteads and tolerable bedding.
I am unable to state. A few days' labour in the bogs.	It is according to contract or bargain made.	The only condition on which the cabins are held, is by payment of a half-yearly rent; and duty-labour is unknown in this parish.	It is not uncommon in the country for a cottier to agree to work two days in the week, receiving his rent on these days in lieu of rent, whereas in an object to a small farmer to get occasional aid.
Many of the poorest hovels contain two.	I have not heard an instance of any.	By the census of 1831, there were 43 houses in the parish inhabited by more than one family, 24 of which were in the town of Comber.	By the census, there are 1,485 inhabited houses, and 1,528 families.
Stationary. I am informed, yet in what respects I cannot ascertain, having resided here myself but a few years; I could not see the last census.	Very much deteriorated since the peace in 1815, by reason of the great failure of the linen trade; women, during the war, received from 1s. to 1s. 4d. for a hank of yarn containing 12 cuts, and at present cannot get more than from 4d. to 5d. Population is increasing.	Although the average rate of wages is somewhat lower than in 1815, yet the general condition of the poorer classes is considerably improved, as regards their personal comforts and the cleanliness of their houses. The population of the parish, but especially of the town of Comber, has increased considerably.	The condition of the poorer classes must be greatly improved since 1815; they are well employed as then, and receive the same rate of wages; though provisions and clothing have fallen so much, they are certainly better fed, lodged, and clothed.
Peaceable.	Our parish has lived in peace and quietness since the rebellion.	It has been uniformly peaceable.	Quite peaceable.
No.	—	No savings' bank at present; there is a friendly society for the support of the contributors in case of sickness, and which is in a very prosperous state; the contributors are mechanics, house servants, and labourers.	There is one benefit society established by tradesmen and labourers; it is only two or three years old, but is going on well.
I think not.	—	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	None.
I am unaware. No.	There are three in the country, and four in a village on the shore, called Ballyshahert; I consider three in the country harmful to many of the inhabitants, and two in the village fully sufficient, as they have neither fair nor market. No illicit distillation.	In the town of Comber there are 17 public houses, and in the country part of the parish there are 11; total 28. There is no instance of illicit distillation known. There are in the town of Comber two additional houses licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors by wholesale.	The number of public houses is by far too great. I believe there is no illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Castlereagh.

Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,376.	Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,376.	Drumbo . . Pop. 7,851.	Drumbo . . Pop. 7,851.
Rev. E. F. Blake.	Fletcher Bishely, Esq.	Andrew Dunham, Esq. J. R.	Robert Saff, Esq. J. R.
Generally farmers, &c., who let their labourers have cottages, frequently upon 1 acre, rather appreciable towns.	They are small farmers, holding from 10 to 30 acres of land.	Principally small farmers, and the gentlemen landed proprietors.	Labourers' houses belong to all classes.
Without lead, from £1 10s. to £2.	Cabins with lead, from £2 to £3; without lead, from 15s. to £1 15s.	About £1 10s., without lead; with a garden or potato ground, about £2 10s.	The rent of the common labourers' cottages is from £2 to £3 a-year, with a garden something more.
Some are stone and slated, but many of mud with a bad thatch covering. Few are without bedsteads, not many without sheets and blankets, still it too often is far from comfortable bedding.	They are generally mud wall huts, without furniture of any kind, except a few articles which cannot be wanted. Both bedsteads and bedding are very bad in three cases out of four.	Build generally of mud, and thatched. Supplied with bedsteads and bedding; cloth is used for sleeping on.	The cottages consist generally of two rooms, most of them thatched, but lately it is becoming more common to slate them. They contain bedsteads with tolerable bedding, of course some much better than others.
Duty-labour is not much here.	They sometimes give work in lieu of rent, but they generally pay half-yearly in cash; some pay weekly.	Cottiers generally pay in money, but, in some instances, agree to give duty-labour in lieu, or in part payment of rent.	The universal condition is, that the rent should be paid by money.
Some instances, but not many.	In very few instances, the cabins being very small.	I should suppose in about 200 instances.	In many instances.
Improved, certainly. Population increasing.	Deteriorated, but not more than the condition of the small farmers, in comparison of their state in 1814: both classes are now badly clothed and badly fed, and appear to me to be sinking more and more into poverty. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor has improved since 1815: food and clothing are much cheaper. Population increasing.	I should rather think the condition of the labourers improved, their houses are better, and they have decelerate habits than they had some years ago. The population is increasing.
Peculiar.	Uniformly peculiar.	Perfectly peculiar.	The parish is remarkably quiet and peculiar, no party work is in it: the inhabitants tolerably well educated.
No savings' bank; the one at Belfast, seven miles off, is too distant for the people here: a friendly society here promotes well; the contributions are among the lower tradespeople and working classes generally.	There are no savings' banks.	We have no savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish; I consider the want of the former is supplied by our proximity to Belfast.	Not say.
I rejoice to say, none.	One, I believe, in Comber; and the dealings are carried on very generally with the poor.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	Not say.
I believe more than 20, and to them, directly or indirectly, I attribute almost all the wickedness and misery that surround us. I do not think it exists here.	About 30. Illicit distillation is not practised.	The public houses are too numerous, they tend to demoralize the people, produce quarrels and assaults, and encourage an expenditure better employed in procuring comforts for the family. No illicit distillation in this parish.	I believe 10 or 20 last year. There is no illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Castlereagh.

Dundonald . . Pop. 1,669.	Dundonald . . Pop. 1,669.	Hollywood . . Pop. 4,663.	Kilnary . . Pop. 1,228.
Rev. R. M. Dillon.	Rev. William Paisley, &c.	The Committee of the Hollywood Mendicity Society.	Rev. James M'Curtney.
With few exceptions the higher classes of farmers are the landlords of such holdings.	Farmers, holding from 20 acres and upwards.	The farmers generally.	Farmers.
Annual rent of a cabin and garden from £4 to £5.	The usual rent of a cabin, with a garden of half a rood, is from £2 to £3; where land is attached it is from £2 10s. to £3 per annum.	A cabin with small garden from 17s. to £3; with land from £1 to £2 per acre additional.	£2 and £2 10s.
The cabins are generally built with stone and lime, some with mud, and the furniture as good as could be expected in that class of houses, and containing beds, and, in general, comfortable bedding for that class of people.	Formerly they were built with mud, of late they have been built with stone and lime. They are all, so far as I know, supplied with beds, and in general with comfortable bedding; the exceptions are where the occupants are slothful.	About two-thirds stone and lime, the remainder mud; generally whitewashed. In the country there are generally beds, but in houses sometimes none; bedding generally defective.	They are built of stone and lime, and sometimes mud and stone. They are supplied with beds, and comfortable bedding, but by the tenant himself who occupies.
The tenant is bound to work with his landlord, at least to the amount of the rent, but generally works with him the whole year.	There is generally a rent laid upon the holding which is paid to the farmer in labour.	They generally hold at a specified rent, but, in some instances, an agreement for so many days' work in the week.	They almost always pay their rent by farm work; there are no other conditions demanded for their holdings.
Instances of this kind are rather uncommon, and limited to 10 or 12 cases.	The instances of this kind are rare; I should suppose they do not amount to 10.	This occurs very seldom, probably not exceeding six cases.	Only in three instances.
The condition of the poor is rather improved since the general peace; wages have not been much lowered, and the prices of the common necessaries of life have very much decreased. Population increasing.	I think improved, owing to the following causes: the great fall in the prices of agricultural produce, consequent upon the peace, cleared all classes in the agricultural district, and rendered them more industrious and economical. Our labourers have constant employment at a very slight reduction of wages, and the necessities of life are much reduced: so a class they are better off than formerly.	They show a desire to live on better and more expensive food than formerly; they are more industrious, and it is the general opinion their morals are improving: the means of education are extensively diffused, and cheap or gratuitous. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poor rather worse since 1815. The population of the parish is on the increase.
Most peaceable.		Perfectly peaceable.	Quite peaceable.
Nothing of the kind in this parish, but there is one in Belfast, four miles distant, to which there are some contributors who reside in this parish.	There is nothing of the kind in the parish; but in the town of Belfast, which is four miles distant, there is a savings' bank to which several of our labourers and tradesmen are contributors.	None.	Not any.
Nothing of the kind.	There is nothing of the kind.	None.	Not any.
There are five public houses in the parish. No case of illicit distillation.	Five. This particular practice is quite unknown here.	There are 18 public houses; and illicit distillation is unknown.	There are four public houses. No illicit distillation prevails.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Catherlough, Kincleary.

Killybegs and Saintfield. Pop. 14,374.	Kilmore . . Pop. 6,602.	Kilmore . . Pop. 6,602.	Kilmore . . Pop. 6,602.
Rev. Hugh Green, v. r.	Rev. Charles Oulton.	Rev. Joseph Lowry, v. r.	Rev. Moses Black.
Of a respectable class generally, with some exceptions.	Farmers.	Farmers.	Generally farmers occupying from 15 to 30 acres.
A room and kitchen, with ground for potatoes, and a garden, £4, and without accommodations, £1 10s.	A cabin, with garden, from £8 to £3 a-year; with a cow's grass, from £6 to £6 6s.	House, with a garden, from £2 to £3; with a cow's grass, from £6 to £6 6s.	The rent of a cabin, without any land, is about £2 6s., and with a garden of little more than a rood, about £3.
They are generally of a good description; most all comfortably fitted up. None of them furnished with bedssteads or bedding.	Finished stone buildings, built dry, and painted; some few are of a better description.	Stone buildings, finished; generally built dry, and painted with lime-wash; some few of a better description. Some have bedssteads, others not; bedding far from comfortable.	The buildings generally are sufficient to protect the inhabitants from wind and rain, but they have only very little furniture, which is always provided by the occupier. They have bedssteads, but, in almost every instance the bedding, is very uncomfortable.
I know of no conditions whatever, exclusive of rent.	Some cottiers pay their rent by labour, but most in money.	Some cottiers pay their rent in labour; perhaps the greater part in money.	Duty-labour is never required in addition to the rent; but, by a voluntary agreement between the parties, labour is frequently taken in lieu of rent.
Several instances; one family or person becomes accountable to the landlord for the rent, &c., and the others are generally weekly cottiers, paid so; and they migrate or change from one cabin to another, as it suits their convenience.	Yes.	Yes.	I am only aware of six instances where two families reside in the same cabin in this parish.
I think the poorer classes, since the peace, are much deteriorated; since the linen trade of Ireland has become an unprofitable occupation, the poorer classes of this parish have felt its depression or decline materially, which has reduced a thriving population prior to the peace and a few years after, to pauperism. I consider the population of the parish increasing.	Rather deteriorated since the peace, through a depression in trade and want of work, both in dist and clothing. The population increasing.	Rather worse; farmers cannot give so high wages for labourers; the linen trade very low. Increasing.	The condition of labourers is much improved since that time, because their wages are nearly as high; but every article they have to purchase is much lower; the condition of the poorer class of farmers is much worse, because what they have to pay in rent and wages is nearly as much as it was in 1815, while the produce of the farm brings much lower prices than formerly. The population of the parish is increasing.
Peaceable.	Mostly peaceable.	Generally peaceable; occasionally a little party rioting, but not so as to disturb the general peace.	The parish has been peaceable during that period.
There is no institution of this kind here; it would be well if there were; it would tend to great usefulness and benefit, &c.	Nothing of this kind.	None; such an institution might be of great advantage.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.
None.	None.	None.	None.
I do not know the precise number; I judge they are in proportion to the wants of the population. Illust distribution does not prevail here.	23. There is no such thing as illust distribution here.	21. Not to my knowledge.	There are 31 public houses in the parish. There is no illust distribution in this parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Castlereagh, Killybegs, &c.

Kilmore, Inch, and Killybegs. Pop. 16,274.	Kilmore . . Pop. 2,219.	Killybegs . . Pop. 9,066.	Killybegs . . Pop. 9,066.
Rev. Richard Carver, F. R.	David Gordon, Esq. J. R.	Rev. J. Kinahan.	Richard Blakiston, Esq. J. R.
There are no dwellings deserving the name of cottages; but the landlords of the cabins are generally farmers.	Mostly of the class of farmers, who have small dwelling-houses on their farms to let.	They are generally farmers.	Gentlemen and farmers.
The rent of cabins, without land, is generally from £1 to £2; if it should have more land attached to it, it is charged by the acre, at the rate mentioned in section 25, Appendix F.	There are few or no instances of letting cabins at more money rent; they are frequently set with a small garden, upon the terms of the tenant yielding one day's work in the week to his landlord: where there is more land it is paid for in proportion; but it seldom exceeds half an acre.	£2 3s. to £3 3s. without land; of course if land be attached the rent must vary according to the quantity.	With a garden, about £2 10s.; without a garden, £2.
A few are partially constructed of earth and stone, the greater number of stone and lime-mortar; but they are all of a very mean description, and very badly furnished. The bedding is very uncomfortable; some having bedsteads and others none; wretchedly bad and cold coverings in all.	Mostly of stone and mortar, or stone and mud. There is scarcely any instance in this parish in which they are not supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.	The cabins are, generally speaking, comfortable; and every house has bedsteads and comfortable bedding, for Lady Blakiston has supplied every house with a bedstead that I signed a certificate that one was required: and regularly every Christmas, from that day's collection in church, I have purchased 10, and sometimes 20, blankets, and distributed them among the most necessitous, and have done so these 10 years; so that I can almost safely say every house has blankets on the bed.	Mostly built of stones, and well furnished. Yes.
On no other condition except that of paying the rent; some pay this by giving two days' labour in the week instead of money, but are allowed their diet. There is no duty-work required in addition to the rent.	Upon the conditions mentioned in the answer to No. 14, some rendering one and some two days' work in the week for rent, according to the value of their take.	Among the farmers I know some instances of duty-labour in lieu of rent.	When they do not pay a money rent, they give one day's labour per week.
In not more than 8 or 10 instances in the three parishes.	It is not known that there are any.	I am not aware of any.	Not more than two or three.
The general condition of the poorer classes is very much deteriorated since 1815; but the population is increasing since that period. There have been some emigrations since that time; but still the number of inhabitants is increasing.	Stationary since the peace in 1815, save only that farming produce being reduced in value, and the sparing of you not so profitable, the parish at large is poorer now than it was in 1815; but the population of the parish seems on the increase.	I should think stationary. Population much the same.	Not having resided in the parish more than six years, I cannot say.
These three parishes have been very much disturbed during that time, but more so of late, by party strife, and especially by processions of the parties mutually opposed on their respective days of exhibiting; and even on other occasions we have heard drums, &c., very much to the annoyance of the peaceable and well-disposed: this could be prevented, but it is not for me to suggest the means.	Perfectly peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	Peaceable.
Nothing of this kind in these three parishes.	None such; but there are a few persons who have property in the Belfast savings' bank.	No savings' bank here, because that of Belfast is so contiguous.	There is a savings' bank at Belfast, only two miles distant: there is a benevolent society; servants.
No pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	None.	None.
There may be about 40 public houses in the three parishes. No illicit distillation in this district.	There are five public houses, where spirituous liquors are retailed, within this parish; but as to illicit distillation, it is not believed that anything of that kind prevails here.	I believe there are exactly 12. Illicit distillation does not prevail at all.	Nine; but it is to be feared their number will increase. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Chatteragh.

Saintfield . . Pop. 7,154.	Saintfield . . Pop. 7,154.	Saintfield . . Pop. 7,154.	Tullybrack . . Pop. 1,326.
Rev. Henry Simpson, v. m.	Rev. Walter Moffat.	Rev. Henry H. Wolsley.	Rev. Robert A. Parke.
Generally farmers of the first class.	They are generally farmers, but in some instances shop-keepers in town.	Generally farmers of the better class.	Generally farmers.
About £1 10s. without land, and £2 yearly with a small garden and potato ground.	From £2 to £3 yearly in the country, with a garden and ground for potatoes and flax; without land from £1 10s. to £2.	£1 10s. without land, £2 with a small garden.	About £2; there is seldom any land.
Generally of a poor kind, and built with stone and lime, or stone and clay, and finished with straw; they are unfurnished by the landlord, and the beds and bedding very ordinary.	The materials are in general stone and lime, with thatched roofs; but they are of a poor description, and totally unfurnished by their landlords. They are supplied, but not comfortably, with beds and bedding.	They are but of a middling description; are not furnished by the landlord with any description of household furniture.	Generally speaking the cottages are tolerably comfortable. There are generally beds and bedding, and apparently the bedding is clean.
Some are paid in money, especially about towns, others pay their rent by working one or two days in each week.	Work is very often received as part payment of rent; a cottier is often required to work a day or two in the week, especially in strong seasons, in lieu of rent.	By labour, say from one to two days in the week, in lieu of rent; those about towns generally in money.	I know no instance.
A considerable number of estates in which two or more families reside in the same estate, but the number not known.	In a good many instances, but the number has not been exactly ascertained.	So according to the last Population Returns.	Scarcely one.
The condition of the poorer classes is much worse, from the failure of the linen trade, and the inability of the farmers to employ them, the farmers having in such seasons to their circumstances increased in price in 1815; many of these peasants are now obliged to continue, but purchased and needed much more its value now, and many of the landlords building them, have brought them to a low condition. Population increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated, from the failure of the linen trade, and of the farming interest; farmers, immediately after the price in 1815, speculated on the fluctuations of the war prices, and took land much above its value now, and hence their present wretchedness.	The condition of the poorer classes is decidedly deteriorated, owing to the failure of the linen trade, and want of permanent employment.	The general condition of the labouring class is extremely deteriorated, owing not only to the failure of the linen trade, but to the want of permanent employment. I am sorry to say that, though I cannot give the statistics of the population, I cannot give the statistics of the population, I cannot give the statistics of the population.
Parish pesthouse.	Quite pesthouse.	Quite pesthouse.	We never have any disturbance.
None.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish.	No.	None.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops.	None licensed, but pledges are occasionally taken from all classes.	None.
15 public houses in the town of Saintfield, and two in the country. No illicit distillation; but much illicit selling is reported, and much complained of.	There are about 17 public houses in the parish. There is no illicit distillation, but selling without license is said to abound to a fearful extent, and is most loudly complained of.	17 licensed; most lodging houses (it is feared) retail spirits. There is no illicit distillation.	There are six public houses in the parish. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Irrough Lower.

Annahilt . . Pop. 3,755.	Annahilt . . Pop. 3,755.	Annahilt and Hillsborough. Pop. 10,141.	Doughdoney . Pop. 5,501.
Rev. Wm. B. Ford.	Rev. E. Morehead, p. m.	Rev. Wm. Wright, p. m.	Rev. John Beatty.
Of the lower orders, most are employed in weaving.	They are farmers, who will have one cabin in proportion to every 10 acres they hold to let to a cottier.	Farmers.	Holders of 10 acres and upwards, and then cottiers.
Average £3 2s. with garden, without £1 10s.	£3 10s. per annum is an average rent for a cabin containing two apartments, with a small garden of from a quarter to half a rood of land.	A cabin, with a garden, £2 to £3 10s., and without a garden from £1 10s. to £2, according to the size and repair.	From 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week.
Generally built with mud; poorly furnished. Sometimes beds, and sometimes none.	They are in this part of the country generally more comfortable than what I have observed in other places; are composed of a room and kitchen, with a window or two to each apartment; they are furnished by the occupants, and are neither supplied with beds nor bedding, nor even beds, nor any fixtures by the owners.	Generally stone and lime; furnished very meagrely. Generally beds, with indifferent bedding.	They are built of mud, and clothed with straw, and are supplied in general with sufficiently comfortable beds.
The rent is generally paid by labour.	It is usual to bind the tenant to obey the call of the landlord in harvest, spring labours, and turf making, for which he is allowed regular wages, that are either deducted out of his rent or separately paid for.	No conditions but rent. No duty-labour.	The rent is usually paid in money.
Many instances, cannot state the number.	In many cases one family resides in the cabin with another as their lodgers; it is difficult to ascertain in how many instances, but the thing is not unusual.	In Annahilt eight, in Hillsborough I cannot tell.	Is about one fourth of the houses.
Stationary. Population increasing.	The general opinion is that their general condition is deteriorated since that peace. The population is increasing very little.	Improved, from the increase of agriculture and learning. Population increasing, although many emigrate to America.	It is deteriorated, as the rents remain the same, with the means of paying them diminished, owing to the cessation of war prices for agricultural produce, and the failure of the linen manufacture. The population is increasing.
Peaceable.	The parish has generally been peaceable since that period.	Quiet, peaceable.	The parish has been peaceable.
None.	There is a savings' bank in Hillsborough, two miles distant from this parish, but none in the parish. It is improving and doing well.	A savings' bank in Hillsborough, in a state of prosperity, contributed to by respectable farmers.	No.
None.	There are not any pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	None in either.	No.
Five public houses. No illicit distillation to my knowledge.	There are at present five public houses in the parish; they are generally haunts of wickedness, and most injurious to the morality of the country, and have been much discommenced by the good and orderly members of society here.	In the parish of Annahilt four public houses; in Hillsborough town and parish there are about 28. There is no illicit distillation.	10. There is no illicit distillation in this parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Lower.

Donaghoney . . Pop. 5,661.	Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.	Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.	Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.
Rev. James Moorhead, r. m.	Rev. S. C. Nelson, r. m.	Rev. James Collier, r. m.	Rev. Samuel Curry, r. m.
Spinners and linen manufac- turers.	Small farmers.	Farmers.	The middle and lowest class of farmers.
A good cabin, consisting of two apartments with half a rod of ground, would set for £3.	Cabins without lead set for about £8 per annum, with a potato garden £3; if there be two or three acres attached, the rent is from £2 10s. to £3 per acre, without any ad- ditional rent for the cabin.	From £1 to £1 10s. a-year is the average rent of a cabin without land; and where a few acres of land are attached, the land sets at from £2 to £3 10s. per acre.	A cabin, with a garden of about 10 perches of land, will set for £2 10s., and without a garden from £1 to £1 6s. by the year.
They are generally thatched, and well; furniture often comfortable.	Stones and road-metal, or mud wall, or soda; a close window of one or two panes; floors always damp, from under water and want of air. In town their bed is straw, on the floor, with a blanket, and sometimes a quilt; in country the same, with a bedstead of rude sticks supported on stools, beneath which is kept their store of potatoes; they are very wretched.	They are either of mud or stone, and miserably fur- nished.	Very poor buildings indeed; badly furnished, and in few cases bedsteads, and in all cases uncomfortable bedding.
I should think rent, either in beer or money, is generally the only condition of retires tenure.	In lieu of rent they work two days in each week for the landlord; in harvest, &c., they are bound to work when called by landlord, but then they receive wages or provisions for such work.	I am aware of no condition save rent. No duty-labour.	Persons who do not pay rent in money, work for their land- lords one or two days in the week in lieu of money.
Scarcely any are so situated.	In town about 20 cabins contain two or more families, in country not 10.	In very few instances.	A good number in my neigh- bourhood, but have no means of ascertaining how many at present may be within the parish.
I should suppose the condi- tion of the poorer classes is worse in some respects now than before 1815.	Greatly deteriorated, chiefly owing to the decline of the linen trade; we had formerly six bleach mills and groves in the parish, now only one; the sites of the remainder are now either idle, or occupied by half-acre corn mills; we have no manufactory, nor public work of any kind. Farmers, from want of capital and the small size of their holdings, cannot employ many la- bourers. The soil is but half cultivated.	Pretty stationary. The po- pulation is considerably on the increase.	The state of the poor is ge- nerally worse, occasioned by failure in trading, and wages being generally lower than before 1815. The population has much increased since that time.
Peaceable.	Generally peaceable and ho- morous till last year, when a newly-appointed young mag- istrate who had not long resided in the parish, and a cler- gyman some time resident, stirred up party spirit and strife—hence several serious riots, bloodshed, and murders.	Peaceable.	It has been in a peaceable state.
None.	Unfortunately no savings' bank nor benefit society.	None.	We have no savings' bank in the parish of Dromore.
None.	One in the town of Dro- more; dealings nearly con- fined to the lowest class.	There is one shop of this kind, and where the poor are the general customers.	There is only one in the town of Dromore; customers are generally of the lowest class of society.
In the village of Warrington there are three houses let for the sale of whis- ky, &c.; within the parish limits, there are, I think, seven public houses. I do not know of any illicit distillation here.	33 public houses in the town of Dromore, 10 or 11 in country. No illicit dis- tillation.	Perhaps there are 50 houses where whiskey is sold; and I am not aware of any private distillation.	In the bounds of my con- gregation about 15, but there are a great many more in the parish, and as I am from there is no such thing as illicit distillation in the parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Bassny Iveagh, Lower and Upper.

Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.	Dromore and Garvaghy. Pop. 19,947.	Part of Dromore. Pop. 10,199 of entire parish.	Dromore . . Pop. 10,199.
Rev. William Filgate.	Rev. Hugh McCauley, F. R.	Rev. Michael McCauley, F. R.	Rev. H. E. Boyd.
The middle and lowest class of farmers.	Small farmers in the country, and shopkeepers in the town.	Farmers.	Small farmers.
Rent, with garden, about £3 10s.; without garden, about £1 5s.	The usual rent of cabins with land is included in the rent of the land, say £2 10s. to £3 per acre; cabins without land, from £2 to £4.	Without gardens, the rent varies from £1 to £1 10s.; with gardens, from £2 2s. to £3 3s.	A cabin, with a garden, is let at £3; without any land, from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per annum.
If the labourer have constant employment, his house is usually comfortable, if he have not, it is of course otherwise. In the latter case they generally want bedsteads and good bedding.	Many of them of the worst description, mere hovels; I visited some of them this day, and found them unfurnished, without bedstead or bedding; a little damp straw, which they roll up during the day and spread on the floor at night, serves for a bed.	They are built of stone and clay, some having but one and others two apartments. They are generally supplied with bedsteads; their bedding is both scanty and bad.	The cabin is usually a low thatched building of stone and lime, consisting of two or three apartments, poorly furnished. They generally have bedsteads, but the bedding is of wretched quality, and the supply very deficient.
Many work for their landlord a certain number of days in the week in lieu of rent.	The only condition I could discover, is that of a settler working two days in the week to the landlord in lieu of rent; on these days he gets his diet.	I am not aware of any condition exclusive of rent; the rent is often paid by labour, but not always, the landlords sometimes preferring cash.	Labourers frequently pay the rent of their cabin by one day's labour in the week.
Very rarely, I think, do those who may be called two or more families live in the same house.	In many instances in the town; very few in the country.	Such cases are very few; I think not more than two or three.	There are no instances of this kind in this parish.
The depression of the linen trade has caused some deterioration I believe of late years; but I think they are decidedly in a better condition now than four or five years back: a poor man remarked to me lately, that though prices were lower, yet provisions, &c. were so much cheaper than formerly, that they are now as comfortable as they were then.	Owing to the decline of the linen trade, there being a manufacturing district, the condition of the poorer classes is greatly deteriorated; the usual farmer pays a much rent for his land, and receives not a corresponding price for its produce; he is unable to employ labourers, and generally has his farm worked by his son and daughters.	The general condition of the poor is not improved since 1815 in my opinion; because, if provisions be cheaper for a poor man, his own employment is diminished by the depression of agricultural produce in the market, and the earnings of his wife and daughters are almost nothing, from the poor prices for linen yarn.	The general condition of the poorer classes has been considerably deteriorated by the decline of the linen manufacturing; in 1815 a woman could earn from 4s. to 5s. a week by spinning linen yarn; she could not, by great exertion, earn more than 1s. 6d. a week, and this observation applies generally to all who were engaged in the linen manufacturing. The population is the increased, which is not much diminished by emigration.
Peaceable.	It has been periodically disturbed by party processions and party quarrels; with these exceptions the county is peaceable.	My parish has been peaceable, excepting some party affairs.	
None such.	There are none.	There is no such society here, nor is there any savings' bank.	None; the people are too poor to appreciate such institutions.
One in Dromore; dealing with the lowest price.	There is one in the town; dealing principally with the poor.	There are no pawnbrokers in this parish.	None.
No illicit distillation. The spirit shops are innumerable; and of this I am satisfied, that the sale of ardent spirits, and the facility with which licences for the purpose are obtained, are the causes of a vast proportion of the poverty, disease, and crime which prevails.	There are, I think, about 48 or 50, including the towns. Illicit distillation does not prevail in these parishes.	10 public houses, and about 16 or 18 shebeens. Illicit distillation prevails.	About 11 public houses are licensed; they are the best of the country; and I regret to say, that illicit distillation prevails in the mountainous part of the parish, which may be attributed to the low price of barley; the abolition of the malt tax would entirely correct this evil.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Inch, Upper and Lower.

Drumna . . Pop. 16,199.	Garrahy . . Pop. 5,036.	Magherally . . Pop. 3,189.	Monlin . . Pop. 5,035.
Rev. Michael M. Corry, F. R.	Rev. H. S. Hamilton.	Rev. W. Sampson.	Rev. William Galloway.
Peasants generally.	Generally farmers, as they are called here; but many of them would scarcely obtain that name in other parts, from the smallness of their holdings.	Farmers.	Proprietors of land, large and small farmers.
Without a garden, from £1 up to £1 10s.; with a garden, from £2 2s. up to £3 3s.	Cabins without land, at about £1 5s. or £1 10s.; with a potato garden, at about £2 or £2 10s., I have heard of £3.	Without land £2; with a garden, and ground for some potatoes and flax, £3.	£2 2s. a year usually charged for house and garden; where a single boy is held, about £1 a-year.
Generally built of stone and clay, some having one, some two apartments; ill-furnished. They have bedsteads generally, but generally bad and easily bedding, unless in some cases where they get a blanket from a charity fund.	They are mostly uncomfortable, and wretchedly furnished. I have not often met them, however, without bedstead and bedclothes of some kind; the landlords do not furnish these, they merely keep the things in repair.	Generally of a wretched description, and miserably furnished. Few have bedsteads, and, generally speaking, straw beds.	Comfortable, when held under proprietors; the contrary, when held under the small farmers. Few without bedsteads and beds.
I am not aware of any custom, other than that of paying the rent either in money or labour, or both. No duty-labour in addition is rent; but, in many instances, as rent is paid entirely with labour.	Sometimes there is a bargain for some days' work, exclusive of the rent; but, in general, I think a certain number of days are agreed to stand as part of the rent.	When rent is not paid, it is used to pay the landlord in work, at the rate of from one to two days in the week.	No duty rent; always let for a money rent.
Each class here are few.	Except where lodgers may be admitted for a time, I do not think there is such an instance; in many cases several families dwell under the same roof, but they have different outer doors and apartments; of course I do not speak of very near relations as different families.	Probably in 20 instances.	Some few changing occasionally; but, generally, each family has a separate bay at least.
The general condition of the poor is not improved, in my opinion, since 1815; because, if provision is cheaper for a poor man, his own energy is diminished by the depression of agricultural prices; and the earnings of his wife and daughters are almost nothing, from the poor rent now obtained for their plots.	I am afraid, on the whole, deteriorated; as trade and agriculture are on a lower scale than at the period mentioned, and rents have not diminished in proportion; besides, the drainage of farms and the sale of them, make the country poorer every year; the latter practice has actually prevailed in this neighbourhood. £20 an acre has often been given, with £2 an acre rent; and lower rent has brought a price proportionably higher: this impoverishes the purchaser (who has almost always to borrow part of the purchase money), and prevents his doing justice to his land.	I should think greatly deteriorated; as the population has increased, wages have become lower, and employment more difficult to be obtained.	Deteriorated, in consequence of the failure of the linen trade.
It has been possible, excepting some party affrays.	For the most part peaceable; indeed always so, as far as property is concerned, but with occasional party fights.	Peaceable.	Generally peaceable; save some excitement in 1836.
No savings' bank nor benefit society here.	No.	None.	None.
No such fairs here.	No.	None.	None.
10 public houses, 16 or 18 shebeens. It prevails.	Seven public houses. I am not aware of illicit distillation existing in the parish.	Four public houses. No illicit distillation, as far as I know.	Eight. No such thing.

ULSTER—County Down, Antrim—Baronies Iveagh Lower, and Massone Upper.

Marlin . . Pop. 5,058.	Moira . . Pop. 3,801.	Moira . . Pop. 3,501.	Moira, Marlin, and Aghaue. Pop. 10,370.
Charles Douglass, Esq. & c.	Rev. Thomas Scotty.	Rev. William Magill, & c.	Rev. P. Deakin, & c.
Some few are gentlemen, the generally farmers.	Of the class of farmers.	Farmers.	Small farmers and shop- keepers in town.
From £2 to £3, including a garden.	Average of rent for cabins and a rood of a garden, about £3 annually.	With a garden, about £2 2s. without it, £1 10s.	Rent of cabins with a garden, from £2 to £3; without a garden from £1 10s. to £2.
Built of stone and lime, and generally furnished with a mean description of bedsteads and bedding.	Various. But maddlingly supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Inferior; indifferently fin- ished. Have bedsteads gen- erally; not comfortable bed- ding.	Of the worst kind; badly furnished. They are generally supplied with bedsteads; bed- ding not comfortable, and in many cases wretched.
No condition further than payment of the rent agreed upon between the parties.	Rents of cabins paid partly in labour, and partly in money.	Sometimes the rent of cabins is deducted from their wages, but I don't know of duty- labour being required.	I know of no condition but that of paying the rent. A part of which is commonly paid in labour.
Generally speaking, every family has a separate home.	Very few.	Cannot say; there are but few such cases.	Not many.
I should say the condition is deteriorated. Increasing.	Stationary.	I consider it better since 1815, owing to the low price of pro- visions and clothing. I think it increasing in population.	Owing to the depressed state of the linen trade (this being a manufacturing district), and the high rents paid by small farmers, and the low prices for the produce of their land, the general condition of the poor classes is deteriorated. Popu- lation is on the increase.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	It has been occasionally dis- turbed by party prosecutions and party quarrels; with these exceptions, the country is peaceable.
None. A savings' bank is established at Hillsborough, a few miles distant.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
Eight. No distillation.	Six.	There are six in the town of Moira; none in the country. No distillation.	19 public houses. No dist. still.

ULSTER—County Down—Baroness Iveagh, Upper and Lower

[illegible][illegible]

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iough Lower.

Tullyish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullyish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullyish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullyish, Scapatrick, Donagh cloony, and Maccherry. Pop. 25,320.
Rev. W. H. Wynne.	Rev. W. Wynne.	Rev. John Johnston, F.R.S.	Rev. E. M. Guinness, F.R.S.
Farmers and linen manufacturers.	Farmers.	Farmers and linen manufacturers.	Farmers.
Without land, from £1 to £1 10s. per annum; with garden, from £2 to £3 per annum.	Some more and some less, according to the proportion of land, from £3 to £1 10s. or under.	Without land, from £1 to £1 10s.; with a garden, from £2 to £3 per annum.	When about half a rood of ground is attached by way of garden, the rent is £4; without garden, £2 10s.
About three quarters of the number are built of clay, and about a fourth of stone and mortar. Generally speaking, supplied with bedsteads, straw beds, blankets, and sheets.	Poor enough; some built with stone and clay, some mud wall, and often poorly thatched; and many without bedsteads, and their bedding often far from comfortable.	About three-fourths of the number are built of clay, and about one-fourth of stone and mortar. Generally speaking, supplied with bedsteads, and straw bedding.	They are generally built of mud, not furnished. No.
No other condition but rent.	It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition, nor is it at all done, as far as I know; but it is usual for cottiers to pay their rent by labour.	No other condition but rent.	The rent is generally paid in cash. It is not usual to require duty-labour.
In 21 instances.	I believe they are but few.	In 21 instances.	Cannot exactly say the number, but think they are few.
The general condition of the poor since the peace is considerably deteriorated in the points of food and clothing. The population, within the last 20 years, has much increased in about the proportion of 11 to 14.	I suppose it is in general deteriorated, although there may be some instances of improvement. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poor since the peace is considerably deteriorated in the points of food and clothing. The population, within the last 20 years, has much increased, in about the proportion of 11 to 14.	Very much deteriorated, in want of employment. Increasing.
Peaceable, except a trifling disturbance in the year 1832.	Generally peaceable.	Peaceable, except some disturbance respecting rent and tithes in 1830.	Peaceable till the winter of 1830, and then the disturbances were in consequence of tithes: it was however disturbed with party spirit, which is now we hope extinct.
None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None, so far as I know.	None.	Two; with the lowest class.
Number of public houses in the parish, 20. Illicit distilling not at all practised in the parish.	I cannot tell the exact number, but one thing I can say, there are a great deal too many. I know no instance of illicit distillation in our parish.	Number of public houses 20 in the parish. Illicit distillation not at all practised.	About 50. Illicit distilling does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Down—Bansey Inagh Upper.

Aghaderg . . Pop. 8,981.	Anaghlacoe and Drumilly-roose. Pop. 11,370.	Anaghlacoe . . Pop. 3,435.	Anaghlacoe. . Pop. 3,435.
Rev. William Reid, p. r.	Rev. James McKey, p. r.	Rev. Alexander Orr,	Rev. David McRae, p. r.
Some respectable farmers; others small farmers that raise hens on their holdings, with a view of assisting them in paying their rack rents.	Farmers who hold from 40 to 5 acres Irish.	Farmers.	Small farmers.
Without land £2; with half a rood of land and under, £3 per annum.	Cahins with gardens £2 per annum; without gardens £1 10s. per annum.	A cabin with a garden is rented at £2 5s. or £2 10s.; and without a garden from £1 10s. to £1 15s.	£2 without, and so high as £4 4s. with a cottier's benefits; that is, half a rood of drained ground, quarter of a bushel of flax seed sown.
Those of respectable farmers are considered spacious, 30 feet by 15, having a partition; those of small farmers truly miserable dwellings: the furniture of both kinds most wretched, with few exceptions. They may be said to be without bedding—their body-sags, with a blanket or rag, then covering, straw their bed.	Cahins consist of a room and kitchen, thatched, built with stone and clay; furnished as the occupants best can.	Cahins are built of stone and clay with two small apartments; and they are not generally supplied with good beds and bedding.	Not very miserable generally; usually two apartments. With the industrious not much difference in their bedding from farmers; some, however, miserable.
A yearly tenure, and usually pay the rent by labour.	Generally taken annually; some pay in cash, others by work. No duty-work.	Cahins are rented annually; and the rent is paid sometimes in money, sometimes in money and labour, and sometimes in labour. No duty-labour.	The rent is usually specified in money, but is generally paid partly in work.
I know of no instances of two residing in the same cabin.	There are six houses so occupied.	There are four instances of two families occupying the same cabin.	This rarely occurs.
Generally deteriorated in their habitation, clothing, provision, and health. Population increasing.	It is stationary. The population is increasing.	It is stationary, and the population on the increase.	The condition of the poor without land, is much improved within these last five years; of the poor holding some acres of land not improved: weaving and coar are account for the improvement, but chiefly the plentifulness of bread and cheapness of clothing.
Generally peaceable; latterly some party riots.	It has been peaceable.	Our parish has been peaceable, but nothing worth mentioning: the Protestants were inclined to sink a little at the Catholics being put on a level, but a year or two will put away all party distinctions; none but the very ignorant were ever uneasy about them.	We have had some party sparring among young fellows, but nothing worth mentioning: the Protestants were inclined to sink a little at the Catholics being put on a level, but a year or two will put away all party distinctions; none but the very ignorant were ever uneasy about them.
None.	None.	There is none.	No savings' bank.
None.	None.	There are none.	No pawnbrokers. There are said to be some farmers' wives that give goods to hawkers in exchange for luxuries; but this practice is too infamous to be fixed.
The number I could not correctly state; there are three villages within the parish well supplied with such houses, and others in country situations. No illicit distillation.	In my parishes there are 12 public houses licensed. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are five public houses, and there is no illicit distillation.	The public houses are much on the decrease, there might be still half a dozen. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Inch Upper.

Closdon . . Pop. 9,047.	Closdon . . Pop. 9,047.	Closdon . . Pop. 9,047.	Closdon . . Pop. 9,047.
Rev. P. Murphy, r. r.	Rev. John Dwyer Rev. James Anderson Rev. Joseph McEneaney.	Rev. Thomas Logan.	Rev. M. Arnold.
Small farmers.	Generally respectable farmers, or else the head landlord.	In general, the more independent farmers.	In general, the more independent farmers.
In one part of the parish, cabins, without land, set at from £1 to £1 10s.; those with a small garden, from £1 10s. to £2; either with or without land, they rise considerably in proportion to their proximity to the town of Warrenpoint.	With a garden, from £2 to £3; without land, £1 10s.	With land, from £2 to £3; and without land, from £1 to £1 10s.	With garden, or a small portion of land, from £2 to £3; and without garden, £1 10s. to £2.
In general of the poorest description. The bedding miserable, and, in many instances, the inmates are not able to procure a bedstead.	The cabins of the poorer classes are generally of clay, roofed with sods and thatch; they seldom contain any furniture, except, perhaps, a chest, a table, and a chair or stool. The bedsteads are mostly filled with straw, or occasionally have a cloth bed, and are covered with a blanket or rug. They seldom have sheets, and frequently their only covering is the clothes they wear throughout the day.	Tinshed cabins, built of stone and lime, divided generally into two or three apartments; rarely well furnished, or supplied with comfortable bedding.	They generally are divided into kitchens and rooms, and are rarely well furnished, or supplied with comfortable bedding.
Occasionally they hold them as care-takers. It is usual to require duty-labour, both in addition to, and in lieu of, rent.	There are no conditions exclusive of rent, nor is duty-labour required.	I don't know of any condition exclusive of rent. Duty-labour is required by some of the head landlords in addition to rent.	Chiefly on the sole condition of rent. Duty-labour is sometimes required by the head landlord from his tenants.
There may be possibly 50 instances, between the country part of the parish and town of Warrenpoint; in summer, this varies considerably in the town.	Very few, if any.	The instances are very rare.	The instances of such evidence, most, I think, be very few.
In few parishes in this country has the condition of the people been so much deteriorated, owing in a great measure to the decline of the linen trade, the avidity with which land was purchased at the war prices, and the wonderful reduction that has since taken place, as well in the price of linen, as the produce of farms. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor has deteriorated since the peace in the year 1815; their wages are not so good, nor are they so often employed. The population of the parish is increasing.	Deteriorated. Population increasing.	Deteriorated; the wages of the poor lower, and a decrease of employment. The population, I understand, is increasing.
Perfectly peaceable.	It has been peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.
There is a savings' bank. I believe it to be in a very prosperous way; the contributors generally are comfortable farmers. There is also a benefit society; the members are personally acquainted; it is especially supported as those of Lurgan.	There is one savings' bank in the town of Warrenpoint for the surrounding district, which is in a prosperous state, and the depositors are, in general, servants, labourers, and mechanics; it was established May 1814; sum in bank £19,667 16s. 7d.	There is a savings' bank in a prosperous state. The persons that contribute thereto are dealers, servants, and farmers.	A savings' bank in Warrenpoint, and, I believe, tolerably prosperous.
There is one: the lowest class of poor have seldom to pass; in my opinion, the class of people that resort to such places generally hold much smaller than on the decline of the linen trade, the avidity with which land was purchased at the war prices, and the wonderful reduction that has since taken place, as well in the price of linen, as the produce of farms. The population is increasing.	There is one in Warrenpoint; its dealings are generally confined to the lowest class of poor.	One pawnbroker's shop; it is principally with the lowest class that his dealings are carried on.	One in Warrenpoint; its dealings not altogether with the lowest class of poor.
There is not a single instance of illicit distillation in this parish. Between country and town of Warrenpoint, there are 38 public houses.	The parish of Closdon contains seven licensed public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	32 licensed. No illicit distillation that I am aware of.	32 public houses are said to be licensed. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Inagh Upper.

Clonduff . . . Pop. 7,314.	Droghda . . . Pop. 4,463.	Drumballymore and Drungath. Pop. 12,592.	Drungath . . . Pop. 4,448.
Rev. J. M. Leigh, F. R.	Rev. Alexander Bryson, F. R.	Thomas Scott, Esq. J. P.	Rev. A. Potts, F. R.
Very nearly all small farmers: it is not unusual however for farmers of larger holdings to let such cabins to labourers at the rate of one day's labour per week, allowing, however, such labourers their diet.	Farmers.	In country places farmers, and in towns generally persons who have built houses to rent.	Generally farmers.
With land from £1 10s. to £3 10s., without it from £1 to £1 5s.	About £4 10s. without a garden, with a small garden from £3 to £3 10s.	In country places about £1 10s., and in towns about £2 yearly without land, save a small garden.	Cabins from £1 5s. to £1 12s. without land; with a rood of land £2 10s.
Of the very worst description, almost without any kind of furniture. Bedsteads very raw, bedding in wicker with the character of the cabin and the poverty of its inmates.	In general small and uncomfortable, some of them almost destitute of furniture. Some have bedsteads, some none, and in general clothing bad.	Built with stone and clay, badly furnished, and very bad bedding. I have been frequently called on to administer the comforts of religion in those cabins, and it is deplorable to see them; the person who is sick lying on the cold ground on a wisp of straw, whilst their covering in the clothes they wear by day, without any rest but a stone to sit on; during rain, I have often seen their cabins flooded.	These buildings are generally of the most wretched description; not furnished—I have
The case contemplated does not exist here.	Some pay in work, and some in money.	Paid in duty-work and cash.	Duty-work is taken in lieu of rent.
It is not usual for more than one family to reside in the same cabin.	This is common, but to what extent I do not know.	There are many instances of two families living in the same cabin.	10 instances.
Evidently deteriorated, as regards demand for labour, as the food and comfort of the whole community. The population has increased.	The poorer classes improved; these last 10 or 12 years there has been no dearth in the land, and agriculture is in a state of improvement. Increasing.	The poor are, in my opinion, much worse off since 1815; the men not being in constant employment, and the women getting no compensation for their industry by spinning. 4. not obtaining a price for the produce of their farms when brought to market.	The condition of both farmers and the poorer classes is considerably deteriorated since 1815, and yearly getting worse, for several reasons: 1. failure of the linen trade in the North; 2. from the high rents; 3. the oppressive tithes and cesses; 4. the population is increasing.
On three occasions at least; very generally disturbed.	Peaceable.	In both parishes party spirit prevails, and consequently the peace disturbed in some degree.	The neighbourhood has been from time to time frequently disturbed by party work.
None.	None.	None.	Not any savings' bank.
There are not any in this parish, but some of the inmates here found the way to them at the neighbouring towns; these parishes are used for the most part with unimproved or unimproved machinery, and farmers are sometimes compelled to have recourse to them, the lower poor seldom have anything of sufficient value to pawn.	None.	One pawnbroker in the parish of Drumballymore, town of Rathfriland, with whom the lowest class of poor deal.	One pawnbroker's shop; it is with the poor he generally deals.
There are 13 public houses; illicit distillation is said to exist in it.	Three public houses. No.	In the parish of Drungath there are about 20, and in Drumballymore about the same. No illicit distillation.	31 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Bansey Inagh Upper.

Drumgoland . . Pop. 10,281.	Drumgoland Lower. Pop. 10,281 of entire parish.	Drumgoland Upper. Pop. 10,281 of entire parish.	Kilronney . . Pop. 4,255.
<i>Francis C. Beers, Esq., J. P.</i>	Rev. P. Morgan, J. P.	Rev. Michael O'Loughlin, J. P.	Rev. P. McEvoy, J. P.
Respectable farmers.	Men who have small farms, from 10 to 12 acres of land.	The landlords are farmers; there may be a few exceptions.	They are mostly the milking class of farmers, whose land being dear, they endeavour to make part of their rent by letting a cabin.
From £1 10s. to £3, with a small bit of ground.	A cabin, with one apartment, about £1; with two, about £1 10s.; with a road of a garden, about £2 10s.	The rent without land is, in general, from £1 to £2 a-year; with land about double the rent, paid to the chief landlord.	A cabin with land seems such land to be let high, viz. from £1 1s. to £2 8s. per acre; without land, at £2 2s. per annum.
Built with stone; badly furnished. Beds very bad.	The cabins are generally of a very bad description, not keeping out the rain, and even pervious to the wind, being for the most part built with stones without any lime. Beds usually of straw, without any bedstead; there are some exceptions.	They are of the poorest description, and furnished accordingly. In many cases there are no bedsteads, and, in general, bedding very uncomfortable.	They are mostly one apartment, built with stones and clay; miserably furnished. Sometimes they have bedsteads, but the bedding very bad.
Rent generally paid by duty-labour.	They hold them for money payable half-yearly. Duty days are sometimes required, but then the rent of the house or cabin is lower; the landlords of cabins usually give some employment to those who hold them from them.	The cottiers here are, in general, tenants at will. Duty-labour is not usual; sometimes a cabin is let for one or two days' work in the week.	The conditions, exclusive of rent, are few; and these are to watch and protect the farm or crop of the tenant. It is very common to require labour in lieu of rent, but I don't duty-labour (except to a very limited extent) in relation required still, we have instances.
Several.	About six or seven.	I know of no instance of the kind.	The instances are few, I think not more than five or six.
Much worse since the year 1845. Population much increased.	Is becoming much worse. The population is increasing.	Exceedingly deteriorated since that period in every respect. The population is increasing.	The general state of the poor is much deteriorated in money, food, clothing, and employment; the condition of the poor in this parish is much worse from the almost
total ruin of the linen trade, our paper tells us these three years, no employment for the majority of our labourers, and yet all the rents, taxes, &c., are equally high as when trade and labour were most prosperous; so that, besides the number of poor labourers already mentioned in answer to Query 1, Appendix D, we have many poor tradespeople who can scarcely support existence from want of employment. The population of this parish is rapidly on the increase.			
It has not been disturbed.	Has been disturbed frequently by party disputes.	Peaceable since that period.	Always peaceable; perhaps in Ireland the most so without exception.
None.	None.	There are no such institutions in this parish.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish; the Warrenton savings' bank is quite convenient.
None.	None.	There are none. There is one in the neighbouring parish, and which is principally connected with the lowest class of this parish.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish, but there are a few instances of illicit distillation, but I expect that there will be none in a short time.
From 9 to 14 in the parish. None.	There are eight public houses in the parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	There are three public houses. I am told that illicit distillation prevails to a small extent.	There are 13 public houses. There are few instances of illicit distillation, but I expect that there will be none in a short time.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Inagh Upper, Kinsaleary.

Kilreney . . Pop. 4,347.	Kilrea Upper. Pop. 6,500 of entire parish.	Kilnagga . . Pop. 6,500.	Kilnagga . . Pop. 6,500.
Rev. Benjamin Jacob.	Rev. Hugh O'Neill, v. r.	Rev. John O'Neill, v. r.	Rev. Thomas McKee, v. m.
Generally middle-men and small farmers.	Farmers on a small scale.	Small farmers.	Small farmers.
Cabins with a small patch of garden about £3 a-year; without a garden £2.	From £1 10s. to £2, with a very small garden.	From £1 10s. without a garden, to £2 10s. with a garden of from 10 to 15 perches.	From £1 10s. without a garden to £2 10s. with a small garden from 10 to 14 perches.
A few built with stone and lime, but generally with stone and yellow clay. Except in some few instances, the bedding scanty and uncomfortable.	They are built generally with stone, and clay instead of mortar. Without beds, or anything like comfortable bedding.	The cabins are of a very poor description; no furniture supplied by the landlord. Seldom more than one bedstead; the majority obliged to lie on the floor, with very wretched bed-clothes.	Cabins of a very poor description; no furniture supplied by the landlord. Seldom more than one bedstead; the others lodge on straw, with bad bed-clothes.
No duty-labour.	The cabins are paid for partly in work and partly in cash; the holders of these cabins are commonly bound to work in lieu of rent when called on by the owners of the huts.	Cabins sometimes paid for in money, but mostly by work in harvest, or a day in the week through the year. No duty-days required.	Sometimes paid for in cash, but usually in work, a day in the week, or labour in harvest.
In several cases two families live in the same cabin; in the village, in some cases, three or four families live in the same house.	There are 30 or 35 instances of families in the same cabin, not including the families of men, who live at the father's fire.	In about 22 instances two families reside in the same house or cabin.	In about 22 instances two families are resident in the same house or cabin.
I cannot say as to the condition of the poor since the peace, except that the failure of the linen trade has reduced great numbers. The population is considerably on the increase.	The condition of the poor is deteriorated since 1815, which may be traced to the almost extinction of the linen trade, and to emigration—the cause of this nation. Poverty may diminish the physical strength of the population, but has not stopped the increasing rate of generation: the population is rapidly increasing.	The population has increased in the proportion of one 2y to 1y in 10 years. The small loss of the poorer classes is considerably balanced by the influx, in my opinion, in the male (with very few exceptions being still so high as in 1815), and the probability of increase in the number of families to employ labourers, and the more failure of linen trade and yarn, which formerly kept a very considerable employment in our whole population, being now confined to a few families, among the great mass of the people without any increased employment.	The population has increased 7½ to 8 per cent. during the last 10 or 15 years. The condition of the poor classes is considerably deteriorated since 1815; the rents are not yet lowered in proportion to the fall in prices; farmers cannot employ labourers, and the linen trade is in a depressed state.
Peaceable.	For the most part of that period peaceable, unless when thrown into confusion by the evil working of men who move in high life, and whose conduct should be an edifying example for those of humbler life to love one another; but, alas! examples of party feuds and hatred have been too frequently seen hanging from the lips and tongues of those whom power has placed over the lower orders.	None.	The parish uniformly peaceable, with the exception of an occasional tumult on party days.
Not any in this parish; in Warrington, two miles distant, there is a savings' bank, to which a few from this parish contribute, chiefly servants.	There are no savings' banks nor societies here.	None.	No savings' bank nor benefit society; an attempt was made to establish a savings' bank, but few were willing to fall in with it.
No pawnbrokers.	No pawnbrokers' shops here, but distress too much without having them.	None.	None.
There are 11 public houses. I have heard of illicit distillation in one part of the parish, but cannot assert it for truth.	There are four public houses, and no private distillation.	There are 22 public houses in our market-town, Castledillon, five in another town, Carrick, and four in the country districts; in all 31. No illicit distillation.	There are 23 in our market-town, five in Carrick, four in the country; in all 32.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Irish Upper, Kindarly.

Maghern . . Pop. 1,514.	Maghern . . Pop. 1,514.	Maghern . . Pop. 1,514.	Loughmashand . . Pop. 6,694.
Rev. William Duffin.	Rev. Richard Archer.	Rev. Thomas Clarke, &c.	Rev. Robert M'Cormick, &c.
Middle-men and small farmers.	The farmers, holding each from 10 to 30 acres (Irish) of land, and some as few as five and under; there are no peasantry of any kind in the parish.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are generally farmers of all classes.	Generally the second or third class of farmers.
A cabin, with a roof of garden, will let for £1 10s.; without a garden, the rent varies from £1 to £1 10s.	Generally £3 per annum without land, except sometimes a very small garden.	The rent of a cabin with a garden, or a roof of land, is usually from about £2 10s. to £3; and of a cabin without land, from about £1 to £2 per annum.	With a small garden, about £2 10s.; without garden, £1 10s.
Generally a single apartment, built with clay and stones, and thatched with straw. They are not generally supplied with beds; the bedding is, in general, either straw, or a pile of blankets and a quilt.	They are built universally of stone, with clay-mortar, generally rough-cast and whitewashed outside, with thatched roofs; inside, clay-floors, and no second story. Furnished always by tenant with beds and stove or shaft beds, and some kitchen utensils.	They are built generally of stone and clay, and some with lime-mortar, with thatched roofs. Many of them are but very indifferently furnished, and but ill-supplied with beds, and anything but comfortable bedding.	Very mean in general, and badly furnished. Some have comfortable bedding, many more not.
The condition is generally rent.	Cottiers are usually employed by their landlords, and the rent of the cabin is deducted from their wages. Cottiers pay no duty-labour.	Those labourers or cottiers who are usually employed by their landlords give one or two days' work in the week for their cabins, according to their value, in lieu of rent; this is the way they usually pay their rent. There is no duty-work required of them that I know of.	A stipulated sum is the usual condition.
I do not know any instances.	I don't know of any instance where two families, with children, are resident in the same cabin; but sometimes single females reside with a family, and pay a small rent, but diet themselves.	I have only heard of two instances within the parish where two or more families are resident in the same cabin; there may be instances where a single individual may lodge with a family, and diet himself.	—
My experience does not extend so far back as 1810, but from what I can learn, and as far as I can judge, it is rather improved; all necessary articles are much cheaper. It is rather diminishing.	I cannot say, not having been here till 1823, but I consider that their condition is rather worse. I mean that of both farmers and cottiers, from fall of prices, wages, &c. I believe the population to be on the increase.	And have not been three years in the parish I cannot of course answer this query, and the information that I have received from those who were resident in it at that period is somewhat contradictory, some stating it to be improved and others that it is deteriorated; my own opinion is that, where the labourer is prudent and chaste, an average amount of employment, his condition is improving. The population is increasing.	I suspect worse. Population increasing.
In the beginning of 1832 it was rather in a disturbed state, owing to the sudden assembly of some thousands of armed Rapparees.	Perfectly peaceable.	It has, I believe, been perfectly peaceable.	In general very peaceable.
No.	None.	None.	None known to me.
No.	None; we have neither town nor village in the parish.	None.	None that I know.
Yes.	Five retail spirit houses. No illicit distillation in this parish.	There are only three licensed houses where spirituous liquors are retailed within the parish, there may be others where they are sold privately, but I don't know of them. There is no illicit distillation in it.	Illicit distillation is not in the parish, but is prevalent in the neighbourhood.

ULSTER—County Down—Barny Kinfearty.

Longlandish . Pop. 6,004.	Longlandish . Pop. 6,004.	Magheracoll . . Pop. 7,530.	Magheracoll . . Pop. 7,530.
Rev. J. C. Gordon.	Rev. William McAdams, p. r.	Rev. C. Boyd.	Rev. David Edgar, p. m.
Peasants holding from 50 Irish acres down to three or four.	Common farmers.	Poor farmers.	Farmers, holding from 16 to 30, or more, acres of land.
From £1 to £1 10s. and £2, some having a garden, containing from a quarter to half a rood; there are two villages in the parish where rents are higher, varying from £2 to £3 or £4. The cottier or subtenant, who is almost as numerous as the regular market peasantry, is he paid for at the season, May or November, or it may happen; he is afterwards sold at market, and is then enabled, at a considerable profit, to pay his rent.	The rent varies from £1 sterling to £2 10s. for a cabin, with a small garden of from 4 to 12 or 14 perches, when in arrear of rent, it sometimes is the habit of purchasing two or three out, at season's end, and paying for the same in May or November, or it may happen; he is afterwards sold at market, and is then enabled, at a considerable profit, to pay his rent.	From £2 to £3.	A cabin, with from one rood of ground, would be from £2 to £4 per year; without land, about £2 10s.
In general wretched, without paving or plaster; heavily furnished in the interior of the walls; furnished with a table, two stools, and a dresser for the women. The women being confined, they have all got bedsteads, but the bedding is usually rather deficient.	The masonry is stone and clay-masonry, sometimes pointed with lime-mortar, covered with thatch. They have sometimes bedsteads, and tolerably good bedding, but very often their bedding is too light and very indifferent.	They are built of stone and clay, sometimes dashed outside with lime mortar, in general poorly furnished. The tenants furnish their own bedding.	Bedsteads of bad description, and poorly furnished. The beds and bedding very imperfect.
It is usual to require duty-labour in lieu of rent; in testimony of the farmers will not take cottiers except on those terms.	They sometimes, with a specified area, are obliged to work all set mown, and sometimes, in lieu of rent, they are obliged to work either one or two days in each week. The farmers or owners of these cabins are generally obliged to keep them in repair, &c.	No; either two days in the week, on which occasions they get their diet; otherwise they pay 10d. or 1s. per week in lieu of rent.	If a labourer, work is taken; if a tradesman, money is required. The usual bargain in this parish is two days in each week for the house.
	Is about a dozen instances.	I cannot say.	47.
The condition of the poor is deteriorated since 1846, in consequence of the failure of the linen trade. The population is, I believe, increasing.	The condition of the farmer has become worse and worse during that period, for during the war the produce of land was sold at a high rate, and landlords accordingly raised the rents—they always doubled them, sometimes trebled them; since then very little reduction of rent has taken place, hence the farmers suffer—but labouring men are not worse off, or those who have no land, if employed. The population has increased a little.	They are improved in their habits of sobriety and industry, and in their clothing and manner of living. Increasing.	Much worse in every respect. Small increase.
Peaceable.	The parish has been tolerably tranquil in general, the spirit of party has seasonally disturbed its possession, offensive crime, murder, &c., hence riots in fairs and markets, magistrates and landed proprietors could have stopped these evils, but perhaps some of them were seduced by party motives; and one division have been fomented from abroad, from an anti-Irish feeling.	Perfectly peaceable; there has, since the year 1846, been considerable attention paid to scriptural education, which has greatly improved the general well-being of the population.	Quite peaceable.
No.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society; the nearest one to this place is Belfast, where, belonging to three persons here, there are small sums deposited.	There are not.	None.
There are no licensed pawnbrokers in this parish, but the money lenders (who generally sell spirits, which they demand) compel and sell in the capacity, in dealing with the broad class of peasantry, but they are good enough.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops, licensed or otherwise, nor any small money lenders, who sell spirits, or who sell in the capacity, in dealing with the broad class of peasantry, but they are good enough.	I don't know of any pawnbroker's shop within the parish.	None.
About 24, including those who take out wholesale licences, almost all of whom retail. No illicit distillation.	There are now 18 public houses in the district under my care. No illicit distillation is now, or has been for several years, carried on here.	About 20 at this time. It does not, I believe, at all.	The town of Ballinacraig is in the parish, and in it are almost all the houses for the sale of spirituous liquors; the amount 34. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Lecale.

Ardglass . . Pop. 1,628.	Ballee . . Pop. 2,598.	Ballycotton . . Pop. 2,291.	Bright . . Pop. 2,690.
Rev. Charles Campbell.	Rev. William Bond.	Rev. Charles Wolsey.	Rev. Richard M'Martin, &c.
No cottagers; the proprietors of cabins miserably poor.	The landlords of cabins are usually the lowest description of farmers, and often are not in much better circumstances than their tenants; it is usual, however, for the more opulent farmers to provide houses for those men in their employment who are married.	Farmers.	Generally the farmers of the parish.
	The usual rent paid for a cabin is about £1 10s., and if there be a garden to it, perhaps, £2 2s.	From 10s. to £1 without garden, from £1 to £2 with garden, &c.; the farmer keeping the house in repair.	With a very small plot of ground, say five square perches, a cabin of 18 by 12 feet, would be, I think, £1 10s. or £2.
Compared with those in the counties of Meath or Dublin, they are well built, but badly supplied with bedding. Generally they have bedsteads.	They are usually wretched hovels of mud or stone, badly ventilated and dirty, with miserable furniture. With bedsteads they are generally supplied, but very insufficiently with bedding.	Built by the farmer of stone and mortar, thatched, and in general made comfortable; the furniture suited by the tenants themselves.	Badly furnished, and generally uncomfortably bedded.
The practice of working for their rent is very common, almost universal.	The usual conditions are the payment of a specific sum of money; but if the owner's landlord be also his master, his rent is subtracted from his wages.	The cabins are let for a specified sum of rent alone by the year, which is mostly paid in money, or otherwise in work of some sort at the usual prices.	Usually by labour, but not always.
In very many instances, perhaps 40.	I am not aware of more than two families residing in the same house, and even that but rarely occurs.	None.	Scarcely any such thing here.
Poverty increased since 1815, and population nearly increased.	The condition of the poor has very much deteriorated since the peace, owing to a variety of causes; the principal, however, I should think, the great depression of the agricultural interest, and the consequent fall of wages, but the failure of the linen trade operates more than any other cause to depress the labouring poor, by withdrawing all profitable employment from their wives and families, the great fall in the price of peat is also a cause to the poor rate. The population is rather diminishing.	Worse, on account of the deteriorated circumstances of the farmers since the commencement of the peace, by the high rents and low prices. The population stationary.	The condition of the poor classes, I think, has deteriorated. The population has increased.
Quite possible.	This district is, and has been, very possible.	Possible.	Perfectly possible.
None.	None whatever.	None.	We have no such thing.
None.	None.	None.	None.
13. No illicit distillation.	There are about six or seven public houses in this parish, and, perhaps, a few where drink is sold privately; but illicit distillation does not exist in it.	19 public houses. No illicit distillation is it.	About 20 public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.

* In answering these queries I have included the town of Hillough, which, though under my charge, does not belong to the parish of Bright according to the Protestant division.

ULSTER—County Down—Barry Lewis.

Down and Ballygalbeg. Pop. —.	Down . . Pop. 9,003.	Downport . . Pop. 1,680.	Downport and Ardglow. Pop. 3,046.
Rev. Wm. M. Carlen, F. R. S.	Rev. William Lecky.	Rev. A. Cullen.	Rev. P. Donnelly, F. R. S.
Middle-men, small farmers, &c.	Almost always the holders of small farms, the cottiers holding under them.	Farmers in general.	Farmers generally.
Without land the common rent may be from £1 to £1 10s.; with a small portion of land, from £1 5s. to £1 10s. to £2 10s. or £3.	The usual rent of a cabin without land is about £3 a-year, with a small garden; and, if they have land, in the proportion already stated of rent. A cabin, without garden, from 6d. to 1s. per week.	A cabin and garden, about £2; if the garden is large, £2 10s.; if no garden, about £1 yearly rent.	Cabins with a garden attached, from £2 to £2 10s.; without land, from 13s. to £1 10s., according to quality.
In common they are of a wretched, so many I might say of a most wretched description; they could not be described. For bedsteads, and comfortable bedding, not less so.	Built of stone and clay mortar, with thatched roof, and in general wretchedly furnished. They are sometimes, however, provided with a bedstead and tolerable bedding.	In this parish stone is plentiful, therefore there are few mud cabins; sometimes two apartments on the ground, and often but one. Some have bedsteads without roof, others lie on straw on the ground.	Of stone (it being abundant here) and of clay mortar; three bedrooms, but little, and of bad description. Bedsteads are commonly some 16 or 20 on the ground; two beds cannot be called comfortable; the same are filled with straw or chaff, there is a single blanket, a miserable curtain; some have matting, some have none.
Cabins, I think, are commonly held by persons labouring in public works, who receive belows in their rent; they sometimes obtain a small portion of land for planting potatoes. No duty-labour required unless by very, very few.	It is very usual for cottagers to pay their rent by week or harvest, allowing them 1d. a-day and their rent. It is generally paid by day-labour, and sometimes in money.	A farmer's cottier is obliged to pay his rent in labour at 6d. per day, with diet, when called upon the farmer gives a rod of potato ground, and labour it, for about 40 days' labour.	Labourers and cottiers are bound at night, they sleep in one room; they work commonly in two or three rooms; some are permitted to plant a rod or so of potatoes, and they end their work, pay for the same by the labour at 10 days; it is hard to find any other means of getting on by the potatoes they grow.
I do not know.	There are numerous instances of two or more families residing in the same cabin, but I cannot tell exactly the number.	None.	In four or five instances.
Said to be worse.	The general condition of the poorer classes has not, I am informed, materially changed since 1816. I have not the means of ascertaining whether the population has increased or decreased since the period referred to.	The condition of the poorer classes has declined much since 1815, in the few years of grain and potatoes prevents farmers from being able to employ them constantly. Population increasing.	Their condition is rapidly progressing from bad to worse, so much that men of some consequence and property in 1815 are now on the verge of, or are already sunk in poverty; the appearance is such that it is observable in a poor man's dwelling. The depressed state of the linen trade, and the want of market employment, as also the unproductive bearing fishery, for these few means back, on this count, all access to the increase of property; yet, with all these disadvantages, the system of Mullins is still pursued.
Sometimes partially disturbed by party-work.	The parish has been peaceable since and before the period referred to.	The parish has always been remarkably peaceable.	These parishes have been remarkably peaceable.
None.	There is no savings' bank nor any other benefit society here.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.	There are none.
Three; poor people, and farmers, I think.	There are three pawnbrokers' shops in the town of Downpatrick; their dealings are principally, if not altogether, carried on with the lower orders.	No pawnbrokers in this parish.	None.
70 licensed public houses in the town of Downpatrick, and 18 in the townships, according to the report of the deputy clerk of the peace. No illicit distillation.	The number of houses in the parish where spirituous liquors are retailed is 94. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	Four public houses.	Downport has four public houses; Ardglow 12. Illicit distillation is not even in one instance followed here.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Lecale.

Isch . . Pop. 2,897.	Rathfriland . . Pop. 2,742.	Rathfriland . . Pop. 2,742.	Soel . . Pop. 2,410.
Rev. A. Bullock. J. W. Marshall, Esq. &c.	Rev. George H. Young.	Captain Brown, &c.	Rev. Edward Curtis.
Small farmers.	Respectable.	Landed proprietors; sub-letting is very limited in its extent.	Almost always the holders of small farms.
With land £8 per annum; without garden £1 5s.	£2 10s. without land.	A cabin with two apartments, and not Irish acre of land, would let from £4 to £5 a-year; without land from £1 10s. to £2.	From £1 10s. to £2, in proportion to the extent of garden attached to the cottage.
Poor, dry, stone buildings, badly furnished. Some beds, some not; bedding bad.	Those from £1 10s. to £3 2s. are very bad, but not very numerous, with thatched roofs; those from £3 2s. to £8 are good slated cottages; both descriptions contain only two apartments, unfurnished.	Stone buildings, one story, thatched. On my own property I can vouch that the bedding is most comfortable.	Built with stone and clay mortar; wretchedly furnished. Sometimes with beds, and not always tolerable bedding.
It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition to or in lieu of rent.	None.	I am not aware of any. Duty-labour, of from two to four days in the year, is generally a condition in the lease.	It is usual to require day-labour in lieu of rent.
About 12 instances.	I think about 20.	I cannot say; but I believe the practice is not general.	Not any.
Poor a great deal worse since the peace in 1815, from failure in the linen trade. Increasing a little.	The number has increased. Their condition not deteriorated.	I should say stationary; in 1815 they earned more money, but the necessities of life were dearer than at present. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poor is deteriorated since the peace in the year 1815, from the failure of the linen trade. The population much as it was in 1815.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	There cannot be a more peaceable or a better-disposed population in any part of Europe.	Peaceable.
None.	No.	There is not.	None.
None.	No.	No.	None.
Four public houses. No illicit distillation in the parish.	14. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	Illicit distillation unknown.	Nine public houses. No illicit distillation prevails in this parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Bancry Mourne, Lordship Newry.

Kilkeel . . Pop. 14,806.	Kilkeel . . Pop. 14,806.	Kilkeel . . Pop. 14,806.	Newry . . Pop. 20,117.
Rev. George Nesbitt.	Alexander Chesney, Esq.	John Moore, Esq. & P.	Rev. M. Blake, D. D. R. C. BISHOP.
Farmers.	The landlords of the 18 fixed townlands are persons in easy circumstances; the others lazy and indolent.	Farmers.	Small farmers.
£2.	Cabins with a garden about £1.	A good cabin, without land, about £1 10s., and with a small quantity of land £2.	The rent of a small cabin, without land, is from £1 to £1 10s.; if a small portion of ground be attached to it, the rent may be from £2 to £3.
Poor miserable cabins, not at all comfortable.	Some built with stone, many with clay. They have not all badsteads, and very little bedding.	Mud; they are not well finished. They have, however, in general, badsteads, and are tolerably comfortable.	With very few exceptions they are wretched hovels, built of rough stones and clay, many of them not having sufficient thatch to keep out the snow; the furniture is of the poorest kind. The beds are straw, laid on the earthen floor, with very little bed covering even of the worst kind.
Duty-work is not generally required in addition to rent.	In all leases it is usual to provide for two days' duty-work of man and horse in each year.	Duty-work is required of a very few along with their rent.	The rent is usually paid in money.
Not many.	In a great many instances.	Very few.	Perhaps in 20 instances two families reside in the same cabin.
Much deteriorated. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor has become much worse, owing to the failure of the linen trade, a revival of which would do more than almost anything else towards ameliorating the condition of the poor of Ireland. The population increasing, and no adequate employment for them.	Very much deteriorated; many who were in 1815 in comfortable and happy condition, are now nearly paupers, owing to the failure of the linen trade. The population is increasing very fast.	Since the peace in 1815 the condition of the poor classes has evidently deteriorated. The population has increased in number.
Very peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	No place could be more peaceable; in the rural districts of this parish there has not been, during that period, any riot or disturbance whatever.
None.	No savings' bank, or benefit society in the parish.	There are none.	There is not either savings' bank or benefit society in the rural parts of this parish.
None.	No pawnbrokers.	None.	There is no pawnbroker's shop in any of the rural districts of this parish.
About 50 houses that vend spirit spirits. There is no illicit distillation.	The churchwardens report 44 licensed public houses. No illicit distillation to my knowledge.	About 50 houses that sell spirit spirits. There is no illicit distillation.	About 10. Illicit distillation does not prevail in it.

ULSTER—County Down, Arrangh—Lewiship Newry.

Newry . . Pop. 25,117.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.
Rev. John Mitchell, F.R.S.	Thomas Wearing, Esq. & J. P. Mr. Thomas Green.	Rev. John Kerr.	Wm. N. Thompson, Esq. & J. P.
Farmers generally in the country, and, in town, persons of some substance, build and let little houses to the labouring classes in the backward streets.	Peasants.	In general the landlords of cabins are of a decent and respectable class, men who, by industry, can live pretty comfortably and independently.	—
In the country cabins are usually let, with a roof of thatch attached, at about £2; in town, such cabins, without ground, let for about £5 annually.	Cabins, with about a quarter of a rood of land, £4 10s.; without land, £1 10s.—T. G.	The rent of cabins depends upon their size and convenience; a house and garden generally is let for about £5 or £9 10s.; the garden not larger than half a rood.	From £1 to £2.
In the country they generally consist of two small apartments, in town of one; often very miserably furnished. Many instances, in town, without bedstead or any comfortable bedding.	Of the worst description; contain generally two small apartments; are ill-furnished. Most of them have bedsteads; few comfortable bedding.—T. G.	The cabin generally consists of a kitchen and oven; their furniture depends entirely upon the taste and the habits of their occupiers. In the country they are generally supplied with bedsteads.	Not furnished at all.
In the country their holding is part of their wages; in town they generally hold of one person and work for another.	About one half of them give a number of days in the year in lieu of rent.—T. G.	They are all tenants at will, and it depends upon the bargain they make whether they pay in money or in labour.	Frequently on condition of working three days in the week.
I believe this is very rarely the case within the parish.	In very few instances; perhaps not more than 10 or 12.—T. G.	The instances in the town, of many families residing in the same house, are numerous; among the very poor there may be found three or four families in the same house, but how many I cannot say.	Most frequent in town.
I was not resident in Newry so far back as the year 1815, but I am credibly informed that the general condition of the poor is deteriorated since that time, employment and rate of wages having fallen much more than the prices of the necessities, either in food or clothing.	It is deteriorated in respect of food and clothing. The population is rapidly increasing.—T. G.	The condition of the poor is deteriorating every year. Their number is increasing; the circulation of money is not so great; but the cheapness of provisions, during these last few years, has rendered their mode of subsistence better than formerly; their moral condition is chiefly to be deplored.	It is difficult to say. The town has certainly more poor.
With the exception of an occasional riot at contested elections, or on certain party anniversaries, the parish has been peaceable.	Peaceable.	Newry and its vicinity have in general always been peaceable; the inhabitants are loyal; and were it not for party spirit, which sometimes ruffles the surface of society, no place could be more quiet.	Quite peaceable.
There is a well-conducted savings' bank in town, to which contributions are largely made, the majority of the depositors being tradesmen, servants, and people in humble life. Some of the depositors belong to other and higher classes.	None in the country parts of the parish; and the queries being headed "Rural Districts," I apprehend they refer to the country parts of the parish only.—T. G.	There is a savings' bank; it is succeeding remarkably well, and doing much good; industrious tradesmen and careful servants are chiefly those who deposit money in it: there are other societies among the different trades for the sick and aged.	A savings' bank is great property, having above £13,000, and 3,500 accounts; a great number of the poorer clergy join.
There are no fewer than 11 pawnbrokers in Newry; and I conclude their dealings must be with the lowest of the poor, and others in distress and want.	None in the country parts.—T. G.	There are at present 10 pawnbroker shops in Newry. The very poor; all pawnbrokers make an annual return to the Mayor of the City of Down, which it is suggested would give considerable information; this, as a very great evil now.	13 pawnbrokers, whose dealings, I may say, are not confined to the poor; many of them are respectable men, and of a much more respectable class; a crying evil, but the only one of the sort; and the only source of poverty and crime, other than the lottery.
Of public houses 16, of private (shebeens &c.), it is said about 20. Much dissipation does not prevail in it.—T. G.	—	The number of public houses I cannot tell, but they are the occasion of much poverty.	Too numerous to be able to count them; lately greatly increased, and of a much more respectable class; a crying evil, but the only one of the sort; and the only source of poverty and crime, other than the lottery.

* I have had the assistance of a most respectable and intelligent friend, whose name you will find to those which he has secured; he is now employed as an overseer on the public roads, and is perfectly acquainted with that part of the parish which lies in the county of Down, and is also part only the same name.

ULSTER—Counties Down, Fermanagh—Baronies Clonkelly, Co. L., Knocknagilly.

Killybegs . . Pop. —.	Cloose West . Pop. 23,803 of entire parish.	Galloway . . Pop. 16,507.	Galloway . . Pop. 16,507.
Rev. Edward Hinks, D.D.	Rev. James Duff, T. P.	Thomas Bailey, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Grafton.
Large farmers, who have joined together farms, and set to cattle, probably in three or four divisions; the dwelling-house and offices of these where they do not reside.	They are, with very few exceptions, of the most hardless, voracious, and grasping class.	Men holding from 10 to 30 acres, having from 4 to 12 cows, and a horse or two; generally respectable and independent,—mostly £10 freeholders.	Small farmers.
I believe 4d. a-week is the lowest; from that up to £2 is the country rate, without land; with land depends on the quantity: the factory half-houses, with gardens, are 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a-week, small houses in the town £9 10s. and £8.	Cabins, with a few patches of turf, for planting potatoes and cutting turf, about £4; without, from £2 2s. to £3 per annum.	Cabins (such as let by those alluded to above) have always some ground attached, and bog; the holders pay in proportion to the land they hold, to wit, a man having a cabin, with a roof of ground and bog, would pay from £3 to £3 10s., or two days' work each week; each tenements very very much.	£1 5s. without land, and with half an acre of land £2 10s.
Decayed farm-houses or offices, generally in very bad condition; but of late years there have been very comfortable cottages built for labourers, the Farming Society having offered premiums for such; there are also very good houses, each holding two families, about the cotton factory. No furniture is, I believe, ever supplied by the proprietor, and generally there is very little, and of the worst description.	Of the very worst, such as of sods, and sometimes of clay. No furniture, beds, or bedding, deserving the name.	Invariably of mud, having one or two apartments (if they can be so called) miserably furnished. Each cabin has one or two bedrooms, the bedding scarce and bad; still they seem contented and happy.	Mud and sod walls, thatched; unfurnished.
The rent is often paid in kind, that is, two days' labour week (the labourer being taxed) for the cottage; but, with the exception of these or four parishes, few farmers have more cottages than their own labourers in constant employ occupy.	The cottagers, in general, give three or four days in each week for their wretched hovels, in kind of rent.	Cottagers are the description of people I allude to in answer to the above queries. Landlords, when old houses are in existence, sometimes get duty-work, but in lieu of, but in addition to rent; but such work is more a pleasure than a task.	For labour; the labourer is the value given.
There are not many instances in the country; but many houses in the town contain two or more families.	In several instances.	In many instances families reside under the same roof, having separate outer doors; sometimes two families occupy the same dwelling.	About 20.
	The condition of the poor is manifestly deteriorated since the peace of 1815, on account of the want of employment caused by the great falling off of the linen manufacture, which was, before that period, carried on to a considerable extent here, affording means of procuring the necessaries and even comforts of life to the various branches of almost all the industrious poor!	I can observe no alteration in the condition of the poor within the last 18 years. The population is rather increasing.	Solitary. The population is increasing.
Probably peaceable.	For the most part peaceable, except during the period of the organization and turbulence of Brunswick clubs.	Peaceable, with the exception of party bands; but they are mostly given over, and, except for the agitators, they would entirely cease.	We live in peace here.
No.	There is a savings' bank here. Cannot form any opinion of its state of prosperity, as it is but a short time established.	None.	None.
No.	There is a pawnbroker's shop in Clones; it deals mostly with the lower orders.	None.	None.
15, of which 11 are in the town. There is no illicit distillation.	I cannot tell the number of public houses in Clones; it is considerable, however; there are only three or four besides in the division of the parish.	Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent in the winter and beginning of spring.	15 public houses. Illicit distillation partially prevails.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baronies Clakally, Clones, Knockanay, Glenswaley, Magheraberry.

Galloway . . Pop. 10,507.	Bahoe . . Pop. 2,582.	Cleash . . Pop. 10,597.	Cleash . . Pop. 10,557.
Rev. Francis Goodwin, F.R.S.	Rev. William Porteus.	Rev. John Sweeney.	Charles Jones, Esq. &c.
Generally the lowest class of farmers, who endeavour by culture, &c., to relieve themselves from the pressure of heavy rents.	Poor farmers.	The landlords of cottages or cabins are generally small farmers.	Of the class of wealthy farmers.
A cabin without land, having annexed to it a few perches under the name of garden, will let at about from £1 10s. to £3 per year; if with land the land will raise higher on account of the cabin; they are let under our consideration.	Cabin without land generally £1; with land, according to the quantity given with it.	The rent of cabins is from £1 to £1 10s., but in general £1. If there is half a rood or a rood of ground attached to the cabin it raises the price considerably.	Without land, but with a sufficiency of turf, from £1 to £1 5s. per annum; with land according to the quantity and quality, but always of least 30 per cent. higher than any other land in the neighbourhood.
Cabins here are all thatched; the walls of many of them are composed of sods, many also of mud or clay; very few are built of stone and lime; some of the cabins are furnished by the landlord. The want of the landlords endeavour to fit up a sort of beds, such as will raise them off the ground; the bedding of many lay on straw, some stuff beds, few, very few, better beds.	Generally built with sods of earth. Without furniture, bedsteads, or bedding.	Very bad sod-wall cabins, and badly furnished. The bedsteads are very bad, and bedding very uncomfortable.	Generally built of sods and mud mortar; they are warm, and much improved of late years. All have bedsteads, but the bedding is not generally too good.
Some landlords, but chiefly small, apparently charge the tenants in part day-work, some more, some less, according to their property, but no others. But they are small, and are not connected with the land; they are paid by labour, always agreed on before; the labourer takes the rest to be paid by him, or by the whole of the land, as of many days in the week, at fixed wages, &c.	Some pay by labour, others by cash.	If labourers or cottiers give labour they are allowed by the two or three acres or upwards give in general duty-labour in addition to rent, and I have been informed that in a few cases duty-labour is given.	When the labourer can make a bargain to pay in labour instead of cash, he is glad to do so. I never knew a cottier have duty-labour to perform.
I could not readily ascertain in how many instances such occurrences might take place. Newtown-Bahoe is the only village we have in the parish; many of these take in lodgers, perhaps a whole family, but there is no instance of a cabin being taken except by two or more families; in the country parts of the parish very little of such dealings takes place.	About 15.	I think there are not many instances of two families residing in the same cabin; they may be under the same roof, but in general a division between them, which is looked on as a separate house.	In very few; I know of only two, but there may be more in the mountainous part of the parish distant from my abode.
The general condition of the poorer classes, since the year 1815, is much deteriorated. The population of the parish has since said year considerably increased, and is still on the increase.	It appears nearly stationary since I came to the parish, and, I am informed, has been so for a long time before.	I am inclined to think that the condition of the poor is rather improved since 1815, as provisions have been considerably cheaper since that time, but in other respects I do not conceive that their condition is much improved.	The general condition of the poorer class is improved since I first knew this parish (in 1814, when I was quartered in Eniskillen); at that time the town and this parish were full of strolling beggars; now a mendicant society established in Eniskillen, to which the population is greatly increased.
Fortunately this parish, during the period alluded to, was generally peaceable; at intervals, some years ago, there were occasionally religious feuds occasioned by irreligious persons, but which met the disapprobation of the well-disposed of all parties, and were speedily suppressed.	Peaceable.	It has been peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.
We have no such institutions as those mentioned in this query.	None.	There is no savings' bank, but a good one in Eniskillen, which answers for this parish; I know of no benefit society.	A savings' bank in Eniskillen was formed some years ago, (personally by my own exertions, seeing how much benefit it had produced in my own county, Herts, England,) which is doing well, and where our farmers and others deposit their savings; of course more in this parish.
There is no pawnbroker's shop in this parish.	None.	None.	None in this parish; the idle and dissolute carry their clothing, &c., to the pawnbroker in Eniskillen.
There are in this parish only seven licensed public houses. Here distillation prevails in a considerable degree.	Two. It does.	A great many. I cannot say how many. Distillation did prevail to a great extent some time ago, especially in the mountainous district, but it is not prevalent at present.	We have not many public houses; the exact number I do not know. Distillation prevailed greatly about 20 years ago, but I believe it is now entirely done away with.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baronies Glenawley, Magheraboy, Knockmany, Lurg.

Clenish . . Pop. 10,357.	Clenish . . Pop. 10,357.	Kilnawley . . Pop. 16,125.	Bellagh . . Pop. 2,708.
James Deane, Esq. J. P. Dep. Agent.	Charles Finlay, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Keenan, J. P.	Rev. James B. Taitell.
The occupiers of cottages and cabins are under-tenants to farmers and labourers, some of them to great landlords.	Generally middle-men, or farmers.	They are small farmers, generally in great distress themselves.	All of the labouring class.
£1 12. a-year with a small garden; with land, it is as much per acre, according to quality.	The cabins are miserable, and let from 15s. to £2 without land; and from £2 to £4 with, perhaps, half an acre of a garden, and turf bog.	The usual rent of a cabin, with an acre of land and turf bog, is from £2 to £3; a cabin, without land, £1.	From 16s. to £2 2s.
Of soda of earth many of these, some of clay, few of stone or brick. Many have no beds, and one single blanket, and some none.	The cabins are chiefly built of soda or clay, or dry stone walls, badly thatched; and if the occupiers have a pig, or pigs, they inhabit the dwelling-house. They in general have a bedstead, and the children (if they have any) lie on the floor in general.	The cabins are sometimes made of soda, some are built of sivee without any rooms, thatched with heath, sometimes with potato stalks, and shewn, very rarely with stone; the furniture consists of a few stools, and a table for a dinner. There are seldom to be seen bedsteads; the bed is straw or rushes covered so thick with a sheet, and, in some instances, on the ground; there is one fold of a blanket, with an old sack, or the clothes worn during the day, over all.	Mostly all of stone in this parish; furnished badly, and very few with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.
Duty-labour is going out of fashion greatly.	Labourers or cottiers frequently give a fixed number of days' work for their house and land. Duty-labour is very much done away with.	The cottier who holds land with a cabin sometimes gives three days in the week, the whole year round, in lieu of rent.	Duty-work is out of custom in this parish.
It seldom occurs, as they don't agree when in one house together.	100, or thereabouts.	There are many instances where the father and son (farmers) having separate interests, and the son-in-law, live in the same house together; the same with respect to cottiers.	In three instances only.
They are increasing in numbers, and increasing in poverty greatly; I don't know how they can pay their rent.	The condition of the poor is much deteriorated since the peace in 1815, owing to the lands having been set at a very high price, and the value of the produce reduced very low by that event.	The cry of every person is that it is a year older and a year worse, which no person takes on him to contradict, the people in general consider themselves worse in respect to every comfort of life since the peace in 1815. The population is on the increase.	The condition of the poorer class is worse than it was before the peace of 1815. The population is increasing.
Quiet; it is a Protestant parish; the Roman Catholics dare not disturb the country, as in the South of Ireland.	Always peaceable.	This parish has been remarkable for its tranquillity until the unfortunate affray at Machan between the Orangemen and the Catholics, on the 12th of July, 1822; it is at present perfectly tranquil.	Very quiet; and I engage it, as long as I am in it, to be so.
There is a savings' bank in Enniskillen, which is of great benefit, and many poor have sent their wife to it; there is about £15,000 in it.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.	—	None.
None in the parish; last year there was one set up in Enniskillen.	There is no pawnbroker's shop in this parish—many thanks to God for it!	—	None.
The clerk of the peace can give a true account; I cannot there are twenty, I think, in extent, and many sell without license. I am told there are some private stills.	I don't know the number of public houses (if they can be so called) in the parish. There is very little illicit distillation carried on in the parish.	There are 14 licensed houses in this parish for the sale of spirituous liquors, besides a great number of others, which are unlicensed. Illicit distillation has prevailed to a very great extent until the present year; there is not at present one pot still to be heard of in the parish.	Five public houses. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent in this parish.

JLSTER.—County Fermanagh—Baron's Long, Tyrone.

Derryvallen . . Pop. 10,613.	Drumkeeran . . Pop. 8,523.	Drumkeeran and Templemore. Pop. 13,983.	Drumkeeran . . Pop. 8,322.
William D'Arcy, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.	P. W. Barton, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.	Rev. J. Moore, F. R. S.	Rev. John Richardson.
Farmers, who employ the inhabitant in labour.	Small farmers, who let them to labourers to work for them, or as herds.	Some respectable farmers, but generally of the middle class.	Farmers of all descriptions.
I cannot say; it is generally paid in labour.	About £1 per annum, and, if with land, according to quantity.	A cabin, with a few perches of garden and turf, from £1 2s. to £1 3s.	Cabins, with a small quantity of ground, about £1 10s. or £2 annually; without land about £1. The general sys- tem of the farmers is to give their cabins to a labourer, who is bound to work for them; the cabins are very indifferent, and badly furnished. They have generally bedsteads, but the bed-clothes miserable.
Some are, some not.	Some being very plentiful, they are better than in many other places, but some few in hops are very miserable. Gen- erally, I believe, good beds.	Of stone and clay mortar. No bedsteads nor bedding.	
Tith assessed in No. 13.	For doing the work of farm- ers. Unless it is in addition to rent, it is not called tithy here.	No duty-labour, nothing but rent.	
—	—	I believe not one instance; as the cabins are small, and the rent low, and the means of raising a potato crop so easy, every family is disposed to have its own cabin.	I am not aware of any ge- neral instances; sometimes it occurs in a temporary way.
I should say they were stationary, with the exception of their clothing, which is greatly improved. The po- pulation is greatly increasing to an amazing extent; for in- stance, within the last ten days, in this immediate neigh- bourhood, I have known near 30 people married, and many of them boys under 20 years of age.	Stationary; labour is now as high as when peevishness were at their height. In- creasing.	I consider that it is im- proved. The population in- creasing.	Improved in their system of husbandry and building of houses, though still very in- different.
Perfectly possible; the po- pulation are chiefly Protest- ants.	Very possible.	Sometimes disturbed.	Peaceable.
There is not any; but a num- ber of the population have made lodgements in a savings' bank established in the county town, Enniskillen.	None.	None.	None whatever.
Not any.	None.	None.	None whatever.
I cannot say how many pub- lic houses are in it. Private distillation is carried on to a slight extent.	A good deal when they get any opportunity, but they are looked very closely after.	About 50 in both parishes. illicit distillation does per- sist.	Two public houses. Illicit distillation did prevail very much; has been to some de- gree checked by the Revenue Police: there are several en- closed houses where spirits are sold, and, of course, tend to demoralize the people.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baconia Lurg, Magheraberry, Glenawley.

Magheraculmney . Pop. 6,451.	Troy . . Pop. 2,012.	Iconismacshinn . . Pop. 14,074.	Rossary . . Pop. 4,328.
Rev. William Ansell.	Rev. Butler Brooks.	Rev. Hugh Hamilton.	Rev. James Moore.
Generally farmers.	The middle.	The substantial farmers and graziers.	Small farmers.
With half an Irish acre, or about three rods, statute measure, of land, about £12; without land from 10s. to 15s.	For a cabin, without land, from £1 10s. to £2, according to the size, and, with land, according to the quantity; the smaller quantity of land the dearer.	From £1 to £1 10s. for a cabin, garden, and bog.	Cabins without land £1; with a rod of land about from £2 10s. to £3.
Some of stone and lime, some of mud, and some of sods; the last wretched. Many have no bedsteads or comfortable bedding; the inmates often sleep on a little straw; some would have no blankets, except that some are charitably bestowed, or sold at half price, every year.	Some stone and some mud. Bedsteads and bedding middling.	They are generally of sods, and the furniture extremely bad in every respect, particularly the beds and bedding.	Generally built of clay or sods, badly furnished. Generally with a kind of bedstead, bedding tolerably comfortable.
Cottiers generally pay their rent by giving days' work; some, besides their potato ground, have flax ground, and a cow's grass, and give three or four days in the week; most generally three days. For other labourers see Query 11.	If rent is not paid, it is used to take labour in lieu of it.	It is very common to give three days in the week labour in lieu of rent.	They generally give labour in lieu of rent.
There are about 40 instances in which two families live in the same cabin; in no instance more.	None.	I cannot say: it is very common.	In 229 instances.
Rather improved, especially since the year 1817. The population is fast increasing.	Stationary. Increasing.	Their condition is deteriorating in general. The population much increasing.	Not much improved, rather stationary. Population is increasing.
Peaceable.	Very peaceable.	There were some disturbances at one period; but the prompt and decisive conduct of the magistrates, and proper enforcing of the law, have produced perfect peace.	It has been peaceable.
No.	None.	None.	There are none.
No.	None.	No.	None.
There are 18 public houses. There is no illicit distillation in the parish.	Two. It does not, nor do I believe there is an illicit still in the parish.	About 30. Considerably; but I think it is decreasing: the sale of spirits, and unlicensed houses, are very prevalent.	20. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone—Baronies Magherafelt, Long, Magherastephens.

Troy - . Pop. 2,012.	Troy - . Pop. 2,012.	Angahamchar and Angahaven. Pop. 21,481.	Angahamchar . Pop. 13,201.
Edward Archdall, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.	John Irvine, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.	J. E. Taylor, Esq. J. P.	Rev. R. Russell.
Of every class.	—	The small farmers are usually the landlords of the cottages or cabins, and there are very few (small as their farms may be) who have not one, and sometimes more, on their farms.	Generally extensive farmers.
Cabins, with garden and turf bog, from £3 to £5 per annum; without land from £1 to £3.	A cabin, with land, is according to the quantity of land; without land, a cabin, with fuel, sets at about £1 a-year.	The rent varies much, generally from £1 to £1 10s. without land; with land the rent must be necessarily according to the quantity and accommodation, say from £4 to £5.	Cabins, with a good garden, from £1 10s. to £2 per year; cabin, without land, £1 1s. per year.
Some stone, and some mud; variously furnished. Mostly beds and bedding, and some on straw, but many might be more comfortable than they are, were they so inclined.	Mud-built walls, very warm; badly furnished.	Some being plenty, the greater number of cabins are of that material, except in bogs, where they are built of reeds; in general very badly furnished; the furniture may be comprised in the following list:—a mat, two or three stools, a small basket, an old box and three or four pieces of rag, a couple of blankets, and a spinning wheel. Though some may have beds, I have seen many have their beds on the floor, as a few sticks raised on stumps; in the family generally all sleep together, less clothing is requisite; I have seldom seen any bedding; in cold weather.	They are built with stone when stone is plenty, and when stone is scarce they are generally built with reeds, and some with mud; generally ill furnished. Some have beds, and some none; but clothes in general not good.
None.	Duty-labour is not rigidly enforced, when a landlord particularly wants a number of men to set or dig his potatoes he generally collects a large number of duty-men; I find them more expensive than pay-men.	If they hold their cabins on any other terms exclusive of paying money, it is by giving so many days work in the week, which is not considered duty-work, but on part of the rent; duty-work is only in cash when given to the land landlord.	Some cabins are paid for in labour, the occupiers of cabins pay no duty, the duty is paid by the farmers. Duty is much called for by the local landlords for many years back.
—	—	Though two or more families may reside under the same roof they have separate outside doors, and instances of two families living together are rare; even when closely connected, they like having their households separate.	Very few instances of the kind.
Improved with respect to clothing and habitation. Increasing.	The condition of every person in the parish since the peace of 1815 is deteriorated. The population, I fancy, is on the increase.	In my opinion the general condition of the poorer classes is not improved since 1815, and my reasons for coming to that conclusion are as follow:—the female part of the poor man's family can bring their industry to little account since the deterioration of the linen manufacture; from that resource many of the poor man's wife at the poor man's expense, as the population is increasing, the population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is rather deteriorated since the year 1815, on account of their little holdings being still dear, and for means of earning reduced. Population rather increasing.
Peaceable.	Always peaceable.	These two parishes are very quiet, and have been so since 1815.	Peaceable.
Savings' bank in Enniskillen, four miles distant. In great prosperity; above £21,500 deposited; contributors mostly small farmers and persons in trade, and servants not labourers.	None.	There are neither savings' banks nor benefit societies in either parish.	None.
None.	None.	I have not heard of any pawnbrokers' shops in either parishes.	None.
Two licensed public houses. No illicit distillation.	There are very few, if any, retailers of spirituous liquors in this parish. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are in the parish of Angahamchar 35 public houses (as returned to me by the constabulary), and 11 in the parish of Angahaven. There have been some cases of illicit distillation detected by the Revenue, but it is not prevalent.	There are 35 public houses in this parish. Illicit distillation is practised in this parish to a small extent.

ULSTER—Counties Fermanagh, Londonderry—Baronies Tyrconnedy, Coleraine (half).

Enniskillen . Pop. 12,975.	Magheracross . Pop. 5,513.	Aughadewy . . Pop. 7,634.	Aughadewy and Grange of Agney . Pop. 5,592.
Rev. James M'Donagh, P. T.	Rev. John Irwin.	Rev. Robert Alexander.	Rev. John Brown, PARR.
Farmers.	Tolerably good substantial farmers.	Persons holding small farms.	Farmers and linen-draper.
With an acre, plantation measure, £5, and in proportion for a more extensive tract; without land £1 10s.	With a rood of land £2 10s., without, £1 10s.	From £8 to £2 10s. per annum, with a small quantity of bog.	Good cabins, with large gardens, let at from £2 5s. to £2, without land inferior cabins vary from £1 2s. to £2 per annum.
Their wretchedness may be more easily imagined than described. Bedsteads generally Mother Earth; bedding miserable.	Built of mud; wretchedly furnished; and often without bedsteads.	Very small thatched houses, without furniture.	These buildings very much, some well built of stone and lime, a few of soda; the latter are fast disappearing. They generally have bedsteads, and moderate furniture: I cannot say that the bedding is generally comfortable; it is improving, however.
Some labourers every day, others three in the week, or in proportion to their holdings. No duty.	The cabins are usually held from year to year, and the rent is paid in labour for the most part. It is not usual to require duty-labour.	Some pay by labour.	Cottiers generally hold their cabins and gardens, and feel a condition of paying a stipulated sum. Some farmers, however, let cabins to labourers, who give a day's labour for them every week. In some cases good labour, about 2s. 6d., either free of rent, or at reduced rents, on condition of steady attention to the farmer's business.
In several; can't say how many.	About 30.	Very rarely.	This is a difficult question: I think there may be 2500 men of this kind; in summer they are still more numerous: the poor families come to labour, and are received by the poor, and, as they fluctuate much, they baffle calculation.
Deteriorated. — Increasing certainly.	The condition of the labouring classes is nearly stationary. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated. Increasing.	I think their condition has improved; this I attribute chiefly to the influence of education, especially agricultural education; by religious principles they are restrained from excesses, formerly too common, and have learned to husband their resources. Having attended much to the statistics of the parish, I think the population has been doubled during the last 33 years, and it is still increasing rapidly.
Very much disturbed until 1830; since peaceable.	Entirely peaceable.	Quite quiet.	No part of the empire has been more peaceable, and no part are life and property more secure. — In this regard no part of Scotland or England is superior.
None.	There are none.	None in the parish.	Persons who wish to deposit savings carry them to Coleraine. Many bleachers and weavers leave part of their wages at interest with their employers; and persons of one grade higher know how to make the most of their money by engaging in business, &c.
None.	There are none.	None.	No.
About 20. Can't say.	There are six. I think distillation does not prevail at present.	About 30. I am not aware of any illicit distillation.	18 licensed houses. Illicit distillation is almost unknown. There are several unlicensed houses for the retail of spirits.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Coleraine (half).

Angladwey . . Pop. 7,684.	Angladwey . . Pop. 7,684.	Angladwey . . Pop. 7,684.	Desertoghill . . Pop. 4,701.
Edward Oueland, Esq.	John Knox, Esq. J. P.	Thomas Bennett, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Smith.
Small farmers.	Generally decent farmers.	Small farm-holders.	Generally farmers holding from 10 to 20 acres of land.
A cottage and small garden £2 to £3 10s.; with one acre of land £5 to £6.	A cabin with a garden, and bog to cut turf, generally sets at £2 10s. to £3 10s. a-year; if the garden is large perhaps £3.	The yearly rent of a small cabin, kept in repair, is £2, with half a rood of bog.	With an acre of ground, and grazing for a cow, £5; without land £2 10s.
Generally stone or brick; badly furnished, but generally bedsteads and bedding.	They are all stone buildings in this parish, and kept in repair by the farmer. The beds, I presume, are not very comfortable.	Contains two apartments, very small and unfurnished; if a patch of land is added, the rent charged for it is considerably higher than the rent as general.	Cabins have generally but one apartment, not furnished.
Paid in labour, and part in money.	The cottier holds his cabin and garden at so much per annum; and, if his landlord requires his labour in spring or harvest, he pays the usual wages.	Some pay, or give one day's labour week, each week, in lieu of rent.	No other condition than paying their rent. Duty-days are conditional.
About five.	Every poor family has its own cabin.	Few instances.	Few instances, no towns being in my parish.
Generally deteriorated; a greater number out of employ in consequence of the depressed state of the linen trade, and the low price of agricultural produce. The population increasing.	In my opinion the poor do not live so well as during the war; their wages were much higher, and their wives and daughters earned double as much by spinning as they do now; but, opposite to that, every thing they have to buy is much cheaper.	The condition of the poorer classes considerably deteriorated, and likely now to become much more so, by the females not having employment in spinning flax yarn by hand as formerly, in consequence of the new system of spinning it by machinery (principally in England and Scotland), and the men employed as weavers in the manufacture of linen cloth, in consequence of the reduction in the price of it since 1815, even much less wages. The population is increasing.	Rather improved, owing to plentiful crops. Population increased.
Very quiet.	Always quiet and peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.	Very peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank.	No savings' bank in the parish; one about three years established in Coleraine (about seven miles distant), which is in a state of prosperity; but not more than six or eight persons (those, linen bleachers and gentlemen's servants) have made deposits in it.	None.
None.	None.	None.	There are none.
18. Not aware of any.	The number of licensed public houses in this parish is very great; and I think it the greatest nuisance we have. I don't think there are any private stills.	27. illicit distillation does not prevail.	There is but one. illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Bantry Coloniase (half).

Desertoghill . . Pop. 4,701.	Ennigal . . Pop. 5,401.	Ennigal . . Pop. 5,401.	Ennigal . . Pop. 5,401.
Rev. James Brown.	Rev. J. B. Rosind, &c. &c.	Rev. James Donnelly, &c. &c.	Rev. Mitchell Smyth.
A respectable class of farmers.	Generally of the farming class.	Poor farmers.	Farmers.
About £2 to £3 10s.	In general there is a small garden connected with a cabin, for such, I believe, £3 will be found an average; when a cow's grass is connected with it £5, and sometimes £6.	Cabins with an acre of land and cow's grass £3 10s., cabins without land £1 10s.	Cabins without land from £1 10s. to £2; land generally charged with cabins at £2 10s. per acre.
Stone and lime, with thatched roofs; their furniture very poor. Some with bedsteads, others none; beds principally filled with chaff.	In general they consist of two small apartments, a kitchen and a room; I have never been in any of them that there was not some quantity of kitchen furniture, with a bedstead or two, and bedding suited thereto.	Of a most wretched description, without furniture.	Stone and lime, but more frequently without lime; very badly furnished. In some, bedsteads, but frequently without anything but some straw upon the bare ground.
Cottagers and labourers generally pay their rent by labour-work.	Such cabins, held usually under farmers, are paid for in labour; the persons occupying them working for the proprietor either the whole or part of his time as a regular servant.	No conditions exclusive of rent, and some give labour in lieu of rent.	They generally hold their cabins and land from farmers, and pay their rent by so many days' work.
—	I do not know an instance of the kind in the county.	About 20.	—
Much worse, owing to the great reduction of every article of produce or manufacture, while rents, tithes, and county rates are the same, or rather increasing.	I can only speak of the period of my residence here six years back; I rather think in general money is scarcer now than it was then, though I believe the people have more the appearance of comfort; the poorer class are better this last year than they have been for the two or three previous, the linen trade being better, and previous lower in price.	Deteriorated, from want of trade and employment, the lands being then too high set and no reduction since, and particularly on account of the failure in the linen trade. Population increasing.	Not improved. The population is rather increasing.
Quite peaceable.	—	Generally peaceable.	Peaceable.
Nothing of the kind.	None nearer than Coloniase, eight miles from here.	None.	No.
No such thing.	None.	None.	No.
About three licensed houses. No illicit distillation.	There are 20 or 22 licensed houses in Garraugh alone; I do not know however more than two besides, within the limits of the parish. I believe there is some illicit distillation at present, but there is not much of it carried on in this parish to my knowledge.	There are about 30 houses where spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any great extent.	About 30 public houses, and several not licensed. Not to a great extent.

ULSTER.—County Londonderry.—Barony Coleraine (half), Coleraine Town and Liberties.

Mecash . . . Pop. 6,639.	Mecash . . . Pop. 6,639.	Baldushane . . . Pop. 2,881.	Ballyvelan . . . Pop. 2,219.
Rev. C. Hurst, F. M.	Rev. William Wilson.	Rev. John Alexander.	Rev. James Huey, F. M.
Where persons live contiguous to bogs the lowest class of small farmers build huts for the very poor; but in other cases respectable farmers build cabins for the accommodation of their labourers, sometimes attaching a small portion of land.	They are farmers, who either let them for money or work.	Generally farmers.	Small farmers.
With an acre of land and pasture for a cow, from £3 to £6; without land, a cabin with one apartment, £1 5s.; with two, £1 10s. to £2.	Some £1, to £1 10s. and £2 without land; and from £4 to £7 with land, according to the quality and quantity.	To each cabin there is usually a small garden; and all are let from £1 10s. to £2 10s., according to the size and quality.	£2 without land; a house and garden, from £3 to £4.
Generally of stone and lime, thatched with straw; stones are so plentiful that there are few mud cabins or sod huts; the cottagers provide the furniture, which varies according to their taste and means. In this parish they continue to have tolerably comfortable beds.	They are of various kinds, some comfortable, some far otherwise; some neatly furnished, others not, according to the taste, habits, and circumstances of the inmates; far, in truth, they may be reckoned lodgers that dwell in such cabins, having no certain tenure.	They are generally stone and lime, and thatched with straw; the greater number contain two apartments; as to furniture they have all they require. Generally bedsteads, chest beds, blankets and quilt; much depends on the circumstances of the inhabitants.	Built with stone and lime. All have bedsteads.
Sometimes labourers hold their cabins for so much weekly labour, but I am not aware of any duty-work having been charged to a labourer.	Upon the condition of labouring either the whole year, or a part of it; there is no duty-labour in addition to rent, but of work in lieu of it.	The rent is all that is required.	I have not heard of duty-labour.
I know only five instances.	Very few either live or would live in this manner; and if any try it for a time a separation soon takes place for want of agreement.	I know of no two strange families residing in the same cabin.	I do not know of any; at least, very few.
I can only speak of the state of the parish since 1823, at which time I was ordained pastor of the congregation which I hold; since that period the condition of the labouring poor has deteriorated, because many have been thrown out of employment, as several black-fields are unoccupied in consequence of the decline of the linen trade. The population has considerably increased.	I think they are nearly stationary; if they have less for their work they have less to expend for their sustenance; the farmers are the chief sufferers in these times of distress, especially such as farmed land during Napoleon's dynasty. The population is greatly increased.	Much worse, chiefly owing to the decline of the linen trade. The population is daily increasing.	—
I have known the parish by character for 25 years, by personal inspection for upwards of 10, and the inhabitants have been exemplarily peaceable; party spirit in its ruder exhibitions is unknown.	Our parish has always been most peaceable, and is one of the safest districts for travellers at any hour that I know in the province.	At all times perfectly peaceable.	It has been peaceable.
As yet we have no such useful institution; it is hoped, however, that the industrial parishioners will have one established.	There are none of these, our parish being so near to Coleraine, where such institutions are, and with which a number in the parish are connected.	None.	—
There are none.	No such shops are in the parish.	None.	—
Unhappily they are too numerous; there are seven. No illicit distillation, so far as I am aware.	About four or five in our parish, and very little of illicit distillation—and when it takes place it is on a very small scale.	Only one licensed house. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	I believe about 10. It does not prevail in this parish.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Boroughs Coleraine Town and Liberties, Kenilworth.

Coleraine (including part of Town) . . . Pop. 5,608	Kilfowen (including part of Town) . . . Pop. 2,908.	Balrugh . . . Pop. 3,315.	Drumahaire (including Newtown-Inneshy Town.) Pop. 5,380.
<i>Hugh Lyle, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. W. H. Sibth.</i>	<i>Rev. Samuel Templeton.</i>	<i>Rev. David Calkin.</i>
In general of the agricultural class; but in this parish, in which is included the greater part of the town of Coleraine, there are many estates in the suburbs of the town occupied by labourers, whose immediate landlords are the houses, or sub-tenants, of the Irish Society.	In general of the agricultural class; but in this parish, part of which is included in the town of Coleraine, there are many estates in the suburbs of the town occupied by labourers, whose landlords are mentioned, No. 38, Appendix F.	Most commonly farmers.	Farmers.
From £2 to £3 without land.	The usual rent is from £2 to £3 without land.	Without any land from £1 10s. to £3 per year, land being seldom given, but often the grazing of a cow; and the rent £3, sometimes a little more.	With a garden from £2 £3 10s.; without a garden from £1 to £1 10s.
They are of a middling description, better in the town than in the country parts of the parish; poorly furnished. They have beds, and bedding, comfortable or otherwise according to the industry and cleanliness of the family.	They are of a middling description, better in the town than in the country parts of the parish; poorly furnished. They have beds and bedding, which are comfortable or otherwise according to the industry and cleanliness of the family.	They are mostly stone and lime, of two apartments; but the inmates are usually satisfied with very indifferent accommodations within. In many cases these are of a very sorry description.	Generally built with mud, without any lattice except a few stools and a chest. Few have beds, and still fewer any comfortable bedding.
No duty-labour.	No duty-labour.	Rent is the only condition of holding. I have not known of duty-work being given.	It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition to rent; when work is done, it is either in lieu of rent or hire.
—	—	In very few, if any, instances.	A few instances only.
The general condition of the poorer classes is not improved. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is not improved. The population is increasing.	I have been resident in Balrugh only for a few years, but in that time it has not only not improved, but has rather declined, and the population is steadily increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is not improved. The population is increasing.
Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable since I came to it.	Always peaceable.
There is a savings' bank in this parish, established in 1831. The deposits are rapidly increasing; the depositors are composed chiefly of farmers, mechanics, and servants.	None.	There is a savings' bank in Newtown-Inneshy, of very good credit, and into which many persons in this parish, both tradesmen and farmers, put the principal part of their savings.	One savings' bank, the deposits of which have increased in a few years to about £8,000; the contributors are very various, including some farmers, tradesmen, and servants.
There is one pawnbrokers' shop in this parish; the dealings are principally carried on with the lowest class of poor.	None.	None, strictly so called.	No pawnbrokers.
About 60. Illicit distillation is so the increase.	22. Illicit distillation is on the increase.	The number of these very; at present I am aware of five licensed spirit retailers. Illicit distillation is very seldom attempted.	47 houses licensed to sell beer and spirits by retail, and a number of others that sell privately without licence. Private distillation does not exist in this parish, but in some adjoining ones to a great extent.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Keshagh,

Dromahaire, Aughastoe, and Ballynahinch . . Pop. 16,754.	Dromahaire . . Pop. 5,899.	Tamlaghtade . . Pop. 3,607.	Tamlaghtade . . Pop. 8,697.
Rev. George Stern, F.R.S.	Rev. John O'Leary.	Rev. John Graham.	Rev. Paul Bradley, F.R.S.
Small farmers, holding from 5 to 30 acres.	Sometimes men of fortune; more frequently farmers; the worst description of landlords.	The farmers.	Farmers.
Cabins without land about £4 per annum; with land £1 additional for every rood.	A good cabin, with a small garden, generally sets at £1 10s. per year.	With land, from twenty to thirty shillings; without land ten shillings.	Rent of cabins with land, £1 10s.; of cabins without land, 15s. or £1.
Mostly of mud; a few of stone and mud. Their furniture consists generally of two or three stools, a rough table, and a few boards rudely tied or nailed together for a bedstead. Chaff and straw are their only bedding.	Not very comfortable in general; consist of a bed-room and kitchen: no furniture or bedding; both bad, though poor-shops (weekly payments by instalments) have aided in procuring the latter.	Mostly of sod, de wraig crupie; some of the houses are of stone and brick, particularly in the high clay lands on the breast of the mountain. Almost all the houses are furnished with bedsteads, tables, and chairs or stools.	The cabins are generally built of sods; some few of stone and lime; and are all, with few exceptions, miserably furnished. In almost all you will find some sort of bedsteads: the bedding is generally anything but comfortable.
Two or three days' labour each week is sometimes given in lieu of house and land.	Work is taken in part payment of rent, sometimes entirely. Duty-labour—a horrible system—going out of use every day; the sooner it is done away with the better.	On condition that they shall work for their landlords at stated wages whenever required. Their rent is generally all paid by labour.	Rent of cabins is usually paid in labour, and that at any period of the year the landlord may please to call on the occupants.
Instances are innumerable.	Very few; there are some houses in Newtownhamilton in which two families may reside.	Not above 10 or 12.	In 12 or 13.
The condition of the poor is rather improved in respect of food. The population is increasing.	Population increasing. Condition of the poor materially improved by education; schools for boys and girls, where the latter are instructed in white work; but no benefit from the new education system, nor likely to be any till the regulations accord a little more with the wishes of the well-disposed; their wishes would not be found unreasonable, still less unreasonable.	If any change in the condition of the poorer classes since 1815 has taken place here, it has been for the better.	Rather worse, owing to the depression of the linen trade. The population is fast increasing.
Very peaceable.	—	This parish is perfectly peaceable, and has been always so, even in 1798.	Peaceable.
There is a savings' bank in Newtownhamilton: in 1829 there were 259 depositors, amount £3,018; and in 1833 and 1834 there were 324 depositors, amount £7,029. The poor servant and small farmer are generally the contributors.	One savings' bank for the last two years. Little variation, neither increasing nor diminishing. Servants, tradesmen, and, generally speaking, persons whose accommodation is contemplated by the Legislature.	There is no savings' bank in this parish; even Newtownhamilton (five miles off) answers the purpose.	None.
None; but many places where goods are taken for other commodities.	Not any.	There are no pawnshops' shops here.	None.
In Dromahaire I presume there is a spirit-shop for every 30 families; and in Aughastoe and Ballynahinch one for every 50 families. I hear that illicit distillation prevails in the highlands around us.	There were last year upwards of 30 spirit-shops in Newtownhamilton; I would suppose there are nearly 50 in my parish. Little or no illicit distillation.	There are ten public houses in the parish. Distillation, though once prevailing, as the smuggling of tobacco did here, has been almost entirely suppressed.	11. Illicit distillation does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Loughinsholin, Coleraine (half).

Kilrea . . Pop. 4,962.	Parts of Kilrea, Maghera, Killybegs, Donaghadee, Aghavey, and Tintaght O'Grady . . Pop. —.	Maghera . . Pop. 14,061.	Maghera . . Pop. 14,061.
Rev. John Waddy.	W. H. Holster, Esq.	Mr. Alexander Mulligan.	Rev. James Spencer Knapp.
Elder wealthy farmers, or those who, from reduced circumstances, are obliged to let part of their land.	The small farmers, who hold from the head landlord, and undertake to cultivate.	Of the middle class generally.	Of the class of farmers.
With a rood of land, about £2; without land, from £1 10s. to £1 13s. a-year.	A cabin, with a rood of land, will let for about £2 per annum; without land, at from £1 10s. to £1 13s.	With land, say one acre, with turf, from £3 to £5 per annum.	With garden, an acre of arable, and pasture for a cow, £4 to £5; without these advantages, from £1 10s. to £2.
A single thatched apartment, built with stone and lime, from 14 to 20 feet long; in general badly furnished. Some have bedsteads; bedding not at all comfortable.	The cabins are built of stone (basaltic) or soda, and thatched. Frequently without bedsteads, and universally wretchedly furnished.	Low cabins, generally a kitchen and room; but no bed or bedding furnished.	Cabins of mud or of stones, with very imperfect mortar, and ill put together, thatched; miserably furnished; no table, perhaps one chair. Frequently large stents or bags of wood as substitutes for bedsteads; bedding bad and very scanty.
On condition of two days' labour in the week, with diet.	The usual condition of a cottager's labour is the occupation of a cabin and certain quantity of land, for which he gives two or more days' labour in the week, according to the value of the house.	It is impossible paid to work, as a portion of it is distributed, i.e. the labourer, the holder of a cottage, value of 10s., receives 10s. per week, by one day's work in the week throughout the year, and so on proportion. It will be observed that in such a case the rate of wages is substantial. If the labourer is not so well paid, he will not do his duty, and his family will be reduced to poverty. The labourer, who is not so well paid, will not do his duty, and his family will be reduced to poverty. The labourer, who is not so well paid, will not do his duty, and his family will be reduced to poverty.	The rent, as stated in No. 37.
In some instances, a widow with one or two children gets lodging in a house with a small family.	In many instances families lodge with others in the same cabins; number cannot be ascertained.	—	About 60 houses are so circumstanced.
The condition of the poorer classes, with the exception of women, has improved, provisions and clothing being sensibly reduced since the year 1815.	The general condition of the poorer classes appears to be improved since 1815, probably from the late good crops of potatoes and oats; the very small farmer, however, appears to have been injured by proportionately low prices.	Most certainly increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is, I fear, rather deteriorated on the whole since 1815; milk is less frequent in their houses now than at that period; and, though clothing is considerably, and food somewhat, cheaper now, I greatly doubt that these advantages compensate for the decline of the linen trade, and the diminished value of pigs, poultry, eggs, and such articles as industry might formerly command. Expensiveness is not so well paid for now as then. The population of the parish may perhaps be still on the increase; but of late years the number of emigrants, added to the deaths, has very sensibly reduced the number; the greater portion of emigrants being men, their departure, too, tends, operates in a double ratio; thus fact is very perceptible in the general decrease of marriages.
Peasable.	Peasable.	Very peasable.	Quite peasable.
None.	None.	I know of no savings' bank in the parish.	No savings' bank or benefit society, but a very useful clothing and bedding institution, at which the poor receive all their articles upon repayment weekly of 1d. in 1s.
None.	None.	There is one in Maghera, and I suppose some of the middling, as well as the lower class, are supplied from it.	No pawnbroker's shop in this parish.
35; of which 23 are in the town of Kilrea. No private distillation.	Probably the spirit houses on the estate do not exceed 35, of which the town of Kilrea contains 23. illicit distillation does not prevail; I have heard of only one instance in two years.	—	37. illicit distillation prevails considerably.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Loughishole.

Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.	Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.	Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.	Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.
Rev. Thomas A. Farcy.	Andrew Spence, Esq. & c.	Capt. G. W. Blaisdell, & c.	Rev. John Quinn, & c.
Generally people holding small farms.	Generally farmers.	Generally people holding small farms.	Generally men holding land from 6 to 20 acres.
Cabins without land are let at from £1 to £1 10s. yearly, and when land is attached a very high rent is charged for it.	Cabins without land from £1 to £2 yearly; when they have land they pay a high rent for it.	Cabins without land from £1 to £1 10s. yearly, and when land is attached a high rent is paid for it.	Cabins with three acres, £4, with a garden, £4; without, £1 10s. to £2: these often vary according to circumstances.
Some are of stone and lime, and some of mud; very badly furnished. In general no bedsteads, and very bad bedding.	Some stone, and others mud; scarcely any furniture. In general no bedsteads, and bad bedding; in the whole, poverty and wretchedness.	Some stone and lime, and some of mud; very badly furnished. In general no bedsteads, and very bad bedding—masonry and filth.	Miserable huts; wretchedly furnished. Often wanting bedsteads; bedding of the most disgusting appearance.
In many cases labourers hold cabins by giving one or two days' work in the week; and others pay part in money, and part in work.	In some cases labourers hold cabins by giving one or two days' work in the week, and others give part in money, and part in work.	In many cases labourers hold cabins by giving one or two days' work in the week; and others pay part in money, and part in work.	Rent for cabins is often paid by manual labour; commonly (as agreed for) in many days in each week given to the landlord.
This is very seldom the case.	In none that I know of.	This is seldom the case.	About 70.
The condition of the poorer classes is stationary. The population is increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes is a little improved, as provisions are cheap, and manufacture of linen cloth doing well. The population is on the increase.	The general condition of the poorer classes is stationary. The population is increasing.	Greatly improved in education, from Sunday schools, and other schools; in other respects completely deteriorating, through rackrents, tithes, imposts, and rancorous families. Population rapidly increasing.
Quite peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Quite peaceable.	Too often, during that period, bloodshed and murder have occurred, owing to party feeling, ill-will and hatred between Orangemen and Ribbonmen, and indifference in the magistracy.
None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	Two in Magherafelt; their dealings are chiefly with the lower orders of the people.
There are 40 public houses. Intoxication prevails to a very trifling extent.	About 40 public houses. Intoxication prevails very little.	There are 40 public houses. Intoxication prevails to a very trifling extent.	32. Intoxication seldom prevails these many years.

ULSTER—Counties Londonderry, Tyrone—Baronies Tyrone, Keshagh.

Banagher . . Pop. 6,186.	Cumber Upper . . Pop. 7,745.	Cumber, Upper and Lower. Pop. 19,389.	Cumber Lower . . Pop. 4,584.
Rev. Thomas Ellison, F. R. S.	Rev. Francis Brownlow.	Rev. James Affricon, F. R. S.	Rev. John Hayden.
They are generally farmers.	Farmers; some so miserably poor as to harass greatly their cottiers.	Generally farmers.	Of struggling farmers.
The rent varies from £1 to £3.	—	A cabin with three rods of land and pasture for one cow will be let from £5 to £6; a cabin without land from £1 to £1 5s.	Without land, from £1 5s. to £1 10s. a-year; with a cow's grass, half an acre of corn land, and half a rod of flax ground, £5 5s. a-year.
They are generally put up of bad materials; and not supplied with bedsteads or comfortable bedding.	Built of stone, cemented with lime and mud mixed. Bedsteads, in general, of black oak found in the bogs; bedding miserable.	Built with stone and lime; badly furnished. Very few supplied with comfortable bedding.	Very wretched, badly furnished; but for the most part supplied with bedsteads, and straw or chaff beds.
They have their houses from year to year, and either give so many days' work for their holding, or agree for a certain sum.	In general three or four days' labour given in harvest; sometimes the cottier is obliged to work each alternate day to pay the rent.	Frequently labour in lieu of rent.	The cottiers pay their rent generally in labour. No daily-work.
There are some instances of two families living in one house, but how many of these might be I cannot say.	—	Sometimes two, but in few instances.	In many instances, but I cannot say the precise number.
The condition of the poor is improved very much within these few years, by plentiful crops and cheap provisions. The population of the parish is, I should think, somewhat stationary, on account of emigration to America.	Improving certainly, but slowly, in regard of clothing. Population greatly increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes generally worse since 1815. The population of both parishes greatly increased.	Deteriorated I should think among poor farmers, as also among labourers; as the better description of farmers, from less remunerating prices, could afford less wages and employment.
The people are quite peaceable.	Always peaceable.	Perfectly tranquil.	Very peaceable.
None.	No savings' bank.	No savings' bank nor benefit society.	None, except the poor-law society.
None.	No pawnbrokers.	None.	None.
There are 12 or 13 public houses. There is some illicit distillation carried on.	About 12 licensed houses, and many unlicensed. Illicit distillation does not now prevail to any extent.	About 50. Illicit distillation does not greatly prevail.	—

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Tyrkeeran.

Farghavarale . . Pop. 6,218.	Farghavarale . . Pop. 6,218.	Glendennet . . Pop. 10,325	Glendennet . . Pop. 10,325.
T. Scott, Esq., Dep. Lord.	Rev. Marshall Moore.	Rev. Henry Carson, v. u.	Rev. William Newell, v. u.
Farmers.	Farmers.	Very indifferent, because the most industrious farmers are most inclined to let cabins.	Generally the middle and lower classes of farmers; many of them more oppressed with heavy rent, and other demands, than the double cottager.
£1 per annum for cabins without a garden, and £1 10s. per annum for cabins with a garden.	I think about £1 10s. with a garden, and £1 without.	Cabins, with gardens attached, each £1 10s.; without gardens, from 12s. to £1.	£2 or £2 10s. per annum, according to the cabin has convenient to factory, or otherwise; and, with three roots of land, and a cow grazed, &c.
Chiefly stone and lime; a few built of mud; all thrashed; no furniture of any kind supplied by landlord.	Built with stone, and frequently only mud; badly furnished; not supplied by the landlord. Some have bedsteads: bedding uncomfortable.	Cabin-had, and ill furnished. Generally supplied with bedsteads and bedding: far from being comfortable.	They are generally built of stone and clay mortar, and sometimes the gables are topped with sods: the bedding most wretched; a little straw, and scarcely a blanket. Very seldom a bedstead.
Rent only.	Not usual.	Sometimes engaged to assist in harvest, if required.	Occasionally the cottager pays his rent by day-labour, perhaps three or four days in the week, according to bargains; and he generally makes up any shortcomings by contributions to his landlord and neighbours.
In very few instances two families reside in the same cabin: in no instance more.	—	—	In a number of cases, it is usual for cottagers, who have small families of their own, to take in another small family, who pay for house-room; but I cannot say how many.
Their condition is deteriorated since the year 1813, in consequence of the failure of the linen trade, from which the poor in the North of Ireland chiefly derived their support. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated, owing to the depression of trade.	I consider the condition of the poorer classes deteriorated, in consequence of the distress in the linen trade; but in a moral and religious view I consider them improved, by daily and Sunday-school education. The population increasing.	The general condition of the lower classes greatly deteriorated since the year 1813, because of the failure of the linen trade, which gave employment to the poor; and the low state of agriculture, together with the high rents and taxes, prevent the farmers from being able to alter their condition. The population I think is not increasing on account, I suppose, of the great emigration going on every year.
Perfectly peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	—
None.	None.	None.	We had a savings' bank established about six years since; but this parish being immediately in the neighbourhood of Derry, it was deemed expedient to move it to the Derry bank.
None.	None.	None.	I do not know of any in this parish.
There are 11 licensed public houses. It does not.	I think 12 houses. Black distillation does not prevail.	The number I cannot state: they are numerous. Black distillation does not prevail.	The public houses are very numerous in this parish; I cannot name the number. Private distillation does not prevail now, so far as I know, nor can I form an opinion.

ULSTER—Counties Londonderry, Monaghan—Baronies Tyrkennan, Cremorne.

Glendernot . . Pop. 10,338.	Aghtree . . Pop. —.	Anglimullen . Pop. 18,032.	Anglimullen . Pop. 18,032.
John A. Smyth, Esq. J. P.	Rev. David Dunkin.	Rev. William Roper.	Rev. Martin M'Donnell, J. P.
The farmers.	Farmers.	They are so numerous and various that it is impossible to answer this query.	Farmers, who hold from 10 to 50 acres of land.
From £1 1s. to £2 2s. a year without land; with land as in Query 2, Appendix D.	Cabins are in general let without land, except a very small garden; the rent yearly about £1 10s.	£1 per annum without land; from £1 10s. to £3 with a garden of from one rood to one acre of land.	Without land cabins are let at about £1 10s. per annum; with land they are let at the same rate, only they pay from £2 per acre to £3, according to the quality of the soil.
A house about 28 feet by 14, 7 feet high, and thatched, about £8 2s.; half that size about £1 1s.; but in general kept in very bad repair by the landlord. The bed and bedding generally very indifferent.	Thatched cottages, bark of stone and lime. Comfortably furnished, and supplied with beds and bedsteads.	Mud walls generally; some so very wretched (not a dry spot in the entire house), they are beyond description. Six persons may perhaps sleep in one bed, with little covering, three at each end, the feet meeting in the centre. Few have bedsteads; bedding wretched.	The buildings are generally of a very low, open, ill-built kind, some built of sods, some of stones, without mortar, and of sods; not above a third of them are in any degree comfortable; they are generally ill thatched, damp, and smoky.
The rent, as above stated, is sometimes paid in labour, and sometimes in money.	No conditions exclusive of rent.	Duty-labour not very usual now.	Some pay their rent by attending their landlord for a certain time each week, or during the throng of labour in spring and harvest.
I cannot say, but they are very few.	Very few, perhaps not more than in five or six instances.	It is not very usual for more than one family to reside in the same cabin, that cabin counting only of one room: I speak of the poorest class.	—
There is little change in the condition of the poor; they are better clothed, and, from the number of Sunday and day schools, are much better educated, and the younger people much improved in manner and conduct, and decent appearance.	The general condition of the poorer classes is greatly improved, and the population is increasing.	Much deteriorated, I should think, the linen manufacture has so decreased. Population increasing.	It is generally considered that the poor and lower orders of society were much more comfortable before the poor than since it, in respect of food, clothing, and lodging. Population rather so the increase, especially among the Catholics, who marry without accepting the difficulty of providing for their families.
Perfectly peaceable.	The parish has not been disturbed, but peaceable during that period.	Very peaceable, resistance to church-rates excepted.	It has been generally very peaceable, except in the matters.
Those in this parish who put money into the savings' bank, do so in the city of Derry, which adjoins the parish.	No savings' bank in the parish. There is a very prosperous one established in Coleraine, which is not more distant than about one mile and a half from the verge of this parish.	None in the parish.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.
There are numbers of public houses in the parish; I cannot say how many. There is not much private distillation, but it is not so in the adjoining parishes.	Nine public houses licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors. I have made diligent inquiry, and do not believe that illicit distillation is practised.	The licensed and unlicensed houses where spirituous liquors are sold are very numerous. Illicit distillation is carried to a frightful extent: it is the bane of our neighbourhood.	About 10 public houses authorized; 50 private houses that sell without licence. Last season illicit distillation prevailed to a great extent throughout the parish; on an average three stills for every townland.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Barony Cremorne.

Aughinstown West Pop. 15,033 of whole parish.	Clontarf . . Pop. 15,941.	Clontarf . . Pop. 15,941.	Clontarf . . Pop. 15,941.
Rev. Philip Brennan, D. D.	Rev. John Arnold, D. D.	Rev. John A. Russell.	Edward Lucas, Esq. J. D.
The landlords of cottages are generally little farmers whose holdings are small, and incapable to assist in the cultivation of their farms; they let out to cottiers, who assist in the labour of their farms.	Farmers.	Mildling farmers.	Generally farmers, who let a cot-nike to lighten their own rent.
There is no land, except a small garden, given with cottages; the rent is generally £2 sterling per year.	From £1 to £1 10s without, and from £1 10s. to £3 10s. with land, according to the quantity of ground.	About £2 with a small garden, or £1 10s. without any.	Without land, about £1 a-year; with half a plantation acre, from £2 10s. to £3 3s. a-year rent.
They generally have two apartments, are mostly built of mud and straw, and not let to the cottier altogether unfurnished. The inmates place some rough sticks, which they collect from the bogs, under the straw of their beds, to keep off the damp of the floor.	Generally speaking they are not in good repair: not furnished, except a few stools, a table, a pot, and one or two straw beds, put into them by the cottier.	Very poor clay cabins, badly thatched. Many not supplied with bedsteads or comfortable beds.	Of mud or house stones, plastered with mortar, and thatched, no furniture from landlord; a large chaff bed, or even straw alone, with a blanket or two, lodging the whole family. Rarely a bedstead; perhaps a chair, a stool, a table, and a chest for clothes, seldom even these.
Cottiers pay their rent by their labour.	No duty-labour; and generally the rent is paid up in labour; money is rarely given.	Sometimes in kind of rent.	The most usual terms I know are three days' labour per week, given gratis by tenant, as payment for the cot-nike; but the conditions are very various, sometimes a rent is paid in money, without labour; sometimes part labour, part cash.
In very few instances.	—	This I cannot tell with any accuracy; it is very common.	No means of knowing but by Population Returns.
The general state of the poorer classes is deteriorated from a state of comfort to a state of distress such as human nature can scarcely sustain; in 1815, and up to that period, the labourer had 10d per day wages, with that the linen trade being then in a prosperous state, he with child care something by spinning; in general the labourer, when not employed in labour, could afford to his home, some necessary goods himself and family consisted: these happy times are gone; and the labourer with 6d or 8d a day, for only one half of the year, without that, scarcely able to give potatoes, without any other sustenance, to his family.	Deteriorated; and in fact a poor man who was then comfortable, had not having fallen in proportion with produce. Population increasing.	Deteriorated by the gradual decline of the linen trade, and within three years by the fall in the staple of the linen trade, the linen trade has fallen nearly one-half of what it once produced. Population increasing.	A slow but gradual improvement has been going on, with occasional checks from obvious causes, but the general state of the labourer, in the district of the linen trade, is now such, that, in an important county and people, the poorer classes are becoming more numerous than formerly, in proportion to the richer; without this remark no answer could well be intelligible.
Peaceable.	Generally speaking we have had peace.	It has been, with few exceptions, peaceable.	These terms being altogether comparative, answer is not easy; I should say, on the whole, peaceable, with occasional exceptions.
None.	No such institutions in the parish; they are little required by the parishioners.	No; there is one in the neighbouring town (Monaghan) in a prosperous state, available for the parish; the rectory, of course, no one of its managers, will give an account of it, in his return, more accurately than I could.	At Monaghan a very prosperous one, which answers the purposes of this parish; the contributions are, with scarcely an exception, in a very humble class of life—small farmers, labourers, and servants.
None.	No pawnbrokers' shops.	No.	None.
There are 43 public houses. Much dissipation does prevail to a considerable extent, excessive noise and undevout hours have driven the little farmers to this mode of making money of their grain, to enable them to satisfy the rapacity of their landlords.	About eight public houses. Much dissipation was carried on to a dreadful extent last winter; it was encouraged by landlords as a quiet way, as by means of it these houses were able to pay their excessive rents; there were no Marine officers to look after the business; the women are a little more active; as the Home are a little more active; much requires regulation in this department.	Six licensed houses. Much dissipation lately prevailed to a great extent, but has recently been checked by the Revenue Police; in almost every township, there are houses where whiskey is sold, without licence.	Very great, compared to the just wants; I refer to peace and order. Of late, much dissipation has been very prevalent, owing to low price of corn, and no attempt to prevent it.

ULSTER—Counties Monaghan, Fermanagh—Baronies Cremorne, Monaghan, Derry.

Clontarf . . Pop. 15,941.	Tyhalma . . Pop. 4,666.	Aughabog . . Pop. 7,442.	Clones (Clones Town). Pop. 22,203.
Rev. Robert Lewis, F. M.	Rev. Peter M'Mahon, F. M.	Rev. Richard Barr, F. M.	Rev. John Taylor.
They are generally under taxes under the head land- lord.	Four farmers.	Of the third class of the community.	Farmers holding from 10 to 20 acres and upwards.
Casins, with land, are rented at the usual price of land by the acre, and casins, without land, let from £1 to £1 10s., according to the privileges connected with them.	About 10d. per week for a cabin and a small garden; or 6d. per week without a garden.	£2 or £2 2s., when with garden and arbory, and £1 when without either.	House, and garden of one rood of land, with turf bog, about £1 10s.; house alone, 15s. to £1.
They are generally very poor cabins, and badly furnished.	Mid-wall houses, without bed or bedstead.	Generally mid-wall build- ings, but mostly waterproof above: unfurnished.	Some of stone and mortar, more generally of mud; they are not let furnished. Furni- ture of inmates is limited to bedstead and indifferent bed- ding, badly supplied with blue kets; to a few stools, a chair or two, a few metal pots, &c.: many have not bedsteads.
They hold them from year to year, at pleasure: the rent is paid in money and work; but no additional duty-work is required.	They generally pay a day's work in each week.	Cash, or work in lieu of rent. No duty-work.	Generally on the condition of giving a stipulated portion of labour, say one or two days per week, in proportion to the quantity of land and its quality held attached to the house; always receiving diet in the country when employed.
We have no instance of more than one family residing in the same cabin.	About 12.	A very unusual occurrence indeed.	—
Depend all question the con- dition of the poor and of country farmers is growing worse and worse every year since the year 1815. Popu- lation is rather on the in- crease.	Deteriorated, chiefly from want of employment. Popu- lation rapidly increasing.	Grossly deteriorated in point of pecuniary means. Popu- lation increased.	Deteriorated since the year of 1815, principally in con- sequence of the failure of the linen trade; at present they are comparatively comfortable from the cheapness of pro- visions. Population increasing rapidly.
My congregation has been peaceable, not only during the period since 1815, but at all times; being a loyal people, not one of them was im- plicated in the rebellion of 1798.	Disturbed by the title ques- tion; but peaceable on other respects.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.
We have no savings' bank in the parish.	None.	No savings' bank, &c., here.	Yes; a savings' bank in Clones, doing very well for the time; a few of the gentry and respectable inhabitants have contributed towards its establishment.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the barony.	None.	None.	There is one in Clones; its business is principally with the lower classes who have things to pawn; yet I know, from the nature of the goods pawned, that persons in tolerably good circumstances have to do with it: I fear the facility afforded by it to obtain money on pledges is injurious to those tradesmen especially who are fond of drinking, and to many others.
The number of public houses I know not. That distilla- tion did universally prevail in the year 1832; but this season it is almost totally checked.	Two public houses. Occa- sionally.	A considerable number, if we include the unlicensed cabins; amount unknown to us. Illicit distillation prevails much and increasingly.	There are (as closely as I can discover) 61. That dis- tillation prevails to a great extent.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Baronies Darry, Monaghan.

James East (including Town). Pop. 22,303 of whole parish.	Carrig . . . Pop. 7,189.	Carrig . . . Pop. 7,189.	Carrig (Southern Division). Pop. 7,189 of whole parish.
Rev. Thomas Byrne, P. P.	Col. John Madden.	Capt. Thomas Coffman, J. P.	Andrew Farrier, Esq.
Generally the occupying tenants, who let these cabins for the accommodation of their labourers.	Mostly middle-men and small farmers.	They are small farmers.	Generally the more wealthy farmers.
The rent of cabins, without land, from £1 to £1 10s.; with a garden and turf bag, from £2 to £2 10s.	From £1 to £1 10s. yearly, with a small garden.	£1 without land, and £2 with a garden.	Cabins, with small gardens of 20 perches, or £2; and at the rate of about £2 an acre for any additional quantity of land.
Of the lowest and most wretched description generally; hardly any furniture. In many instances no bedsteads, and miserable bedding, almost always straw, and some tattered coverlets.	Very bad. Beds and bedding very bad.	Built of clay, and badly furnished. Indifferent bedsteads, and bedding not good.	Mixed walls, with a door, two small windows, and sometimes a partition-wall; furniture consists of a dresser, two or more stools, and a bedstead of some description. Bedding and bed-clothes very miserable, for the most part, among this class.
It is usual to require labour sometimes in addition to, and often in lieu of rent.	They generally work in the rent by labour.	They generally work in the rent with their land-lords, at so many days in the week.	They usually pay their rent by labour, and this is generally at red-wood wages; an agreement is often entered into for the tenant to give one or more days in the week in lieu of rent.
In very many instances.	Very seldom.	Very few instances indeed.	About 10 instances.
The condition of the poorer classes is slightly deteriorated since 1815; then they were all comfortable and happy, owing to the prosperous state of the linen manufacture. The population is rapidly increasing.	Their houses and condition much improved since 1815 in every way. Rather increasing.	I think rather improved since 1815, and the population about the same, the increase being counterbalanced by emigration.	Their general condition is deteriorated since 1815; the principal causes are high rents compared with the price of grain, want of capital, but especially the failure of the linen trade, both as respects spinning and weaving. The population has been kept nearly stationary by emigration, and land-lords setting their faces against the division of farms.
The month has been quite peaceable since 1816, the period of my incumbency.	Very peaceable generally.	Peaceable.	It has been peaceable.
We have neither savings' bank nor benefit society in this division of the parish (of Carrig); there is a savings' bank in the town of Carrig.	None in the parish, there being one in Carrig and Cootshill adjoining.	No society of this description, but a savings' bank has lately been established in Cootshill, the benefits of which may extend to this parish.	A savings' bank has been established lately in Cootshill; the deposits have been few as yet, but I hope it is likely to succeed: there is no benefit society in this parish.
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this portion of the parish.	No pawnbrokers.	None.	None in the parish, or nearer than three miles; I believe it is with the lowest class of poor, at least principally, that their dealings are carried on.
About 15 licensed houses; 1 retailing; there are a few well-kept houses. Little distillation proceeds to a considerable extent.	The number is very great, 150; it is the principal source of the constabulary in the parish.	About 12 public houses; good when open, is cheap and comfortable.	Six licensed houses. Distillation prevents to a considerable extent, prejudicial to the health, the morals, the industry, and the peace of the community. This subject merits the attention of Government, and of every lover of his country.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Barony Derry.

Ennistril . . Pop. 7,676.	Ennistril . . Pop. 7,676.	Kilferan and Aughabog. Pop. 15,768.	Kilferan . . Pop. 8,281.
Rev. Charles Reilly, P. R.	Rev. Nicholas Devereux.	Rev. William Harris, P. R.	Rev. John Wright.
Farmers generally, who hold direct under the landowner.	Respectable farmers.	Generally farmers, who take rent for the work.	They are generally farmers, who take the rent for the work.
A cabin, with a small garden and a piece of bog, lets from £2 to £2 10s.; without bog or garden, £1 5s.	Rent of cabins, with bog, from £2 to £2 10s. per annum; without bog, from £1 5s. to £1 10s. yearly.	About £2, with a small garden and a patch of bog; from £1 to £1 10s. without a garden or bog.	About £2, with a small patch of land or garden, and sometimes a plot of bog; £1 to £1 10s. without a garden.
Cabins are built of clay, and thatched with straw. Some have bedsteads, a few have blankets, but the greater part have no bed-clothes but their wearing apparel.	All cabins in this parish are built of clay and mud, thatched with straw. Some are supplied with bedsteads and good bedding; others very badly supplied indeed.	There are a few comfortable cabins built by gentlemen for their labourers; the rest are badly built, and comfortable. There is a bedstead or two, according to the number of the family; numbers lie on straw strewn on the floor, their bedding bad and uncomfortable.	With the exception of a few, built by a gentleman for his labourers, which are comfortable, they are badly built, badly thatched, and comfortable. There is generally a bedstead or two, according to the number of the family, there are of inferior quality; their bedding bad and uncomfortable.
A labouring man will agree with a farmer to give him so many days in every week, in lieu of rent, specifying the days of the week he is to work, wet and dry. There is no duty-labour required.	In lieu of rent duty-labour is required.	A rent is generally agreed for, on condition of work for a certain number of days in the week, or when called on. Duty-labour very seldom.	Generally a rent is agreed for on condition of work for a certain number of days in the week, or when called upon, in the same way be. Duty-labour is not usual.
There are many instances of two families living in the same cabin, and frequently two or three living under the same roof.	None.	Scarcely any instance.	There is scarcely an instance of two families resident in the same cabin; when the farm is divided, another cabin is built.
In general the condition of the poor is much worse than in 1815; the decline of the linen trade in this parish has left a number of women out of employment; women and children who had employment are quite idle. Population increased.	The general condition of the poor of this parish is much worse than in the year 1815, owing to the people not getting employment, and also to the decline of the linen trade.	The poorer classes are improving their houses in making them cleaner and more comfortable; but their general condition has much deteriorated since 1815, in consequence of the failure of the linen manufacture. The population is increasing.	There is an evident desire for improvement in their attempts to make their houses cleaner and more comfortable; but their general condition has much deteriorated since 1815, in consequence of the failure of the linen manufacture, the whole of a poor man's family having become a dead weight instead of contributing, as before, to their own support. Before 1815 each cottage was a manufactory in itself, in which all were occasionally employed, but the looms, which were suited to agriculture, and manufacture joined, are too small, and the rent too high, for all to do more; yet the population is increasing.
Always peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Both parishes have been peaceable, with the exception of some few party disputes which occurred three or four years ago; but very few instances of any such at present.	Our parish has been peaceable, with the exception of some party disputes which occurred about three years ago; there is still some party spirit, but much allayed.
None.	No savings' bank in this parish; but one has been lately established in Casteel, county Cavan, which joins this parish: it is not as yet in a very prosperous state.	None in either parish.	None, with the exception of a friendly society formed by William Foster, Esq., of his own tenants, and the members of which pay a small monthly subscription, which has established a fund to give some compensation in case of loss by death of cattle or accident; useful books are also bought and distributed by loan amongst the subscribers. It is prospering.
None.	None.	None in either parish.	No pawnbrokers' shops.
There are eight licensed public houses in this parish, and about 20 who sell privately. Illicit distillation does not prevail to a great extent in the parish.	Eight public houses in this parish. Illicit distillation prevails much here.	As far as I can ascertain there are 15 in the parish of Kilferan, and 6 in Aughabog. Illicit distillation prevails, particularly those three or four last years.	15 under license. Illicit distillation prevails, particularly when corn is cheap.

ULSTER—Counties Monaghan, Louth—Baronies Farney, Arlough.

Carriemacross (including Town) . . Pop. 12,600.	Inskeen . . Pop. 3,698.	Kilnashy . . Pop. 4,832.	Kilnamoy . . Pop. 4,532.
Rev. M. Whittaker.	Alexander Sinclair, Esq.	Rev. D. Finnigan, F.R.S.	Rev. Sir Harcourt Lee, Bart.
Generally persons holding land under the head landlord, from five or six acres upwards.	Small farmers often, or mostly tenants-at-will.	The landlords of cabins are generally farmers.	They are generally comfortable farmers.
Cabins without land at about £2 per annum; with a rood of ground, the general amount of value, at about £2 10s.	Cabins have seldom land attached; thus rent is generally from £1 10s. to £2 2s. per year.	The usual rent of cabins with a garden is £2 per year; without a garden £1 10s. per year.	The usual rent of a cabin without a potato garden is £1 10s. a-year; with a garden it amounts to £2.
The cabins of labourers are generally mud, very badly furnished. Mostly having bedsteads, though often of a very rude description, but badly supplied with bedding, the day-clothing being generally used in this way in addition to whatever other articles they may have.	Of the most perishable materials; no furniture, save a few pots, small tubs, or cots. No bedsteads; some straw shook on the ground, with little or (in many instances) no bed-clothes.	Cabins are commonly built of clay; furnished generally with a dresser, a box, and some stools or seats. Seldom bedsteads; bedding wretched and uncomfortable.	These cabins are for the most part built of stone. They are generally provided with a kind of standing bedstead; their bedding usually very uncomfortable.
The general way of paying the rent of cottages in this parish is by labour performed for the landlord. I know of no instance where day-labour is required in addition to the rent.	—	Cottiers do not hold on any condition exclusive of rent.	The cottiers generally hold their cabins and land upon no other condition than that of the rent. It is unusual to require day-labour in addition to, or in lieu of, the rent.
In many instances in the town of Carriemacross, but few in the country.	—	For this answer I beg leave to refer you to the enumeration taken in 1851.	Very seldom an instance of this being the case in the parish.
I believe there is a gradual, in some instances a considerable, improvement going on in this parish with respect to cleanliness, neatness, of dwellings, and attention to farms and stock. The population is, I consider, rather on the increase, particularly in town.	Greatly deteriorated. The population rather increasing, but not near so much as in more prosperous times.	The condition of the poor has considerably deteriorated since the peace of 1815, as the farmers have suffered by the low prices of corn and the continuance of high rents. Population considerably increased.	The general condition of the poorer classes is decidedly improved since the year 1815, as their provisions have become cheaper, whilst the rate of wages has continued the same. The population is rapidly increasing.
It has been disturbed during elections, the visits of epidemics (which have been frequent), and anti-slavery meetings. The police is obliged to pay fines, which, generally speaking, they were unable, once at all, to pay, so that these circumstances serve as a great means to their poverty.	The general character of the parish has been possibly interrupted, however, by the introduction of the military, and afterwards the police, which, generally speaking, they were unable, once at all, to pay, so that these circumstances serve as a great means to their poverty.	Partially disturbed within the last 18 months by constant agent visits, and an effect made by the poorer class to reduce potato-ground rent.	The parish had been remarkably peaceful till the late disturbances of last year, generally prevailing through Ireland, commenced in it, since that period it has been no other so wretched state, though no violence of the law has occurred.
There is a savings' bank: the amount deposited is—of sums under £20, and amounting thereto, £145 11s. 11d.; of £20 and under, £424 11s. 8d.; above £20, £10 15s. 6d.; total, £620 12s. 3d.: depositors generally tradesmen, servants, and farmers—few others.	None.	None.	Nothing of the kind in the parish.
Not any pawnbrokers' shops.	None.	None.	There are none.
There are 33 licensed public houses, all in the town of Carriemacross, none in the country part. illicit distillation did prevail, and is not yet suppressed by revenue police stationed here.	Six at present.	There are nine public houses in this parish. illicit distillation does not prevail in it.	There are seven licensed public houses in the parish. illicit distillation has lately prevailed, but is now ceasing, in consequence of a detachment of revenue police being lately stationed in the neighbourhood.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Baronies Magalloway, Farney, Monaghan.

Killybegs . . . Pop. —.	Magheracloone . . Pop. 8,443.	Monaghan . . . Pop. 11,875.	Monaghan . . . Pop. 11,875.
<i>Alexander Mitchell, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. D. Boylan, J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John Caulfield, J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Charles Esott.</i>
The farmers.	The farmers, or persons who occupy and cultivate the soil.	Farmers of small farms, and persons of the middle order.	Middle-men.
£1 10s. with ground for 200 cabbage plants; and improved ground, 100 potatoes, at £2 per acre; without land £1 is the usual rent.	Without land, except a very few perches, say what would plant 200 or 300 of cabbages, the rent varies from £1 to £1 10s.; with land it depends on the quantity and quality.	The usual price of a cabin, without land, £1 10s. annually; with a rood of potatoes, and of flax, £4 10s. per year.	A cabin, without land, about £2; with a rood of ground, £2 per annum.
In general very uncomfortable, and badly furnished. Often without beds.	Of stone, or, where that material is scarce, of mud or earth; they can scarcely be said to be furnished, having generally but a pot, a few tins or ragging, and some blocks or stools to sit on. They are seldom supplied with even rude temporary beds, and almost never with comfortable bedding.	Of a very poor description, and totally unfurnished.	Stone and mud, but chiefly mud; furniture miserable, not deserving the name. Few with beds, and wretched bedding.
Sometimes the cottier must give the full rent, and pay it by only charging half-price for his labour; indeed there is great oppression practised by those middle-men.	On the condition often of working in the rent, as it is called, by labouring two, three, or four days in the week, or the one may be, and that is less of rent only.	Cottiers pay rent, or they give two, and sometimes four days per week for house and small garden in lieu of rent. Cottiers do not usually pay any day-work extra.	Rent, or a stated number of days' work throughout the year, is the almost exclusive condition, and day-labour is not known.
I cannot say, but I think there are very few.	Few, if any, instances of two or three families living in the same cabin; from the facility of building cabins, each family endeavours to have a cabin of its own.	I think about 20.	In very many instances; in and about the town several families are crowded together in one cabin.
I think the general condition of the poorer classes has improved. I do not think the population has increased much within the last three years. I am convinced the condition of the poor is much deteriorated; with the poor come low prices, with low prices scarcity of money, and consequently scarcity of employment and low wages; while rents and tithes, and county rates, kept increasing. The population is increasing, might say rapidly.	I came to this parish in the year 1817, I cannot, of course, speak of my own knowledge of the two preceding years, but from what I have learned from others, as well as my own observations since 1817, I am convinced the condition of the poor is much deteriorated; with the poor come low prices, with low prices scarcity of money, and consequently scarcity of employment and low wages; while rents and tithes, and county rates, kept increasing. The population is increasing, might say rapidly.	Their condition is much deteriorated in respect to the comforts of life. I think the population is partly the same three years past.	The general condition of the poorer classes appears to me to be materially deteriorated since the year 1815, chiefly from the failure of the linen manufacture, which afforded such a beneficial source of subsistence, industry, and content, to the entire population; however, there has been a considerable reaction in favour of improvement, as, three years past, from increased exports to, and general intercourse with England, resulting chiefly from steam navigation, and also from the greatly increased culture of wheat, and improvement in agriculture generally. Population, by census 1821, 10,374; 1831, 11,875, increase in those 10 years, 15%.
The tenantry are well disposed to be peaceable if let alone by agitators; last year the tithes caused a great deal of disturbance.	The parish has been very peaceable, if I may except some anti-tithe agitation the summer before last.	Quite peaceable.	On the whole, remarkably peaceable.
A savings' bank has been established in Carrickmacross about two years; about £500 has been deposited; Mr. Shirley and Lord Bath support the institution, and pay the clerk's salary.	No such thing here.	There is one savings' bank, I believe in a prosperous state; small farmers, tradesmen, and servants, are the principal contributors.	A savings' bank has been many years established in the town of Monaghan, and is in a highly prosperous state, its deposits amounting to £12,000, made from the middle and working classes, but chiefly the former.
No.	Not any.	There are two pawnbrokers, who carry on dealings with the poor.	There are two such in the town, whose dealings are almost exclusively confined to the very lowest order.
We have few public houses. Illicit distillation was very prevalent last year, but, I think, owing to the exertions of the Revenue Police, it has been put a stop to.	Four licensed houses, and seven or eight unlicensed, where spirits are occasionally sold. Illicit distillation does not prevail this year, but it did, during the last two or three, to a great, and, indeed, a demoralising extent.	There are in the country part of the parish three licensed public houses. Illicit distillation does not prevail here.	About 60 public houses. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent, and has alarmingly increased within the last two years.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Baronies Monaghan, Trough.

Monaghan . . Pop. 11,876.	Monaghan, Tyhallyn, Ballinade, and Donagh . . Pop. —.	Tyhallyn . . Pop. 4,546	Donagh and Enlisle. Pop. 19,288.
The Hon. Henry Westmore, Vice-Lieutenant.	Rev. John Blakey, &c.	Rev. C. H. Crockshank.	Roger Askeold, Esq., &c.
Middle-men.	Many of them are on small corners of larger farms; the poorer the landlord, the worse for the cottager.	Mostly of comfortable farmers, and some of the gentry.	The proprietors are generally the landlords, as the farms are small; but these are often subdivided.
A cabin, without head, about £2; with a road of land, about £3.	Few cabins are without a garden; the poor man at least one-third of his time.	Most cabins have small gardens attached, for which they (the owners) pay £2 a-year; when land is attached, it is so much per acre.	They are seldom set without land, and the rent must be according to the quantity.
Stairs and mud chimneys; nothing which can be called furniture. Few with bedsteads, and the bedding wretched.	They are mostly mud-walled, damp, and not ventilated; I might say they are unfurnished, the bed, &c., being of the worst description, the door not excluding the wind, and often without a fire more than a coal or two.	They are generally built of mud, and sometimes supplied with bedding and bedsteads, in many instances not.	In general the cabins are bed, and ill furnished. Many have not bedsteads, and those not well furnished with cloths.
Rent, or a stated number of days' work through the year, is the almost exclusive condition; and duty-labour is not known.	I believe it is mostly rent, or labour at a stipulated sum per day; this mode I think is preferred by the tenant, as securing more constant employment.	In many cases they hold their cottages at a fixed rent, which they pay up by daily labour.	In general they pay a certain rent, without being bound to any duty-labour.
In very many instances, in and about the town of Monaghan, several families occupy the same cabin.	In the country few; but in towns, miserable hovels are crowded—want, disease, ignorance, vice!!	This query cannot be accurately answered, but there are but few.	I can't tell how many, but the cabin is always the property of one, who sometimes takes 1d. or 2d. a-week from a lodger.
Their condition is certainly worse since 1815, chiefly from the failure of the linen manufacture, which afforded them employment, and comfort to the entire population. They have in a degree been compensated by increased export, but general satisfaction with improved, rising to some extent; also the export and improvement in the culture of wheat, and potatoes are general. From a comparison of the census of 1811 with that of 1831, the population is nearly stationary.	Decidedly deteriorated; they were mostly employed in the linen manufacture, having small farms, for which they paid by their earnings on the loom; that manufacture is nearly gone, and the farms are too small for regular agriculture. Population not increasing.	The condition of the people has considerably deteriorated since the peace of 1815, as to their diet, clothing, and comforts of all kinds. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor in this barony is much worse since the peace in 1815; the rents were then very high, and some have been continued so. The population is increasing, notwithstanding the great emigration to America.
On the whole they are remarkably peaceable.	None.	Very generally disturbed of late on the subject of tithes and church cess, &c.	There has not been much disturbance in this parish during that period.
There is a savings' bank in the town of Monaghan very prosperous in respect of its contributions; the depositors are of the middle and working classes, but chiefly of the former.	There has been one for several years, but the sums deposited, though amounting to £15,000 I believe at one time, are not the property of the class of persons for whom the bank is designed—the tradespeople—but of a higher class.	The parish has the benefit of the Monaghan savings' bank, which is at present in a very prosperous state; the depositors are chiefly small farmers and servants.	There has not been any savings' bank established in this barony.
Two in the town of Monaghan, whose dealings are chiefly confined to the lowest classes.	There are two, their dealings with the very poor; the coal, and a few, not infrequently the market of the tradesmen, are to be found there.	None; but two in the town of Monaghan; as to the class of people who deal I cannot say.	There never has been such in this barony.
Number of public houses in the parish —. Intoxication prevails a considerably, and increased to an alarming extent last year.	Out of Monaghan, in which there are 18 colonies of agents, there are not many. Private distillation was very general last year.	There are not being any town or village in the parish, the licensed public houses are but three in number, the unlicensed numerous.	I think about 25 public houses in the whole barony, and illicit distillation also prevails.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Barony Trough.

Drough . . Pop. 11,003.	Drough . . Pop. 11,058.	Drough . . Pop. 11,058.	Errigle . . Pop. 8,152.
Thomas Johnston, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Moyne, A. M.	Rev. W. H. Pratt.	Thomas Anketell, Esq.
Both head landlords and middle-men, the latter comprises all classes in the parish.	Middle class.	What are called middling farmers, men with about a dozen acres.	Persons holding leases under the head landlord.
About £1 without land or other accommodation; or about £2 if with a road of ground, a garden, and outhouse.	House or cabin, with a road of land and bog, £3 18s.; with half a road of land, and no bog, £2 2s.; cabins, without land or bog, 6d. per week.	Cabins are let at 6d. a-week without land; where with land, the rent is in proportion higher.	From £1 without land, to £1 10s. with land.
About two-thirds are of stone, lime, and sand, and the residue of mud. Bedsteads of deal, or other timber, according to the number in family, having thereon ticks filled with chaff or straw, and blankets, &c., which are in general clean and comfortable.	Very bad, sad walls or screens, without lime mortar. For the greater part had bedding, and very frequently no bedsteads.	Mud cabins, and very wretched, and mostly from their own careless and slovenly nature.	Bad, and not well supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding.
I know of no instance in which duty-work is required in addition to rent, but often work is given in lieu of rent.	Duty-labour is not frequently demanded in this parish; two or three landlords call for some days in spring and harvest.	Such cottiers usually pay their rent in labour.	Duty-labour is not customary here, and what labour is given is allowed in the rent.
I know of no instance in which it occurs, for, although two families may live under the same roof, it is customary to build a wall and divide the cabin.	55 in the year 1831.	If the cabin be ever so small they wish to live by themselves.	About 90.
They are deteriorated, caused, I believe, by the want of prosperity in the linen trade. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated; worse bed-clothes, worse body-clothes, less money by far, and much more difficult for the poor to get clothing, though both linen and woollen goods are considerably cheaper. Population increasing.	I do not see much variation here; during the war they got a better price for their pigs, and so far were benefited. The population is not increased.	The condition of the poor is improved since the year 1803 by provisions and clothing being cheaper, and the wages for labourers not lower. The population is increasing.
Occasionally disturbed;—caused, I believe, by doctrines of agitations.	Always peaceable.	This parish has never been disturbed, nor have I had reason to apprehend it, in 17 years; we live in peace and harmony here. See No. 22.	Peaceable.
There are not any.	No savings' bank.	There is no savings' bank nearer than five miles, and not in the parish.	None.
There are not any.	None.	"There is not, and never was, such a thing as a parableaker's shop here.	None.
I believe about 40. Illicit distillation does prevail in the parish, but not to any great extent.	25 public houses. Private distillation is more common this year (and was last year) than I have seen it those 18 years which I have lived in this parish.	There are very few, thank God! and illicit distillation does not prevail, though there are cases; nothing ruins the morals of the people like cheap beer and whiskey.	Six public houses. Illicit distillation does prevail.

ULSTER—County Monaghan, Tyrone—Baronies Drogh, Clagher.

Example. - Pop. 8,153.	Clagher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Clagher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Clagher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.
Rev. T. Hurst.	Rev. Thomas Leary, F. R. S.	Rev. John Hanna, F. R. S.	The Hon. and Very Rev. Robert Alford, Dean of Clagher.
They are tenants holding from 10 to 40 acres, who have their work done by cottiers.	In some instances land proprietors, but generally farmers.	Farmers holding land under the landed proprietors.	Formerly middle-men, now chiefly land-owners.
From £1 without to £1 10s. with land.	Cottiers with a garden and a small portion of bog ground are set from £2 to £3 10s.; cottiers without land from £1 5s. to £1 10s.	£2 for a cabin and garden, and £1 for a cabin alone.	A cabin with one rood of land lets from £2 to £3; without any land at from £1 to £1 15s. per annum.
They are furnished with bedsteads, and often not.	The greater number of them are built with stone and clay mortar; generally ill furnished. Most of them have bedsteads; their bedding is generally not good.	Small cabins, thatched, built with stone and lime, or with mud, and miserably furnished. Some have bedsteads, others none, and their bedding is generally straw, with very little covering.	Stone and lime mortar, stone and mud mortar, or mud alone, are the materials for building, with straw, or sometimes rushes, for thatch. They have generally a small table, dresser, and two or three stools or chairs, one or three bedsteads, and, except in a few instances of extreme poverty, blankets and quilts.
The custom is to get work equal to the rent; often half time, or a certain number of days in the week. No duty-work.	Cabins are not held on any conditions exclusive of rent. There is no duty-work required from cottiers.	They hold their cabins from year to year. It is usual to give labour in lieu of rent.	It is usual for farmers to give their labourers a cabin and small garden; land sown for potatoes, and for flax, and for turf bank, for a certain week, generally three or four.
There are some, but not many.	I believe it seldom or ever happens that more families than one reside in the same cabin.	In many instances, but I cannot state the number.	I have not been able to ascertain.
The poor are not wanted; wages are as high, through the change of currency and cheapness of clothing has made those wages more valuable.	The general condition of the poorer classes, and of all classes of people, is exceedingly deteriorated in respect of trade and property. The population is greatly on the increase.	Since the period mentioned the condition of the poorer classes (and of the farmers also) is deteriorated from the want of employment, owing to the failure of the linen trade, and from the reduction of wages, owing from the depression in the value of agricultural produce. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor is, I think, rather improved in cleanliness and habits of morality, but I believe rather deteriorated as to food; more potatoes and less animal food consumed by the poorer classes than formerly. The population, notwithstanding the emigration, is so the increase.
Never disturbed.	It has been occasionally disturbed; in 1825 by quarrels between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and in 1832 by combinations against high rents.	Generally very peaceable.	Perfectly quiet, except during last October and two following months, when a considerable excitement took place to lower the rents.
None.	There is a savings' bank in Clagher, I am not acquainted with its state.	There is a savings' bank, established in June, 1832; it is in a prosperous state; the persons making deposits in it are generally servants, tradesmen, and small farmers; there is also a loan fund, but, from the poverty of the people, it is not prospering.	I have established a savings' bank and also a loan fund at Clagher within these two years, which are succeeding pretty well, considering the very low price of the produce of the soil, the depression in commerce, trade, and agriculture's servants, the contribution to the loan fund are the gentry and clergy of the parish.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	None.	There are none.
Not fire licensed. illicit distillation does prevail, and many houses selling spirits without licence.	There are 9 public houses in Augher, 9 in Clagher, 2 in Newmossdale, about 12 in Fivemiletown, and about 6 or 8 in the county. I have heard that there are occasionally some instances of illicit distillation in the parish; the practice, however, is not prevalent.	I cannot state the number accurately; there probably are from 30 to 40. Illicit distillation prevails extensively.	There are 64 public houses licensed. The number of illicit houses cannot well be ascertained; it is, however, very considerable. Distillation of illicit whiskey is not very prevalent; there are some private stills in the mountain.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Cloughes.

Cloughes (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Cloughes (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Errigle Keenagoe . Pop. 9,782.	Errigle Keenagoe . Pop. 9,782.
Charles J. Tollemans, Esq. & F.	Rev. James McNeill, F. R.	Rev. John Malpas, F. R.	Rev. David Cochrane.
Generally the owners in fee, or lessors under the Bishop, are landlords of cottages.	The landlords of cabins are the farmers.	They are landholders occupying farms, great or small, under the chief landlord.	They hold their farms under the chief landlord.
A cabin, with a rood of land for a garden, £2 10s.; a cabin, without a garden, £1 10s.	The rent of cabins varies; from £1 to £1 10s. without land, from £2 10s. to £4 10s. with a garden and turbary, and from £7 to £8 with half an acre of oats, 30 perches of potato ground, and land to grow half a bushel of flaxseed.	The highest class is what is commonly called a wet tack, at the rate of from £7 7s. to £8 5s.; the middle, called a dry tack, from £4 to £4 10s.; the lowest from £1 to £1 10s. per annum.	High land, from £7 to £8, and without from £2 to £4.
Their cabins consist of one or two rooms, built of stone or mud, and thatched. Generally they have one or more bedsteads, and a pair of blankets.	They are generally mud walls, and some even of a worse description; they are seldom water-fast, and wretchedly furnished. They rarely have a bedstead, and frequently the clothing by day is the principal covering by night; straw or rushes form the bed.	Mud cabins; seldom stone; furnished a table, chair, and a few stools, some wooden wiggins or tins, a pot, with a bed of straw on the ground, a single blanket, and often their wearing clothes.	In general very uncomfortable; furnished with a small table, and a few stools. Their beds are generally placed on the ground, which consist only of straw, a sheet, and a single blanket, and not infrequently their wearing apparel.
Generally held only for a consideration in money, but arrears are sometimes allowed to be paid off in labour.	I am not aware of any other conditions, and none of rent, for which cabins are held. Labour is generally taken and even required in payment of rent, but not in addition to it, unless where the sum of employment falls short of the amount of rent.	Such as have places of this description are employed by the farmer for the use of their cabins. Rent is paid partly in labour, and partly in money.	The rents are generally paid part in labour, and part in money.
	In 132 instances.	From 15 to 20, as well as I can ascertain.	From 30 to 40.
General condition much improved; their wages are much the same, and provisions much cheaper than in 1815; the great drawback is the decline of the linen trade. Population increasing.	Their condition much worse, since the peace of 1815, in respect of employment, subsistence, clothing, and lodging. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poor, and even of the middle farming classes, is greatly deteriorated since the period alluded to, for the war rents, if any my rack-rents, are continued, and the produce of agriculture is one-half lower. Population is rather increasing.	Generally becoming worse, owing to rack-rents and the depression of trade. The population is increasing.
The parish was much disturbed in the autumn of 1842, and following winter; I was obliged to call in the assistance of troops on several occasions; the parish is now perfectly peaceable.	During that period there were occasionally party quarrels, but within the last two or three years a better spirit and a more friendly intercourse subsist between the different classes of the people.	Little or no disturbance prevailed in this parish during that period.	Generally speaking it has been peaceable.
A savings' bank was established last year, and, as it is only in its infancy, there is not sufficient opportunity of judging how it will answer. Contributors are principally servants and tradesmen.	A savings' bank is established here; it is only about two years since it was opened; the contributors are principally farmers and some servants. It does not seem to be yet sufficiently understood, and deposits have not been made there extensively.	We have not any.	We have none such.
None.	None.	No shops of this description.	We have none.
Illicit distillation does not prevail in this parish.	In 50 houses spirituous liquors are retailed. Illicit distillation has been, and is yet, in some few instances, carried on in this parish.	There are 21 public houses. Illicit distillation is very prevalent this year.	21 public houses. Illicit distillation prevails to a great extent.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Baronies Clagher, Dungannon,

Physick . . Pop. 1,714.	Plintona . . Pop. 1,714.	Pomeroy and Enright Keenagras Pop. 16,965.	Andree . . Pop. 8,148.
Rev. William Toner.	Rev. John Simpson, F. M.	Rev. J. Graham.	Rev. Bernard O'Neill, p. r.
They are generally farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers.	Landlords of small tenures are generally men of 10 or 12 acres' holding, who adopt the subletting system as a means to the improvement of their own farm rent, &c.
Without land from £1 10s. to £25.	What are generally called out-tacks, £4; a house and garden, with turbarry, about £1 10s.	—	The rest of an uncomfortable cabin is £3 10s., and more than three values for land if annexed thereto; it is, therefore, by the land attached to the cabin we judge of the rental.
They are generally very poor uncomfortable dwellings, and are badly furnished.	Some of mud, and some of stone; and some well provided, and others badly.	Many built with clay; badly furnished. Insufficiently supplied with bedsteads or bedding.	The cabins in this parish are commonly built of earth, few of stone; and, consequently, unfurnished with other bedsteads or bedding, &c.
Sometimes they have what are called tacks, and they give from three to five days in the week for their house, 20 perches of damaged ground for potatoes, 10 perches of flax ground and bog ground, and their turf is drawn home.	Some labour, and others pay rent.	By the year; rent often paid by labour.	On no conditions, exclusive of rent, do either labourers or farmers hold their land or cabins. However, there are a few in this community who work two days in the week with hand-tools in lieu of the occupation of their cabin.
There are several instances, but I cannot say how many.	I know of some.	Instances very few.	I know more than 40 instances of two families residing in the same cabin.
Their condition, I think, is not improved. The population is increasing.	Improved. Increasing.	Not improved. Rather increasing.	The general condition of the poorer classes in this parish is by no means stationary; no, but expressively deteriorated, since the peace of 1815, in clothing, trading, provisions, &c. The population is on the increase.
Generally peaceable.	Sometimes disturbed, and at other times peaceable.	In general peaceable.	This parish has generally supported rather a peaceable character during that period; periodically, however, disturbed by the cruelties of parties on either side, &c.
No.	No.	Not any.	There is no savings' bank nor benefit society in this parish.
No.	No.	Not any.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish, and therefore the lower class can hold no dealings with such.
Effect distillation prevails.	I think about 90. I know of an effect distillation.	—	There are 10 public houses in this parish in which spirituous liquors are retailed. Potable distillation is not much practised.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Baronies Derganone, Loughishola, Strabane.

Ardara . . Pop. 8,148.	Ardara . . Pop. 12,392.	Ardara . . Pop. 10,144.	Ardara . . Pop. 10,144.
Rev. John Darley.	Rev. James Kennedy.	Rev. John Delvin, &c.	Earl of Caledon.
The middling class of farmers.	Not greatly superior is general to the labouring class, either as respects education, appearance, customs, or manner of living.	They are generally of the middle class.	The farmers holding from 15 acres and upwards.
Of cabins without land the rent varies from 15s to £1 5s.; if a garden be given with the cabin, the rent will be increased in proportion to the extent of the garden.	From £2 10s. to £5 per annum where they have land attached to them, not exceeding two acres, Irish measure; and from £2 to £2 10s. per annum where they have only a garden attached to them; there are some also without gardens, which are let at from £1 to £1 10s. per annum.	With land, about £3, without land, £1 10s.	A cabin and small garden, which is usually attached to it, let from £1 10s. to £3, according to the size.
The cabins are, in some places, built of stone and mortar, in others of mud; they are always unfurnished, and most generally, I think, very poor and uncomfortable.	They are, in general, built with mud, and very insufficiently furnished.	Mud-walled houses, with no beds, and with respect to bed-clothes very bad.	Some of stone and lime, and others of mud, with very different furniture. Beds are not much used, but there are always bed-clothes.
The cabins are generally attached to farm-houses and let to labourers, who pay their rent by giving so many days' labour in the year, according to agreement.	In many instances the rent is paid by labour according to agreement, but generally in money; nor can I learn that labour is required in addition to rent.	Upon condition of their giving so many days' duty-work to their landlord.	The cottier or labourer usually gives a certain number of days work to his landlord in lieu of rent.
In very many instances.	About 25 in all, who are supported chiefly by contributions of provisions from their neighbours and relations, as also on the money received by them occasionally from collections made in the churches, meeting-houses, or chapels of the parish and its neighbourhood, and some of them on the poor's money collected altogether.	In many.	I cannot say in how many instances, but they are numerous.
The general condition, I am told, is deteriorated, owing to the great depression of the linen trade. The population is increasing.	As far as I can learn there is no material change in the condition of the poorer classes since the peace. The population is increasing.	Deteriorated since the peace in 1815. Increasing.	I am persuaded that the condition of the poorer classes in this parish, particularly of the labourers, has improved since the year 1815 in respect to food and clothing; but I do not perceive any improvement in their habitations. I believe the population is increasing, but not rapidly.
The parish has been for the most part peaceable.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable.
None.	There is no savings' bank in this parish.	None.	There is no savings' bank or benefit society in this parish; but there is a savings' bank seven miles distant, at Armagh, which is made use of by the people of this parish; it has prospered since its commencement, and the principal contributors are mechanics and servants.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	None.	There are no pawnbrokers.
I should think about 20 in the parish; illicit distillation does prevail.	In the country part of the parish four; and in so much of the town of Monaghan as is situated in the parish, viz. illicit distillation does not prevail here.	About 48. None.	About 15. Illicit distillation does not prevail, and I believe it does not exist in the parish.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Aughaloe and Carrickel. Pop. 17,608.	Aughaloe and Carrickel. Pop. 17,608.	Ballyclog . . . Pop. 2,794.	Clontarf. Pop. 19,347 of whole parish.
Rev. John Lowry, P.M.	Rev. John Henderson, P.M.	Rev. James Denham, P.M.	Rev. George Scott.
They are generally farmers.	Subletting does not prevail in this parish or neighbourhood.	They are generally farmers.	Better class of farmers.
There are very few cabins in this district that have much land attached to them; they are generally set from £2 2s. to £2 12s. for house, garden, and a small portion of bog ground, paid almost universally in work.	The rent of a cabin and garden is about £2 2s. annually.	With one acre of ground a cabin will let at from £3 to £4; with a very small garden it will let at £1 15s. up to £2 10s.	From £1 upwards without, £2 2s. to £3 2s. with land, according to size.
The greater number of these are built with stone and lime, and a few with mud; they are generally ill furnished. Most of them have bedsteads, but uncomfortable bedding, their occupants being unable to procure blankets, &c.	These huts are wretched, sometimes built of mud altogether, and in some instances of stone and clay; and their furniture consists generally of some stools and chests; and as to bedsteads the greater number have none; and their bedding is everything but comfortable.	The cabins have generally two apartments,—a kitchen and sleeping-room. They mostly use bedsteads; their bed is generally chaff, but I find the covering is very often light; sometimes a whole family sleep in one bed.	Mud cabins, furniture wretched.
Two days', and sometimes three days' labour in the week, are given in lieu of rent. There is no duty-labour required.	They are tenants-at-will; and the other conditions are very various, but all tend to press hard on the poor man.	Labourers very often give work in lieu of rent.	Occasionally conditions of work in lieu of rent, or part thereof, imposed.
Seldom in any case do more than one family reside in the same cabin.	In a great many houses two, and even three and four; and I know an instance in which nine families reside in the same house, but in how many I really cannot say.	I do not know of any instance of this.	Many under same range of roofing.
The general condition of the poorer classes, and, indeed, of all farmers, is greatly deteriorated; this is chiefly owing to the failure of the linen trade, and to the low prices of every production from land. The population is nearly stationary.	The poor are daily getting worse, in consequence of the farms not being able to employ them, and the farmers themselves are actually reduced to a state of beggary, in consequence of the landlords keeping up the war rent process for their land; and the population is rapidly on the increase.	I have only been in the parish since 1836, and I think that, whilst the condition of small farmers has since that deteriorated to a considerable extent, this has not been the case with the labouring class. I think the population is on the increase.	Condition of the poorer classes, viz., the small farmers and weavers, deteriorated in every respect, also larger farmers by diminution of capital.
It has been tolerably peaceable.	Particularly peaceable.	The parish, since I came to it, has been perfectly peaceable.	Except in some instances, peaceable.
There is no such institution in this parish; there is one in Dungannon, under Lord Banbury, which accommodates the people in this parish; there are, however, few contributors in this neighbourhood, and those are small farmers and servants.	None.	There is no savings' bank in the parish, nor any other benefit society exclusively belonging to it.	
There are no pawnbrokers' shops in this parish.	None at present.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	No such shops.
Both in town and country there is an immense number of public houses, and houses for the sale of spirituous liquors. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are from fifty to sixty public houses in this parish; and illicit distillation is not carried on to any extent in this neighbourhood.	There is no village in the parish, and I only know of two public houses. I do not believe there is in the parish any illicit distillation.	Four public houses. Illicit distillation not prevalent.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Donaghmore.

Derrylara . . Pop. 3,466.	Derrylara and Donaghmore. Pop. 15,528.	Donaghmore and Ballydog. Pop. 8,170.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 12,144.
Rev. Thomas Miller, r. w.	Rev. Arthur McKenna, r. r.	Rev. Francis Gahan, r. r.	Robert Forster, Esq. r. r.
Of very various classes ind- dud.	Some the original (or head) landlords, and others farmers.	Leases under head land- lords.	Holders of 10 acres and up- wards, who generally deal in cattle, and frequently employ servants at task-work.
This is so dependent on the Mad of house, that so general an answer can be given; they vary from £1 to £4; the latter in the suburbs of market towns.	Cabins with head are from £3 to £4; and without head £1 10s.	Of a cabin with a small garden, £3; and without a garden £1 10s.	Cabins are generally let with a roof or half an acre, so from £2 to £3 10s.
Supplied with nothing by the landlord; they are chiefly built of stone, some of mud; some have two apartments, some but one; a window in front, some in rear also.	Some stone and lime, and others clay; very badly fur- nished in general. A few sup- plied with bedsteads and com- fortable bedding, and others with blankets and straw.	Mod walls, washed; badly furnished. Few bedsteads; uncomfortable bedding in ge- neral.	Stone and lime, often ex- pensive; without furniture. Consequently supply them- selves with bedsteads.
Generally at a fixed rent; some on condition to work for landlord so many days in the week, or, when required, at usual wages. Not usual with cottiers to give duty-labour in	Holds his house and land from year to year, and, in some instances, works to his landlord as much as pays his rent.	From year to year. No duty-labour required.	They are expected to give work in lieu of rent.
In the suburbs of our town this is very common; in the country rare.	Very few in either parish.	None.	—
General condition of the poor much deteriorated, and their con- dition greatly maintained; war prices generally kept up for long; every thing for sale reduced. Population increasing. There has been a in- considerable increase of poverty among themselves and all kinds of tradesmen since national peace commenced; of course an increase in travelling poor; the chief cause has been high rents, with increase of costly and parish cesses, and low prices for cattle and all kinds of produce, as well as the great decline in the linen trade.	The condition of the poor is worse than it was in 1815, owing to the depression of the linen trade, and the population of the parishes is increasing.	Deteriorated, both with re- spect to food and raiment, increasing.	Population increasing, not withstanding emigration; little, if at all, improved in condition, the fall in the currency, having nearly kept pace with the fall in the prices of com- modities they have to buy and the rental of the land has made; to be improved by the tax (the tax prevents the selling of paper containing news with other knowledge) as newspapers, limiting their reading to evening papers. What might not be done in 20 years by the removal of restrictions on knowledge, aided by an efficient general education?
Peaceable.	Both parishes have been peaceable since that period.	Peaceable.	Peaceable.
A savings' bank lately estab- lished; not many contribu- tions; £100 go to the whis- key-shop for £1 to the savings' bank.	There is one in the parish of Derrylara which, so far as I am informed, is getting on well; the contributors are me- chanics, servants and la- bourers.	None.	None.
No pawnbrokers in the parish.	None in either parish.	None.	None.
In Cookstown alone, 601 how many more in the rest of the parish I cannot tell. Effect dis- tribution, I can tell, does prevail in it; both are most common; in- cluding private distribution, and the use of relief funds, would do more for the wealth and morals of our country than any system of poor-laws; more the poor in 1815 public houses, private distribution, and other means, have verily increased. I am persuaded that all the revenue farms among but all compensation for the expense which procuring, clothing, and housing sufficient occasions, besides keeping up Revenue and other Police to support and punish paucity and private distribution; poverty, crime, and misery, absolutely prevents in the dist shops.	In the parish of Derrylara there are 60 public houses; in the parish of Donaghmore there are 15; and as their distribution in order to my knowledge.	19. No.	About 18 licensed; the neigh- bouring market town of Don- aghmore contains upwards of 80. Their distribution prevails to a great extent.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Danganmore.

Danganmore. . . Pop. 12,144.	Danganmore. . . Pop. 12,144.	Danganmore (Incl. the Town of Danganmore) . . Pop. 1,988.	English . . . Pop. —.
Rev. James Kenner, P. M.	J. F. Dargie, Esq. J. P.	Rev. R. N. Horner.	Rev. P. Ducha, P. R.
They are generally respectable farmers.	Mostly respectable.	Of cottages connected with land the landlords in my country are generally the proprietors of the soil; of cottages without land, of which in my parish there are but few, the landlords are the intermediate tenants.	Generally they are small farmers.
The rent of a cabin without land is generally about £2 10s. and with a small field of land attached to it is generally £1 or £1 10s. more.	A best house from 10s to £1 10s.; a cabin with a garden and bog lets for £3.	Of cottages with land, the rent, including the house, would be about £1 1s. the acre; in the case of subletting, which in my parish is not frequent, a cottage would set at about £1 10s. per annum.	The usual rent of a cabin without a garden is £1, or one day's work in the week; with a spot of ground, suppose a rood, stone, £2 10s. or two days' work per week.
They are generally low thatched cabins, consisting of two apartments, not well furnished. Some of them have beds, others not; and their bedding is generally not of the most comfortable description.	Mod. No comforts of bedding.	A very large proportion of cabins, in the agricultural district, have their walls of lime and stone, and their roof of osborne timber and thatch, are suitably furnished, and reasonably supplied with bedsteads and bedding; some cabins are roofed with osborne timber and thatch, and some few are of the most inferior description; in the town district the fabric is not worse; but in many cases the furnishing is very inadequate; and in many, I am sorry to say, the poor have no knowledge of what comfortable bedding is.	—
The greater part of the labourers or cottiers generally pay their rent in labour, so many days in the week, to the man they have their houses from.	Labour is generally taken for rent in this case.	Cabins and land are not rented upon any condition exclusive of a payment in money, except at the request of the tenant stipulation to give a certain rent, provided a certain part of that rent be taken from him in labour.	Labour is often required, and gladly given, in lieu of rent.
There are very few instances of two families residing in the same cabin; in the part of the parish in which I live I only know one instance of it.	None; but in some cases cabins are divided, and each family has its own apartment.	In the country parts of the parish there is no instance of two families residing in the same cabin; in the town such cases are not unfrequent, but even there the families live in separate rooms than so having the cabin is common.	About 25 instances.
Where they are inclined to work their general condition is considerably improved, but where they are slothful and unwilling to work they are generally in a worse state. I think the population is rather increasing since the peace in 1815.	In my opinion the people are improving, and the population increasing. Before the peace in 1815 they paid, from the produce of their ground, one half-year's rent, and, tending to their loss for making the other, had for their own consumption the remainder of their crop; from the state of the linen trade during latter years their rent has advanced then on, with the exception of potatoes, again which they and their families are sustained. With respect to the population, I believe it to be increasing, and I know that since 1801 my congregation has increased 50 per cent.	Since the year 1815 the general condition of the poor has decidedly deteriorated, in respect of that their mode of living is much inferior to what it was at that time. Since the year 1815 the general condition of the poor has decidedly deteriorated, in respect of that their mode of living is much inferior to what it was at that time.	The condition of the poor is much worse since 1815, from want of employment, and being so able to procure the necessary preservation of life and health. The population is rather on the increase.
Mostly peaceable.	Peaceable to the utmost.	My parish is inhabited by Protestants, and there is no animosity of any period when it was disturbed. Those in duty bound; but we feel a sensible improvement.	It has been mostly peaceable, and this would have been general but for party exhibitions among the thoughtless youth, which were not checked by the Government.
I do not know of any.	None in our parish; but there is one at Danganmore, and very prosperous; Lord Ruffin contributes handsomely to it; it is not more from the parish than 70 pence.	There is a savings' bank, in a state of considerable prosperity; the contributions made to it are large; the contributions are, I consider, rather above the class originally designed to be benefited by such institutions; but, for myself, I conceive that whatever increases the number of persons holding Government securities should be favourably regarded.	—
Not any.	None.	There are, in the parish of Danganmore, some pawnshop's shops; two are daily licensed; and, from the expense of the proprietors, their dealings must be with the lowest class of the population.	—
I cannot exactly state the number; there may be, I suppose, about 20. We have a few instances of illicit distillation in this parish, but it does not generally prevail.	About 11.	The number of houses licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors in my parish is 58. I would beg to suggest that licence should not be granted to any person who is not possessed of a house rated at a certain value; under the present system persons obtain licence who have no property, and consequently no interest in the preservation of order, and whose houses are not capable of furnishing reasonable accommodation, and consequently are frequented only by the worst of society. Illicit distillation does not prevail; on the contrary, I have never known our brand of a case of illicit distillation in the parish of Danganmore.	The number of public houses is not. No illicit distillation.

ULSTER—County Tyrone, Armagh—Barony Dungannon.

Kilbress . . Pop. 7,063.	Kilbress . . Pop. 7,063.	Kilbress . . Pop. 7,063.	Kilbress . . Pop. 7,575.
Rev. John Duff, r. r.	Rev. Richard Stewart.	Rev. A. G. Short.	Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan.
Farmers generally.	Farmers.	Farmers.	The inferior class of middlemen; indeed they might be termed small farmers.
With land, from £1 10s. to £3; without land, from £1 to £1 5s.	With land, from £2 5s. to £3; without, from £1 5s. to £2.	Cabins, with gardens, being about from £2 10s. to £3; without gardens, £3.	With half an acre of land, £5 per annum; without land, from £1 to £1 10s.
Various, viz., mud, and stone, and lime; and not supplied with beds or bedding but such as the means of the cottiers can afford.	Some of stone and lime, but mostly of soils or mud; there is not any furniture given with them.	Some of the cabins are very miserable, others the reverse.	The cost of erecting such a cabin would not exceed £2. The occupants are generally able to procure a bedstead, but no comfortable bedding.
Cottiers pay no duty-rent, but in some cases give labour in lieu of rent, according to conditions.	Generally the cottiers pay part (most part) of their rent in labour; this is not thought to be in addition, but in lieu, of rent.	Some farmers set their cabins to people who are obliged to work for them when required, perhaps two days in the week, and the wages of those days go to pay the rent. I have not heard of day-labour being exacted, except in one instance, in the parish.	Generally none. Duty-labour is not usually, but in some instances, required; to cottiers it is generally allowed for in the rent.
Instances to a great extent.	I do not think strictly there can be said to be any circumstances; it is the custom to let a wife-married couple live a year with their father.	It sometimes happens that two families live under the same roof, but separate doors for each family.	Perhaps not in 20. I would say certainly that the number of the houses in the Tyrone part of the parish were among them, but I think the number which I have named I think, is not desired by a common or general, "living under the same roof," which would mean which part? which part the cottiers have separate doors, and so on all separate cottiers.
Yearly deteriorated, principally owing to the failure of the linen manufacture. The population increasing to a vast extent.	Deteriorating, and I think from the low prices of every thing the people have to bring to market; but principally from the depressed state of the linen market.	Deteriorated. Increasing.	Deteriorated; lodging, clothing, food, are of inferior quality. The population increasing.
Peaceable.	Very peaceable.	Particularly peaceable.	Peaceable.
None.	There was a savings' bank established in Cookstown (our market and post town) last year, and it is prospering. <i>Servants.</i>	None in the parish, but there is a savings' bank in Cookstown, which is convenient.	One benefit society, instituted by Colonel Verrier. It is in a prosperous state; the contributions are farmers on the estate of Colonel Verrier and Mr. Douglas; it is in the county Armagh.
None.	There are none.	None.	No.
Seven licensed public houses. Illicit distillation prevails in some places.	There are eight licensed, but the number that sell spirits without licence is immense. Illicit distillation prevails to a great degree.	I applied to the clerk of the peace for information upon this query; he told me such information could be more correctly obtained from the Excise-officers. There may be, I should suppose, 20 public houses at least.	14 public houses, illicit distillation, because of the low price of grain, prevails to some extent in the county; but as yet, I believe, not at all in the immediate parish of Kilbress.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Kilshade . . Pop. 4,613.	Pemsey . . Pop. 5,182.	Tamlaght . . Pop. —.	Tillshakin . . Pop. 4,102.
Rev. John Young, Rector. Rev. M. O'Brien, D.D.*	Rev. D. Evans, D.D.	Rev. John Corry, D.D.	Hon. A. G. Stewart, D.D.
They are in general middle- men.	Few cottages or cabins are set by any other than the landlord of the estate; he is a gentleman.	They are the most respect- able farmers of the country.	Of the higher ranks.
Without land about £1; and with a garden of an English rod about £2.	Cabins with land, viz., two acres, about £3; without any land, £1 10s.	The quantity of rent much depends upon the goodness of the cabins and the quality of the ground.	Cabins with a garden, about £2; without there I know of none.
In general soft or clay, badly furnished, and straw for bedding.	Some of stone, and others of soft or clay. No supply of bedstead nor bedding.	Generally of stone and lime, and without bedsteads or bed- ding.	Chiefly stone and lime houses; bedding but middling.
Where money is not paid, they generally give two or three days' work in the week.	Some give two or three days of the week in lieu of rent.	They pay their rent in gene- ral by work to the owner of the cabins.	No other conditions unless to labour, for which they are paid or allowed in their rent.
I know of none, excepting members of the same family.	About 5 or 6.	It is very rarely that that oc- curs.	None.
This country has not im- proved since the failure of the linen trade in 1815.	I think stationary. Increas- ing.	The face of our country is very much changed, not for the better, but for the worse, since the year 1815.	Not having taken so pecu- liar a view of this parish I cannot answer this, but I would say the appearance in general of the people is much improved.
Always peaceable.	Peaceable for the most part.	It has been distinguished for peace and good order.	Peaceable.
There are no savings' banks nor benefit societies in this parish.	No.	None.	None.
None whatever.	No.	None.	None.
There are only four in this parish under licence. Private distillation is not much pro- ceeded here.	I cannot ascertain the exact number of public houses; there are a good many. If licit distillation does not prevail as much as it did some years ago.	I could not tell the number; they are numerous, but we have no illicit distillation.	80s.

* There are also 16 townlands of the parish of Pemsey united to my charge, containing about 7,000 acres, about one-half a mountainous district, lately cultivated by a numerous population, who are making great progress in reclaiming it.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Baronets Darganmore, Omagh.

Tulliskish . . Pop. 4,102.	Tulliskish . . Pop. 4,102.	Tulliskish . . Pop. 4,102.	Cappagh . . Pop. 18,560.
John S. Murray, Esq. & Co.	Rev. Robert Kingmore.	Jonathan Pike.	Rev. John Hamilton.
Farmers.	Partners who hold a few acres of land from the lord landlord.	Gentlemen, breeders, and farmers who have occasion to employ labourers.	They are invariably farmers, some of whom are more or less respectable.
Say £1 without land, and about £2 with a garden.	About £1 without land; with land from £1 10s. to £2, according to the quantity.	Cabins are seldom set without a garden containing from one to three rods of land; the usual rent for cabin and garden is £2 2s. per annum.	The rent of cabins, with a garden of about five perches annexed, with turf ground for fuel, is from £1 15s. to £2 usually.
Furniture poor enough. Generally bedsteads; bad bedding; need ventilation.	Wood, or stone and lime, thatched. Not well furnished, and very indifferently supplied with bedsteads and bedding.	Generally built of stone and lime, though there are some mud-walled cottages. Most, if not all, have bedsteads, with straw or chaff beds.	The materials of which they are built are generally stone and clay mortar; the cottager must provide his own furniture and bedding. They have a certain description of bedsteads, but the bedding is far from being generally comfortable.
Generally in labour and cash.	None exclusive of rent, but the rent is sometimes paid partly, and sometimes entirely, by labour.	They are generally tenants-at-will. It is not usual to require duty-labour in addition to rent, but many are employed at the usual rate of wages by their landlords.	No duty-labour.
Extremely few.	I do not think there are many instances, but it would not be possible to ascertain the number exactly without entering into a scrutiny which would take up too much time; I apprehend they are very few.	I believe the casts of two families occupying one cabin are very few indeed; I do not know of one.	There are some instances of this sort, though by no means general.
I think rather improving of late; very bad immediately after the peace, but coming round again. Population I think increasing a little.	I know nothing of the parish prior to the year 1820; since that time the state of the people has been pretty nearly stationary. The population, too, I think nearly so; if any difference, rather an increase than otherwise.	In 1825 the linen trade was in a flourishing condition, which contributed much to the support and comfort of the inhabitants; since that time the profits have been much diminished, but on the whole the parish has improved; provisions and clothing being cheaper, the lower classes are (I think) as comfortable as in 1825. Population increased considerably.	The condition not only of the poorer classes is vastly deteriorated since the war period, but also the farmer, and every description of person that subsists by industry.
Extremely peaceable.	Perfectly peaceable; no part of Ireland more so.	With little or no exception very peaceable.	It has been occasionally a little disturbed during that period, from political and other causes.
None in parish; one in Darganmore, and another in Cookstown.	There are no savings' banks nor benefit societies in the parish.	No savings' bank nor benefit society in the parish, but there is a savings' bank in the neighbouring town of Darganmore for those who wish to take advantage of this valuable institution.	None.
None.	There are no pawnbrokers' shops in the parish.	None.	None.
I think six in parish; great cases of want and poverty. No illicit distillation.	Six. Illicit distillation does not prevail.	There are six public houses in the parish, which I consider by far too many. No illicit distillation; the neighbouring colonies contribute to support the public houses.	They are very numerous there being one at least in each townland. Illicit distillation does prevail to a certain degree; not largely.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Omeagh

Cappagh . . Pop. 13,389.	Drumrath (including Omeagh Town) . . Pop. 11,389.	Three-fourths of Tormon McGuck . . Pop. 7,730.	Kilsharry . . Pop. 8,799.
Rev. H. H. Harris.	Rev. David Giffney.	Rev. Mr. M ^r Gushen, s. r.	Robert Atholl, Esq. s. r.
They hold leases of arable and mountain pasture from the landed proprietors.	The yeomen of the country; the farmers of all degrees.	Some of the better class let cabins with land, and receive the rent in labour; others, of the poorer class act similarly, either to liquidate debt, or to assist in paying the landlord's rent.	Respectable farmers.
From £1 10s. to £3; and with garden and potato ground from £3 to £4 per annum.	Cabins or cottages, with their appurtenances, are of three classes: 1st. A small house, with a patch of bog for turf, rent from £1 10s. to £2 10s. which is a better house than the second class, but for two days' cutting of turf, land for sowing here and there a few potatoes, and some hay work of a horse to their bog and moor, rent from £3 10s. to £4 10s. 2d. A full house, which contains the best houses, with the better-sorted articles, in which is added a cow's grass, and half an acre, land, of good crop land, the rent from £7 to £10, according to the quality of the articles.	Cabins, without land, about £1 annually; with an acre of arable, and a cow's grass, £3 10s. or £4 per annum.	Where there is land attached to a cabin, the cabin is rent free; cabins without land about £1 a-year.
They are, in general, built of mud, and thatched; the furniture one table, two or three stools, a straw bed. Sometimes the bedstead, and in many cases the blankets, are charitable donations.	The cabins mostly consist of two apartments, a kitchen and room, and are furnished with bedsteads, chairs, dressers, and other necessary articles; the bed-clothes of the poorer class thin and scanty.	Very poor, built of mud with earthen roofs, seldom waterproof; never furnished. Supplied with neither bed nor bedding.	Some stone and some clay; badly furnished. Bedding and bedsteads raddling.
They, in general, pay their rent by labour, and by the quarterly service of their children.	Many pay their rents by labouring to their landlords; the value of their labour is balanced with their rent: sometimes who do not labour constantly with their landlord often engage to work to him in harvest, or when called on, at a certain price, which is counted up in the rent.	I know of no condition but the observance of the original bargain; if for labour, paid in labour, if for money, paid in money.	For labour-work. Yes.
It seldom, if ever, happens, unless there is a relationship between the families.	Not many instances: the number not ascertained.	There are very few instances.	I am not aware of any.
The condition of the poor is much worse since 1815, owing principally to the falling off of the linen trade. The population has much increased.	The condition of both farmers and cottiers has been deteriorating for a considerable time; from the low price of the produce of their lands many farmers have extreme difficulty in paying their rents: the depression of the linen trade has deeply affected the cottiers, and the rent of their lands is not lowered. Yet, notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the population is constantly and rapidly increasing.	Greatly deteriorated, attributable, in my mind, to the depression of the linen trade, and the low prices for the soil's produce. The population a little on the increase.	Stationary, as far as I can learn. Increasing.
Quite peaceable.	In the times of agitation and trouble this parish was comparatively quiet: some years ago a few individuals were waylaid and beaten, and one man was wounded on his return from the market, and one of his murderers suffered the penalty of the law; we at present enjoy peace, and a friendly intercourse with one another.	Peaceable, except on one occasion, when a large party of people (I have heard) from other parishes came to the parish meeting's after night, requesting a reduction in tithes.	Peaceable.
None of any description.	No savings' bank.	Not any.	None.
None.	No pawnbroker's shop.	Not any.	None.
There are no licensed public houses, no much illicit distillation now, owing to the services of the Revenue Police in this parish.	In Omeagh there are 44 licensed publichouses; in other parts of the parish 11.	Five licensed, and three or four unlicensed. Illicit distillation does not prevail to any considerable extent.	14. No.

ULSTER—Counties Tyrone, Donegal—Baronies Omagh, Strabane.

Longfield . . Pop. 7,735.	Perpetual Cure of Derg. Pop. —.	Urney and Skirts. Pop. 12,861.	Ardsraugh . . Pop. 18,662.
Rev. Samuel Anson, P.M.	Rev. Archibald Hamilton.	Rev. N. O'Donnell, P.M.	Mr. Edward Sprad.
Farmers, and generally poor.	Farmers.	Farmers.	Farmers are the landlords of cabins.
Cabin, fuel, and small garden, £1 10s. annually.	Cabins with land, in proportion to the quantity of land; and cabins without land, from £1 to £2.	Cabins with land, in proportion to the quantity; cabins without land, from £1 to £2.	£6 for cottier's holding, viz. house, three rods of corn and flax ground, ground for mares, cow's grass, and turf; £3 for house and turf alone is the usual rent.
Unsupplied by the landlord, and poorly supplied by the too often wretched occupier.	Stone-built, and poorly furnished. They have bedsteads, but very indifferent bedding.	Some of the cabins have two small apartments, others only one; some of them comfortable, many others not so. They are not supplied with bedsteads, or bedding, but what the poor man can procure himself.	Houses generally have kitchens and rooms built without mortar; seldom well thatched; scantily furnished. Generally have bedsteads, but not comfortable bedding.
Their labour generally pays their rent, and helps to purchase food for their families.	Cottiers generally pay their rent by a certain number of days' labour in the year.	Cottiers with land pay their rent in cash; cottiers without land pay their rent by labour. No duty-days.	Generally engaged to work for their landlord at the current wages of the country. No duty-labour required.
Few instances of this occur.	No instance.	No instance of the kind in either parish.	Seldom happens.
Much deteriorated since the year 1814, principally by the produce of the land being far inferior in value to the rent, the expense of labour, the largeness of the ground-jury cesses, and the cess on industry in general by that hated tax—the tithe: I believe the farming part of the inhabitants of Longfield more oppressed than	Rather improving in their clothing, manner of living, and education of their children.	No improvement in wealth, but improved in their morals and education of their children. The population of both parishes increasing, but chiefly from the substitution of machinery for hand-spining of linen yarn, which has done to supersede the latter entirely: spinning gave scarcely profitable employment to every female in a poor man's family, from seven children to the man; advanced age; chiefly industrious habits were the consequences of this species of employment; while the females were spinning the men were on the loom, cheerfully and usefully contributing to the support of the family; the system is not too visible. Population increasing very much.	The condition of the poor is changed for the worse since 1814, partly in consequence of the general depression of the linen trade, but chiefly from the substitution of machinery for hand-spining of linen yarn, which has done to supersede the latter entirely: spinning gave scarcely profitable employment to every female in a poor man's family, from seven children to the man; advanced age; chiefly industrious habits were the consequences of this species of employment; while the females were spinning the men were on the loom, cheerfully and usefully contributing to the support of the family; the system is not too visible. Population increasing very much.
—	Quite peaceable.	Peaceable during that period, and very much so.	Always peaceable.
None.	None.	There is no bank of the kind in either of the parishes.	There is no savings' bank in the parish; some deposit money in the Strabane savings' bank.
None.	None.	There is none in Urney or Skirts of the sort.	—
The village of Dromagh contains all the public houses in this parish; their number is eight. illicit distillation does not at present prevail; it is prevented by police.	40. No illicit distillation.	In Urney from 20 to 25, in Skirts about 14. No illicit distillation in either of the parishes.	Too many public houses are to be seen. Some cases of illicit distillation, but to no great extent.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Strabane.

Barony Upper. Pop. 5,715.	Census (including part of Strabane) . . . Pop. 6,371.	Census (including part of Strabane) . . . Pop. 6,371.	(Census including Strabane Town) . . . Pop. 6,371.
Rev. John Conen.	Rev. George Southwick.	Rev. James Alexander, r. m.	Rev. Arthur McHugh, r. r.
Small farmers in general.	The middling and the small farmers.	Poor men, holding small farms.	Small farmers, and of the poorest description.
Cabbies are here set with a piece of land at a high rent.	Cabin, without land, about £1 a-year, but £2 with a rood of flax, the same of potatoes and half an acre of oats, with manure; turf or the grate of a cow will of course make a difference.	The usual rent of cabins, without land, from £1 5s. to £1 15s.; £2 10s. for one with grass for a cow, a rood of flax, half an acre of oats, and ground for their potatoes.	With carbery and half a rood of flax, ground £2; a cow's grass, in addition to the above, £4 10s. or £5; a cabin alone £2.
There are few cabins comfortable; they are badly furnished. The bedding is in general very uncomfortable in such cabins.	The cottages are low, consisting generally of a room and kitchen; the former occupied by the senior members of the family and the cow, the latter by the junior branches and the pig.	— The most part very uncomfortable, as they call it; thus I know from having frequently had complaints of this sort. Their beds are generally four posts of wood, fastened on the frame, with sticks across, covered with a security portion of straw; uncomfortable bedding.	Sometimes of red walls, mostly of stone walls, laid in clay mortar, and roof of straw thatch; they are for the most part very uncomfortable, as the poor farmer is not able to keep them water-tight, as they call it; thus I know from having frequently had complaints of this sort. Their beds are generally four posts of wood, fastened on the frame, with sticks across, covered with a security portion of straw; uncomfortable bedding.
Some cottiers pay their rent with money; others with labour. Duty-labour is required only by the large landed proprietors.	I am not aware of any conditions; but in some cases, as an accommodation, the rent is paid by labour.	In many cases they pay their rent, or part of their rent, by labour.	It is customary with poor farmers to give a cabin, and a small garden of a few perches to a labourer; the cottier is obliged to work a certain number of days in each week for this; as to the days on which he is not bound, he may work and earn what he can; this accommodation is not held good when the farmer can employ men and pay them.
Each family has almost in every instance a separate cabin.	This I cannot accurately answer, in Strabane three families may have resided together; for instance, one small house contained 95 persons, but generally in the country each family lives by itself.	In the country generally but one family, but in the town often three or four families live in the same cabin.	There are instances in the country of the like, but they are divided by partition walls, which separate their respective tenements.
It is deteriorated since the peace in 1815; the war prices for the produce of the land and for cattle influenced landlords to set their land extravagantly high, and they in general have a reluctance to decrease their rents, which the pressure of the times calls on them to do. The population is increasing.	From all the information I can get on this point I am quite sure to say that the condition of the people is very bad; they are poor, for the sake of the labour and for the sake of the labour, which has been the cause of their poverty, and the low price for their produce, which the market affords, the poverty of the labourer and the poverty of the labourer are the cause of their poverty.	The condition of the poor classes is much deteriorated since 1815, owing to depreciation in price of agricultural produce without a corresponding reduction in the rent, sheep-rent, and tithes in the linen trade. The population is not increasing.	Much deteriorated (I except common beggars, I speak of the labouring class), my opinion on the matter is, that the war prices of the produce of the land is of low value; added to that the depreciation of the linen trade, all these circumstances combined tend to lower the wages of the labourer; from the above causes the farmers are not able to obtain below the land; they are so disposed of, even to the very edge; the landlord will not reduce the rent, and hence it can be only earned what a state the necessity is in. The population is increasing.
It has been always remarkably peaceable.	The only disturbance was caused, I am informed, by the opposition to county rates, and which may be called passive resistance.	—	Quite peaceable, generally speaking.
None.	We have a savings' bank; the number of depositors I perceive to be 234, and the sums deposited amount to £7,459 18s. 9d.	There are 234 depositors in the savings' bank; the money deposited amounts to £7,459 18s. 9d.	Our savings' bank in the town of Strabane, I believe is a prosperous state; the poorer, by the regulations, are only entitled to its benefit, such as servants, tradesmen, and the like.
None.	I do not know of any.	None at present.	None at present.
11 licensed public houses, and a number of unlicensed ones. Their distillation has been greatly checked by the Revenue Police.	By a return from Mr. Ross, the Revenue-officer, I find there are 47 licensed public houses; I dare say there are others without licences. Illicit distillation may prevail, but not to a great extent.	48 licensed. I believe there is some illicit distillation in this parish.	The gauger tells me about 40. Prevails to a great extent.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Strabane.

Donaghedy . . Pop. 16,460.	Leckpatrick . . Pop. 6,030.	Leckpatrick . . Pop. 6,030.	Leckpatrick . . Pop. 6,880.
Rev. Francis L. Carr.	Rev. James Gamble, r. n.	James Sinclair, Esq. r. n.	Rev. Robert Hume.
Milling farmers.	Generally farmers.	Farmers.	Almost all middle-men who are holders under Lord Abercorn, of from 15 to 30 acres of ground.
About £3 with a garden; £2 without one.	From £1 to £2 10s.; if they have only a horse, it is £1; if a garden £2; if bag £2 10s.: circumstances alter the prices.	A large cottier's holding consists of a house, small garden, a cow's grass, half an acre of land for oats, a road or half a road of land for fuel, land for potatoes, as much as the cottier can manage, and a right of turbary.—This lets from £5 to £7; a cabin, without land, is had for £1.	A cabin, with cow's grass, £4 6s.; alone from £1 10s. to £2 10s.: this latter sum will include a road of the ground, and right to cut turf.
Mod walls; badly furnished. Generally supplied with bedstead and straw bed.	Many of them wretched in the extreme. I should think their beds are more comfortable than their houses.	The cabins are low and shabby; unfurnished. Most people have bedsteads; and as to comfortable bedding, the eye of an Englishman would discern very little of it.	Stone cabins, very low, badly ventilated, very filthy. Bedsteads generally, and the potatoes stored universally under the beds; this custom I have not observed in other parts of Ireland: the bedding is pretty comfortable.
The usual way of paying rent is by giving two or three days' work in each week.	The rent is generally in work, at the regular price of labour. Duty-labour is not required that I know of.	The cottier agrees with his landlord as he best can, sometimes for all his labour, sometimes for half, sometimes for assistance at harvest. We have now no duty-work.	I believe most cottiers put in their rent by labour at a low rate; 5d. per day with diet, or 16d. per day without.
None.	Not one have I ever heard of.	I know of none.	Not a general practice: cabins are run up at so little cost that every one has a house, such as it is—in many instances not better than a pig-stye.
Deteriorated in consequence of the decline in the linen trade, and rent continuing nearly as high as before. Population increasing.	The condition is much worse I should think. The population is on the increase. Particularly the hand-loom weavers, see much and busily employed, perhaps as much so as in the best days of the linen trade; and if this employment shall continue, we shall have little reason to envy any district of Europe.	In point of food the condition of the poor is little changed since 1815; their clothing is much improved, and upon the whole they are better off in all respects. Of late they, particularly the hand-loom weavers, see much and busily employed, perhaps as much so as in the best days of the linen trade; and if this employment shall continue, we shall have little reason to envy any district of Europe.	The plenty of provisions in the last few years has improved the condition of the poorer; but previous to 1815 weavers were much poorer than at present with the outgoings, and he was in a better plight. The population steadily diminishing in its best seasons—the young, active, and industriously engaged.
Quite peaceable.	It is quite peaceable.	We have not had any disturbance in the memory of man.	—
None.	There is none.	—	There is a savings' bank in Strabane, progressing steadily but slowly. Having been but a comparatively short time in this country, I cannot say much of the class of contributors; but if the deposits that reach the whiskey houses found their way to the savings' bank, there would be very little whiskey in the country.
None.	No.	We have no pawnbrokers.	No.
18 public houses. No illicit distillation.	Illicit distillation does not prevail; but public houses do to a great extent; perhaps there are as many who sell spirituous liquors in a private way as those who are licensed; perhaps 1 in 35.	We have public houses for the sale of whiskey, licensed and unlicensed, immovable; and much illicit distillation.	The number of public houses is 18 in all, about every twentieth cabin, and distributed as universal among both males and females. In the most populous district illicit distillation is carried on.

ULSTER—Counties Tyrone, Donagel—Baronies Strabane, Raphoe.

Urney . . Pop. 7,190.	Urney . . Pop. 7,190.	Carnes (including Strabane Town) . . Pop. 6,571.	Ballymacross . . Pop. —.
Thobald Jones, Esq.	Rev. James Jones.	Rev. Alexander Gandy, F.R.S.	Rev. W. Knox.
Farmers; every one holding land, however small the proportion, is called a farmer.	They are the country farmers.	Generally middling and small farmers.	Small farmers.
The cottier takes in various; a house, with a small garden, cow's grass, one rood of flax land, two rods of oats, and liberty to cut one day's cutting of turf, may be had for £7; a cabin and cow's grass, for £4 10s.; a cabin, without land, for £1 to £2 10s.	The rent of a cabin, without land, is from £1 to £4 10s.; there are various modes of holding cabins, without land, at the above rates; a cabin, with a cow's grass, at £1 10s.; a cabin and garden, with a cow's grass, two rods of land for oats, one rood for flax, and liberty to cut turf, one day's cutting, £7; the poorest occupying such cabins are the cottiers.	The usual rent of a cabin, without land, is £1 10s. a year, but £5 for one with a rood of flax, a rood of potatoes, and half an acre of oats.	From £1 to £3.
The cabins are built generally without lease, and are very confined for room (indeed, the greatest evil, however, is the dirtiness and want of ventilation, of the windows being so near the ground); the cottiers very little, always the property of the cottier. The cabins are not all supplied with beds, nor even with comfortable blankets; the beds are of straw or chaff, and many lie on the same bed.	They are very poor cabins, often run up without lime; never finished by the landlord in any way. They have beds made just sufficient to raise the bedding from the floor; the poor man lies upon straw or chaff, he has no sheets, and very frequently not sufficient blankets; many people lie on the same bed.	The cabins are low, consisting of a room and a kitchen; the furniture very scanty, and of the meanest description.	Very bad in every respect.
Cabins are frequently paid for by labour.	Cabins are often taken at a rent to be paid in labour; the labour to be given varies according to the value of the cabin, sometimes one day in each week, and sometimes two or more; this is a very usual way of letting cabins.	I believe in some cases the rent is wholly paid by labour.	No.
I cannot say in how many instances, but it frequently happens.	It frequently happens that two families reside in the same cabin, but I cannot set forth in how many instances.	In the country but one, but in the town three or four families often live in the same cabin.	Very few, if any.
Certainly since 1815 the condition of the poorer classes is greatly deteriorated; the linen trade has greatly fallen off; the spinner makes not more than 1½d. per day now, as 1815 she could have earned 6d.; the farmers are not able to pay labourers more so they were in 1815, and many are without employment. The population not increasing, being in 1821, 5,549; and in 1831, 5,496.	The condition of the poorer classes is greatly deteriorated since 1815; labour is of much less value, few farmers are able to pay money for labour; they generally cultivate their farms by means of their own families; if they have not grown-up sons, then soldiers, who pay a higher rent to them, and so on; and as the condition of the farmer; however, the poorer classes are somewhat better now than they were five years ago; they appear to be better clothed. The population is increasing.	The condition of the poorer classes is much deteriorated since 1815. Carnes are, depreciable in price of agricultural produce without a corresponding, or indeed any, reduction in rent, absenteeism and failure of the linen manufacture. The population is not increasing.	Deteriorating, owing to high rents and small prices.
The parish has always been peaceable, so far as I can learn.	The parish has been peaceable ever since 1815; and before that period also, so far as I can learn.	—	Very quiet.
Yes, in Strabane, for this and adjoining parishes: it is in a very prosperous state; the contributors are small farmers and servants.	There is a savings' bank in Strabane; it is, I understand, in a very prosperous state; the contributors are the farmers and some few servants.	There are 284 depositors in the savings' bank; the money deposited amounts to £7,453 12s. 6d.	No.
No.	There is no pawnbroker in the parish.	None at present, there was one here lately; his dealings were carried on chiefly with the poor and with thieves.	No.
15 licensed public houses. Much distillation does not prevail to any extent.	11½ distillation exists, but to no great extent. There are 15 licensed public houses within the parish; spirituous liquors are sold in many unlicensed houses; I cannot set forth the number.	45 licensed public houses. Much distillation does prevail, I believe, to a considerable extent.	50. Very much.



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